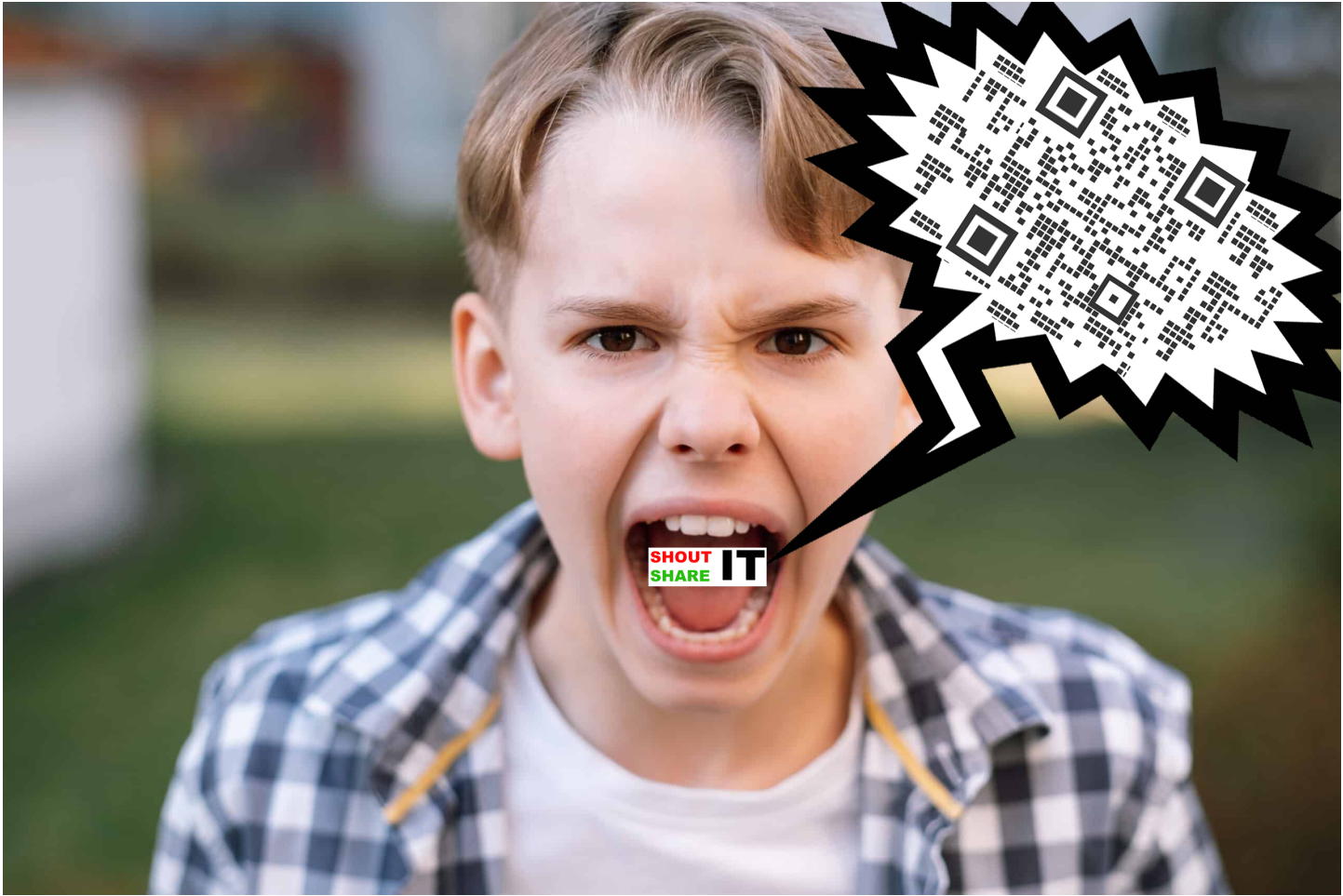




THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

The Official Organ of
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON
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VOLUME 22



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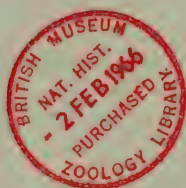
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THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE



The Official Organ of
**THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON
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Secretary: Dr. G. Owen Evans (*British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7*) (31 May 1960)
Assistant Secretary: Dr. W. E. CHINA (*British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7*) (21 May 1962)

B. The Members of the Commission

(Arranged in order of election or of most recent re-election)

- Professor Enrico TORTONESE (*Museo di Storia Naturale "G. Doria", Genova, Italy*) (16 December 1954)
Dr. Per BRINCK (*Lunds Universitets Zoologiska Institution, Lund, Sweden*) (19 May 1958)
Professor H. BOSCHMA (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (23 July 1958)
Dr. Henning LEMCHE (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*) (23 July 1958)
Professor Pierre BONNET (*Université de Toulouse, France*) (23 July 1958)
Mr. Norman Denbigh RILEY (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) (23 July 1958)
Professor Tadeusz JACZEWSKI (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland*) (23 July 1958)
Professor Dr. Robert MERTENS (*Natur-museum u. Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt a.m., Germany*) (23 July 1958)
Dr. D. V. OBRUCHEV (*Palaeontological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Moscow B-71, U.S.S.R.*) (5 November 1958)
Professor Tohru UCHIDA (*Department of Zoology, Hokkaido University, Japan*) (24 March 1959)
Professor Dr. Raphael ALVARADO (*Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, Spain*) (31 May 1960)
Dr. Gwilym Owen EVANS (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) (31 May 1960) (*Secretary*)
Dr. E. G. MUNROE (*Canada Department of Agriculture, Division of Entomology, Ottawa, Canada*) (9 June 1961)
Dr. N. S. BORCHSENIUS (*Institute of Zoology, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad B-164, U.S.S.R.*) (28 September 1961)
Dr. W. E. CHINA (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) (21 May 1962) (*Assistant Secretary*)
Professor E. BINDER (*Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Geneva, Switzerland*) (21 May 1962)
Professor Dr. Afranio do AMARAL (*Instituto Butantan, Sao Paulo, Brazil*) (28 August 1963)
Professor Harold E. VOKES (*University of Tulane, Department of Geology, New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A.*) (28 August 1963)
Dr. Norman R. STOLL (*Rockefeller Institute, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (28 August 1963) (*Councillor*)
Dr. L. B. HOLTHUIS (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (28 August 1963) (*Vice-President*)
Dr. Alden H. MILLER (*Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.*) (28 August 1963) (*President*)
Professor Ernst MAYR (*Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*) (28 August 1963) (*Councillor*)
Dr. J. FOREST (*Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France*) (28 August 1963) (*Councillor*)
Dr. Carl L. HUBBS (*Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, La Jolla, California, U.S.A.*) (28 August 1963)
Dr. Otto KRAUS (*Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft, Frankfurt a.m., Germany*) (28 August 1963)
Dr. W. D. L. RIDE (*Western Australian Museum, Perth, Western Australia*) (28 August 1963)
Mr. C. W. SABROSKY (*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Entomology Research Division, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*) (28 August 1963)
Professor George Gaylord SIMPSON (*Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*) (28 August 1963)

BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 22, Part 1 (pp. 1-80)

5th April 1965

Appointment of a Secretary to the Commission

The Council has appointed Commissioner Dr. G. Owen Evans, Acarologist in the Dept. of Zoology, British Museum (Natural History), to be Honorary Secretary to the Commission. Dr. Evans took up his appointment on 1st February, 1965. Dr. W. E. China reverts to Assistant Secretary.

NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting*.—In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the Plenary Powers*.—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin*:—

- (1) Designation of a neotype for *Viverra zorilla* Gmelin, 1788 (Mammalia). Z.N.(S.) 758.
- (2) Suppression of the generic name *Pelta* Quatrefages, 1844, or suppression of the family name RUNCINIDAE Gray, 1857 (Gastropoda). Z.N.(S.) 580.
- (3) Suppression of the generic names *Acanthochila* Mørch, 1868, and *Echinochila* Mørch, 1869 (Gastropoda). Z.N.(S.) 582.
- (4) Suppression of the specific name *Tipula nubeculosa* Meigen, 1804 (Insecta, Diptera). Z.N.(S.) 895.
- (5) Suppression of the generic name *Faviphyllum* Hall, 1852, and the specific name *Faviphyllum rugosum* Hall, 1852 (Anthozoa). Z.N.(S.) 1662.
- (6) Designation of a type-species for *Ornipholidotos* Bethune Baker, 1914 (Insecta, Lepidoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1663.
- (7) Suppression of the generic name *Colaceutes* Hartmann, 1856 (Crustacea, Copepoda) Z.N.(S.) 1664.
- (8) Suppression of the generic name *Eretmia* Gosse, 1886, and the specific names *Eretmia pentathrix* Gosse, 1886, and *Eretmia trithrix* Gosse, 1886 (?Rotatoria). Z.N.(S.) 1666.
- (9) Designation of type-species for the following genera of Insecta, Lepidoptera:
Ypthima Hübner, 1818 (Z.N.(S.) 1672); *Napaea* Hübner, [1819] (Z.N.(S.) 1673); *Iaspis* Kaye, 1904 (Z.N.(S.) 1674); *Pithecops* Horsfield, [1828] (Z.N.(S.) 1675); *Arisbe* Hübner, [1819] (Z.N.(S.) 1676); *Phrissura*

Butler, 1870 (Z.N.(S.) 1677); *Adopaeoides* Godman, [1900] (Z.N.(S.) 1678); *Artines* Godman, [1901] (Z.N.(S.) 1679); *Gegenes* Hübner, [1819] (Z.N.(S.) 1680); *Halpe* Moore, 1878 (Z.N.(S.) 1681); *Papias* Godman, [1900] (Z.N.(S.) 1682); *Phanis* Godman, [1900] (Z.N.(S.) 1683); *Telicota* Moore, [1881] (Z.N.(S.) 1684); *Zenis* Godman, [1900] (Z.N.(S.) 1685).

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London, S.W.7, England.
February 1965.

W. E. CHINA,
Assistant Secretary,
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

ACTING SECRETARY'S NOTE

At its meeting in Washington during the XVIth International Congress of Zoology in 1963, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature agreed that a committee consisting of Professor Ernst Mayr (Chairman), Dr. H. Boschma and Dr. E. G. Munroe should prepare a draft of the Commission's By-laws and circulate this to all Commissioners for their comments. When comments had been considered and the draft, if necessary, revised, the Commission should vote to adopt the draft which, when published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, would then come into force.

On 4th December, 1964, the members of the Commission were invited to vote, under the One-Month Rule on Voting Paper (O.M.) (64) 1, either for or against the draft of the By-laws prepared by Professor Mayr and adopted by the Council. At the close of the prescribed voting period, on 5th January, 1965, the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty seven (27), received in the following order:

China, Boschma, Mayr, Ride, Simpson, Holthuis, Hubbs, Tortonese, Bonnet, do Amaral, Obruchev, Evans, Binder, Kraus, Lemche, Jaczewski, Riley, Vokes, Uchida, Miller, Mertens, Forest, Brinck, Alvarado, Stoll, Munroe, Sabrosky.

Voting paper not returned—Borchsenius.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (O.M.) (64) 1 were cast as set out above, and that the draft By-laws of the Commission, as amended in accordance with the comments of the Commissioners, have been duly adopted by the International Commission and are consequently published below.

W. E. CHINA

*Acting Secretary,
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.*

THE BY-LAWS OF THE
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL
NOMENCLATURE

I. **Members of the Commission**

A. *Nomination of Commissioners*

(1) The Commission is responsible for the nomination of candidates who best satisfy the provisions of Article 2(b) and (c) of the Constitution and are considered most likely to further the work of the Commission. Candidates shall be nominated on the basis of their personal qualifications for the work of the Commission rather than as representatives of their nation.

(2) When a vacancy occurs on the Commission, the following procedure shall be followed in order to make sure that the nominee satisfies two important

provisions of the Constitution, viz. that he is an eminent scientist, etc., (Article 2(b) of the Constitution), and that his election will help to maintain a balanced representation according to various considerations listed in Article 2(c) of the Constitution. This procedure is as follows:

- (a) The Secretary shall notify each member of the Commission not less than six months before the end of his term of service, inviting him to consent to his nomination for re-election or if he does not consent to propose one or several names of zoologists qualified to replace him.
- (b) The Secretary shall inform the members of the Commission whenever a vacancy on the Commission occurs or is imminent, and shall announce his intention of immediately advertising in zoological journals in various countries the fact that the Commission would receive and consider the names of persons for membership of the Commission from representative bodies concerned with zoology.
- (c) The Secretary shall publish notice of the impending vacancy in one or, if possible, several suitable journals, including journals in the field and country of residence of the vacating member of the Commission, inviting the proposal of names of qualified candidates.
- (d) The Council shall invite one or more appropriate societies, academies, or other institutions of the country of the vacating Commissioner to propose one or more suitably qualified zoologists who are willing to serve if elected. The attention of these institutions is to be called to the fact that these proposals are not appointments, and that nominations by the Commission are based on the qualifications of the nominees rather than on their nationality.
- (e) Proposals of names may also be submitted by international societies, congresses, and other national or international organizations of zoologists, in order that systematists in the principal divisions of the animal kingdom shall be represented as far as is practicable.
- (f) The Secretary of the Commission shall keep a list of all proposed names received by the Commission.

(3) Preparation of slate of nominees—The Commission shall present a slate of nominees to the Congress. In preparing the slate, the Commission shall consider all names received under the provisions of Article I.A.(2) of the By-laws, and shall include all those that it considers qualified under Articles 2(b) and (c) of the Constitution and I.A.(1) of the By-laws. The Commission may add to the slate additional nominees of its own choice. Retiring Commissioners who are candidates for re-election shall be so distinguished on the slate. The Commission may explicitly recommend any nominee it considers particularly well qualified, but such recommendation is not binding on the Congress.

In order to secure adequate rotation and a possibility of choice by the Congress, the Commission shall endeavour whenever possible to nominate more than one candidate for each vacancy. The ballot shall clearly indicate that the choice in each case is only between nominees presented by the Commission for a given vacancy.

B. *Election of Commissioners*

(1) *At Congresses*—The election of Commissioners shall be conducted as specified in the Constitution of the Commission (Article 4).

(2) *Between Congresses*—By authority given to it by the Constitution (Article 4(b)) the Commission may fill vacancies between Congresses. The Secretary shall transmit to the Council a list of the nominees (see A) for vacancies. In case the solicitation of names has produced more than one suitable candidate for a given vacancy, the members of the Council shall indicate the sequence of their individual preferences for the nominees for each vacancy.

The nominations made by the Council (Constitution, Article (4b)), together with suitable statements on the nominees, shall be submitted to the Commission for a separate vote for each vacancy.

(3) Commissioners are eligible for re-election on the expiration of their term unless this is precluded under the terms of Article 3(b) of the Constitution.

II. **Officers and Council**

A. *Elections*

After each Congress the Secretary shall issue to each Commissioner a "nomination" ballot containing the names of all Commissioners except that of the retiring President. Within one month each Commissioner shall return this ballot to the Secretary after voting for four Commissioners. In order to secure secrecy for the ballot (Article 8 of the Constitution), the ballot shall be enclosed in an unmarked envelope inside a mailing envelope giving the Commissioner's signed name, and addressed to the Secretary. Ballot papers with a vote for more than four Commissioners shall be invalid.

The Secretary shall then issue "definitive" ballot papers containing the names of those Commissioners who received the four highest votes in the nominating ballot, providing that the Secretary has obtained from each a statement of his willingness to serve. Each Commissioner shall vote for two of the nominees and return the ballot in the same manner as specified for the nominating ballot. Ballots with a vote for more than two candidates shall be invalid. The candidate with the highest vote in the definitive ballot shall be President, he with the second highest vote, Vice-President. Balloting shall be continued in case of a tie.

Those Commissioners that had the highest number of votes on the nominating ballot, but were not elected President or Vice-President, shall serve as Councillors, their number depending on the number of vacancies (see Article 7 of the Constitution). The incoming President shall cast the deciding vote in case of a tie for election to the Council.

The retiring President shall become a member of the Council, unless he retires simultaneously from the Commission.

The term of office of the new officers and Councillors shall begin and the terms of the predecessors simultaneously expire one month after the election is completed.

Vacancies in the Council occurring between Congresses shall be filled by the Commission from nominations made by the council.

B. Duties of the Elected Officers

(1) *President*—The President shall be the chief executive officer of the Commission. It shall be his duty to preside at all meetings and to determine points of order and procedure (subject to appeal from his ruling) both during and between meetings. He shall be *ex-officio* a member of all committees, but he shall have the option to decide whether or not to take an active part in their deliberations and votes. He shall appoint all committees and determine the business of the Council.

(2) *Vice-President*—The Vice-President shall preside at meetings in the absence of the President. He shall assume all duties of the President in the case of the latter's death, effective resignation, or incapacity.

(3) Councillors—

(a) Councillors shall participate in the business of the Council as prescribed in the Constitution and directed by the President. One of the Councillors shall preside at meetings in the absence of President and Vice-President.

(b) Councillors shall cast their ballot on Council mail votes within a period of 3 weeks. The receipt of three ballots is to be regarded as equivalent to a quorum.

III. The Secretariat of the Commission**A. Secretariat**

(1) The routine work of the Commission shall be performed by the Secretariat. It shall consist of the Secretary and such additional paid or voluntary assistance as may be needed to carry out the duties of the Secretariat.

(2) The primary duty of the Secretariat of the Commission consists in:

- (a) the editing for publication of applications submitted to the Commission by zoologists,
- (b) the publication where practicable and relevant of comments received on these applications,
- (c) the submission of the cases so prepared ("Voting Papers") to the Commission for its vote,
- (d) the prompt publication of the results of votes in the form of Opinions, Directions and Declarations, as may be appropriate, and
- (e) the preparation and editing for publication of Official Lists and Indexes, of the Code, of the Constitution, and of the By-laws.

B. The Secretary

(1) The Secretary shall serve as recorder of the transactions of the Commission and keeper of the archives. He shall submit to the President matters requiring decision by the Council or the Commission. He shall conduct the official correspondence of the Commission. He shall be responsible for the processing of applications (see C) and for the publication of Opinions, Declarations, and Directions resulting from the vote of the Commission.

(2) The Secretary shall present all nomenclatural cases directly to the Commission for vote, without action of President or Council.

All other matters requiring a vote, such as amendments to the Code, Constitution, or By-laws, including proposed Declarations, shall be first submitted to the Council for approval of the wording, and presented by the President to the Commission for vote, to be conducted by the Secretariat.

(3) Any or all of the stated duties of the Secretary may be relegated to an Assistant Secretary or other assistants, with the consent of the Council, but the Secretary is responsible for the work of his staff. It is the function of the Secretary to maintain liaison between the Commission (and its Council) and the Secretariat, and to convey the instructions of the Commission to the Secretariat.

(4) After the completion of each calendar year the Secretary shall report to the Council the number of new applications received, the number of cases completed (either through vote or withdrawal), and the total number of cases still pending. On this occasion the Secretary shall present individual reports on applications not submitted for publication after the lapse of one year or not yet submitted for voting one year after their publication.

C. Applications

(1) On the day of receipt, each application shall receive a serial number. On publication of the application, the date of receipt as an acceptable application shall be listed (see 2).

(2) As soon as possible, the Secretary shall check the application for clarity and completeness of the needed information and for the inclusion of a statement how the requested action will affect the stability and universality of nomenclature. If deficient, the Secretary shall return the application at once to the applicant with instructions. The priority of an application shall date from its receipt as an acceptable application.

(3) Whenever possible, the Secretary should consult specialists, or, if available, a specialists' committee. A deadline should be suggested to such specialists.

(4) The Secretary may ask the President to appoint a committee or committees to help him in the processing of applications, particularly in the case of highly complex situations (such as the Meigen and Brisson names).

(5) The Secretary may edit the application, when necessary, to improve the clarity of the presentation and to set out the formal requests in a form suitable for the Vote of the Commission.

(6) Ordinarily applications shall be processed and published in the sequence in which they are received (or re-received in the case of faulty applications returned to the applicant). Exceptionally urgent applications may be given preferred treatment at the discretion of the Secretary. Here would qualify applications dealing with names of well-known and widely-used families and genera and those dealing with names to be used in a major monographic or revisionary publication which is otherwise ready for publication.

(7) The Secretariat shall if possible, arrange for the supply of 25 free separates of applications to the authors; more can be supplied on payment if proper notice is given when the application is submitted. Authors should distribute these reprints to all specialists concerned, in order to elicit constructive comments.

(8) A notice shall be published simultaneously with the application inviting that comments be submitted to the Secretary as soon as possible, and in any case before the end of the sixth succeeding month.

(9) Applications may be discussed at sessions of the Congress, but all voting shall be by mail, as prescribed under (10)—(12).

(10) As soon as possible after the expiration of the stated six month's period, the Secretary shall mail a Voting Paper to each Commissioner in which he states the terms of the Opinion or Declaration to be rendered or in which he presents various alternate possibilities. He shall include in the Voting Paper references to published comments on the case and summarize or report in full unpublished comments received by the Secretariat.

(11) Voting Papers must be executed within a specified three month period in case of all new applications. A one month voting period is appropriate on new details of applications that have already been voted upon and for second votes (see 12).

(12) The Secretary or Council may call for a new vote if during the voting, aspects of a case are discovered which have not or only insufficiently been considered in the previously issued Voting Paper and which might have affected the outcome of the vote if known to the other Commissioners. A Commissioner who discovers such a situation is entitled to request the Secretary to call for a new vote and, if necessary, additional fact finding. A second vote shall also be taken if an application under the plenary powers has received a simple majority but not the needed two-thirds majority.

CUTHONIDAE/TERGIPEDIDAE: EMENDATIONS TO APPLICATION
Z.N.(S.) 1044

By Henning Lemche (Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark)

When studying the case of the nudibranch name *Limacia* Müller, 1781 (Zool. Dan. (ed. 2) 1 (Danish text): 66) I found foot-notes explaining the identity of two of Müller's aeolidian specific names established originally in his Zool. Dan. Prodr. of 1776, both of which names have been treated in my application registered as Z.N.(S.) 1044.

Doris fasciculata Müller, 1776, is, in 1781, cited as "*L [imacia] fasciculata* ([foot-note] d) ib. [= Zool. Dan. Prodr.] 2772", and the foot-note runs "(d) *Limax marinus* Fors[s]k. anim. T. 26 f.5". The last number is erroneously given as a figure number but is actually the number annotated to the description on page 99 of Forsskål's* "Descriptiones" (of 1775) and does not refer to the figure on the table 26 of his "Icones" (of 1776). Gmelin's (1791—*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1 : 3104) cites a *Doris fasciculata* with exactly the same reference to Forsskål. No doubt, therefore, Gmelin did not establish a new species but merely cited Müller's species of 1776, i.e. both Müller's and Gmelin's *fasciculata* refer to *Limax marinus* Forsskål, now generally known as *Fiona marinus* Forsskål, 1775. As the latter name has priority, there is no need for the Commission to interfere by using the plenary powers.

Similarly, *Doris lacinulata* Müller, 1776, is explained in 1781 to be the *Limax tergipes* of Forsskål. Gmelin, again, directly follows Müller. So, my proposal to exchange *Eolidia despecta* Johnston, 1835, for *tergipes* Forsskål as the name for the type-species of *Tergipes* Cuvier is supported by the new evidence, as *despecta* would otherwise have to be replaced by *lacinulata* Müller. Now, the change is to the tautonymous name *Tergipes tergipes* which cannot be misunderstood.

As the proposals to this application are to be rewritten anyway, I may mention that several colleagues have expressed concern over the idea of setting aside a family name for the sole reason that it is founded on an atypical genus. It is feared that such procedures undermine priority. As I am myself feeling more and more the same way, I may use the opportunity to withdraw that part of the proposals concerned with the relative priority of TERGIPEDIDAE and CUTHONIDAE.

The following emendations of my original proposals should therefore be made:

Delete (1) (a)

Delete (1) (b) (i) and (ii)

Delete (5) (a) (i) and (ii)

Change (5) (c) to: *lacinulata* Müller, 1776, as published in the *Doris lacinulata* (a junior objective synonym of *Limax tergipes* Forsskål, 1775)

Change (5) (e) to: *fasciculata* Müller, 1776, as published in binomen *Doris fasciculata*, (a junior objective synonym of *Limax marinus* Forsskål, 1775)

Change (6) (a) to: CUTHONINAE Odhner, 1934 (as CUTHONIDAE) type-genus *Cuthona* Alder & Hancock, 1855.

Change (6) (b) to: TERGIPEDIDAE Bergh in Carus, 1889 (as TERGIPEDINAE) type-genus *Tergipes* Cuvier, 1805.

* Forsskål's name was misspelt by Neibuhr when the latter published Forsskål's papers posthumously, both in the "Descriptiones Animalium" (1775) and in the "Icones Rerum Naturalium" (1776). Details on the case can be found in: Carl Christensen: Naturforskeren Pehr Forsskål. Hagerups Forlag. København, 1918. Evidently, Forsskål spelt his name with two ss, and as his name was a Swedish one, the å was used. Only after becoming a professor in Copenhagen, did he sometimes use the Danish fashion of "aa" spelling instead of "å". Both are pronounced the same way, a long "o"-like sound.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED STABILISATION OF THE GENERIC NAME *TRINCHESIA* IHERING, 1879, AND SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF *DIAPHOREOLIS* IREDALE & O'DONOGHUE, 1923. Z.N.(S). 1106 (see present volume, pages 52-55)

By David Heppell (Dept. of Zoology, The University, Glasgow, Scotland)

I am fully in agreement with Dr. Lemche's proposal to place the generic name *Trinchesia* Ihering, 1879, on the Official List, with type-species *Doris caerulea* Montagu, 1804, as designated by Pruvot-Fol, 1954. This name is then available for those species included in *Cratena* auctt. non Bergh. I am not so happy, however, with the proposals concerning the nominal genus *Diaphoreolis*. We are grateful to Dr. Lemche for having pointed out the probable synonymy of its only species, *northumbrica*, with *caerulea*, but this alone does not seem sufficient grounds for suppression of the generic name, as this is a question of taxonomic judgment based on the acceptance of Dr. Lemche's contention that the specimen observed alive by Alder and Hancock over a period of several days, and whose whereabouts is at present unknown was in an unhealthy condition. What should we do if, having suppressed this name as a senior subjective synonym of *Catriona* [hardly a threat to stability], we were to dredge up more specimens referable to *Diaphoreolis northumbrica* which proved, on anatomical investigation, to be distinct from *Trinchesia caerulea* and its congeners?

Thus, with the exceptions of (1) (a) and (4), I should like to support all of the proposals made by Dr. Lemche in the present application.

REPLY TO SOME COMMENTS ON Z.N.(S.) 1044 AND 1102-1107
(see volume 21, pages 35-37; 410-415)

By Henning Lemche (Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark)

With much pleasure I find that my applications seem to have found rather general approval, and I shall do my best to find suitable compromises on the remaining points.

Z.N.(S.) 1044.

The propositions of Mr. Heppell concerning this application are acceptable to me. If anybody may feel doubts as to whether Cuvier, in 1805, established a genus *Tergipes*, it is better to settle the question under the plenary powers. Also, I have no objection to the proposal of suppressing the two specific names from Risso, 1818. I simply did not feel sufficiently competent myself to take action on them. Finally, I informed the Secretary a few days ago on my inclination to switch over to accepting TERGIPEDIDAE on exactly the grounds presented now by Mr. Heppell (see above, page 9).

Z.N.(S.) 1102.

Mr. Heppell is in this case in the unfortunate position of having to base his judgment on the confused situation of today, without knowing the results on which I base my proposals. May I try to explain briefly the crucial points. In the last twenty years I have collected thousands and thousands of opisthobranchs alive, and since 1955/56 I have paid special attention to the difficult genus *Eubranchius*. Now I can recognize eight species—including *farrani*—with their dorsal appendages (cerata) placed in simple, separate, transverse or oblique rows, and one species—with a very aberrant spawn—with the cerata densely set and in clusters. This species is *Eubranchius tricolor* = *Egalvina viridula*. The oldest generic name for the genus here in question is *Amphorina* Quatrefages, 1844, but I do not agree with Mr. Heppell in his plea for a recovery of that name. As explained in my application, *Amphorina* stands for one of the worst confusions that ever appeared in nudibranch taxonomy and it has almost never been used in the correct sense but consistently over a long period for species of *Cuthona* and "*Cratena*" (auctt. non Bergh). I still maintain that it is better to sup-

press that name altogether. The next available name seems to be *Capellinia* Trinchese, 1874, an almost forgotten name revived under new misunderstandings by Pruvot-Fol (1954—Faune France 58 : 420). She refers the species *exiguus* Alder & Hancock to *Capellinia* and all other species with separate rows to the "true" *Eubranchus*. The figures given by Trinchese (1877—Aeolid. fam. Aff. tav. 24 *Tergipes doriae*, and tav. 25 *T. capellinii*) do not confirm this relationship. From the figure, *T. capellinii* is indistinguishable from the specimens of *cingulatus* Ald. & Hanc. collected by me, and neither the number, the shape, nor the arrangement, of the cerata agree with *exiguus*.

The present situation at the generic level was well illustrated already by Thiele (1931—Handb. Moll. k. 1 : 452). He mentions *Egalvina* (type: *viridula*) with densely set cerata, and *Eubranchus* (type: *tricolor*) as having distinctly separate rows. This situation is the one generally accepted and therefore also the one I wish to stabilize as closely as possible, but the name *tricolor* is making trouble, as it, too, stands for the single species with cerata in clusters. That the name *tricolor* stands for complete confusion is illustrated once more by Mr. Heppell (who should not be blamed, however, as he only explains the confusion that he himself has been taught). Hence, I very much favour a solution where the highly ambiguous name *tricolor* is replaced by the unambiguous and generally known name *viridula* Bergh.

Z.N.(S.) 1105.

In the period between the first presentations of these proposals in 1956 and now, the name *Cratena* seems to have been established in such a manner that further confusion does not appear likely, and there is no gain any more in suppressing it. Consequently, I accept the proposals from Mr. Heppell and Dr. Burns to preserve it.

The family name, however, makes trouble. Evidently Bergh's CRATENINAE in 1892 (: 1021) containing a.o. "*Cratena*" and "*Hervia*" (both misinterpreted) is given for the CUTHONIDAE and not for the group containing the genus *Rizzolia*. As, in Carus (1889 : 209), Bergh mentions the sole genus "*Hervia*" under the sub-family CRATENINAE, there is no doubt that this family name cannot be transferred to its correct position except under the plenary powers. However, I am in some doubt whether it is appropriate to introduce that name on the Official List. It will be of use if it proves to cover a taxon different from the FAVORININAE to which Bergh referred the genus *Rizzolia*. Maybe, we had better drop that family name problem for the time being, which is therefore now my proposal.

Z.N.(S.) 1106.

Apparently, Dr. Burns agrees with me in the whole of this application, and I am glad to have his additional remarks. Mr. Heppell raises a single point, namely that of *Diaphoreolis*. Two points of view may be applied in such cases. The one is what to do if nothing ever arises. Shall we then accept in the meantime *Diaphoreolis* as a senior synonym to *Catriona*. Such a solution does not appeal to me, and I prefer the suppression of *Diaphoreolis* for the sake of stability. The other view is to ask what to do if really such a separate genus proved to exist. The answer is simple: Describe it again. It is possible even to suppress the names for both the purposes of priority and homonymy and, if so, even the same name can be used again—though with a new author and date (which would seem reasonable as the original authors have done nothing of real value in this case). If Mr. Heppell would like to make such a proposal, I should not protest.

FURTHER COMMENTS BY MR. HEPELL

Z.N.(S.) 1102.

Dr. Lemche's reply is valuable for shedding further light on the existing state of confusion about the genus *Eubranchus*. Now that he has so clearly pointed out the distinguishing criteria of the two groups involved, has shown that *tricolor* (= *viridula*) is a species quite distinct from the others, and that the other species of "*Eubranchus*" auctt. are referable to *Capellinia*, I see no reason why *Eubranchus* (in the restricted sense) and *tricolor* should not be placed on the appropriate Official Lists. I am,

therefore, still in favour of retaining *Eubbranchus* for the group of *E. tricolor* and using either *Capellinia*, based on *capellinii* (= *cingulata*), or *Amphorina*, based on *alberti* (= *farrani*), for the remaining species.

Z.N.(S.) 1106.

I now agree with Dr. Lemche that it would be better to suppress the name *Diaphoreolis* as a *nomen dubium*, and redescribe the genus if it should subsequently be rediscovered. With regard to his final suggestion, though, it seems to me that if the original name were to be suppressed for the purposes of both priority and homonymy, the name would still date from the first subsequent validation and such an action would not therefore serve any real purpose.

SUPPORT FOR PROPOSAL TO SUPPRESS GENERIC NAMES *TANAGRA* LINNAEUS, 1764, AND *TANAGRA* LINNAEUS, 1766; AND TO PLACE *EUPHONIA* DESMAREST, 1806, ON THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY (AVES)

(see volume 20, pages 296–302, volume 21, pages 23)

By Eugene Eisenmann (*The American Museum of Natural History, New York, U.S.A.*)

The present Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature of the International Ornithological Congress has previously submitted a recommendation on this question supporting *Proposal B*. (Those originally supporting *Proposal A* have withdrawn their application.) As a Member of the present S.C.O.N., I joined in the recommendation; here I wish only to emphasize an argument based on experience as a specialist in neotropical birds.

Aside from disputed applicability, the main reason for suppressing *Tanagra* for the large genus commonly called euphonias is the confusion with the almost identical name of another large genus of the same family (Thraupidae) currently called *Tangara* Brisson, 1760. Confusion between these two names is not restricted to printers and stenographers; I personally know it to occur in correspondence and oral discussion between ornithologists. The confusion is compounded by the fact that two tanagers with overlapping ranges in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Venezuela and Brazil, currently bear the names *Tanagra xanthogaster* and *Tangara xanthogastra* (see de Schauensee, *Birds of Colombia*, pp. 354, 359, 1964). The easiest way to remove the confusion is to suppress the Linnaean names *Tanagra* 1764 and 1766, thus restoring as the senior name *Euphonia* Desmarest, used for so long that it became and remains the common name of the group.

Conformity with a common name is no reason, of course, for suppressing a valid scientific name, but the circumstances that a long used scientific name has become the accepted vernacular name is a consideration in weighing whether a proposed use of the plenary powers for other reasons will cause undue inconvenience. Here reversion to former usage by reinstatement of *Euphonia* will be easy because the birds are called euphonias.

By B. P. Hall (*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

I would like to support Proposal B put forward by Prof. Mayr and Dr. Storer (p. 301), for the reasons given, and particularly since Proposal A met with opposition from American ornithologists, since they are the ones most intimately concerned

COMMENT ON THE TYPE-SPECIES OF *STENOSCISMA* CONRAD, 1839
(see vol. 21, pages 130–132)By Paul Sartenaer (*Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium*)

The object of this note is to comment upon the application Z.N.(S.) 1539 in stating that, in opposition to H. Schmidt's position, no preservation is needed for the nominal genus *Stenoscsisma* Conrad, T. A., 1839, objectively defined by monotypy by its type-species: *Terebratula schlotheimii* von Buch, L., 1834. Some comments are made on related problems.

1—*Stenoscsisma* Conrad, T. A., 1839.

It should be noted that in asking the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to place *Stenoscsisma* on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, H. Schmidt is relying only on the provisions of Article 70 of the Code, thus referring the case to the Commission to designate the type-species of the genus *Stenoscsisma*. This implies that the misidentification of the type-species by T. A. Conrad, 1839 should be proved. "Evidently the specimens determined as *Terebratula schlotheimii* by Conrad are not identical with von Buch's species" is a mere statement, but not proof; this H. Schmidt accepts implicitly in the sentence that follows: "It is open to doubt whether Conrad's determination was an erroneous one or may be considered as a conception of *T. schlotheimii* in a wider sense". It may be added that the absence of description and figures in T. A. Conrad's publication makes it impossible to bring such proof. J. Hall's statement (1867, p. 334, footnote) does not constitute proof either.

It must be considered next whether stability of nomenclature is threatened in this case, and here subjective and thus controversial expressions such as "general usage", "widely accepted name", "general acceptance", "existing usage", "established usage" are involved. Have usage or acceptance supplanted the strict application of the Code? H. Schmidt has drawn attention to the opposing views of T. A. Conrad, W. H. Dall and D. P. Oehlert on one hand, and J. Hall, C. Schuchert—S. A. Miller should not be forgotten—on the other, between 1839 and 1897. H. Schmidt states correctly that since 1941 the "nearly generally accepted interpretation" is coincident with the original designation of the type-species. The fact that present usage coincides with the original, that this situation occurs at a period when greater attention is given to problems of nomenclature than heretofore, and, finally, that only a part opposition can be set against this world-wide acceptance, indicates clearly that strict application of the Code coincides with general usage and that stability of nomenclature is well preserved at a time when technical nomenclatorial difficulties have been solved and stabilisation achieved around a valid generic name.

Of course, there is no absolute objection to placing *Stenoscsisma* on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, as most of the entries on it are the oldest available names for the genera in question and as the species cited as their respective type-species are validly determined as such under Article 30 of the *Règles* (Articles 67 to 70 of the Code); however, the names entered so far without the use of the plenary powers of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature needed protection. This is not the case with *Stenoscsisma*; placing it on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology would be starting a trend which, I believe, should not be encouraged.

There is therefore no reason to request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to place the type-species of the genus *Stenoscsisma* on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

2—*Stenocisma*.

As an intentional change in the original spelling of *Stenoscsisma* cannot be demonstrated, in application of Article 33 (a) of the Code, *Stenocisma* is an incorrect subsequent spelling, has no status in nomenclature according to Article 33(b) and cannot be placed on any Official Index.

3—*Stenoschisma* Miller, S. A., 1877.

As S. A. Miller (1877) (before D. P. Oehlert (1877)) gave the etymology of the name, the change in the original spelling of *Stenoschisma* is demonstrably intentional and is therefore an emendation; but it is an unjustified emendation according to Article 33 (a) (ii) of the Code. The name *Stenoschisma* is a junior objective synonym of the name *Stenoscisma*.

4—*Stenochisma*.

As an intentional change in the original spelling of *Stenoschisma* cannot be demonstrated, in application of Article 33 (a) of the Code, *Stenochisma* is an incorrect subsequent spelling, has no status in nomenclature according to Article 33 (b) and cannot be placed on an Official Index. It is irrelevant that the designated type-species is *Rhynchonella formosa* Hall, J., 1857.

5—*Camerophoria* King, W., 1846.

The Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology is not intended for junior objective synonyms. Furthermore, such names may be re-employed under given conditions (Article 17 of the Code).

6—*Camarophoria*.

As an intentional change in the original spelling of *Camerophoria* cannot be demonstrated in application of Article 33 (a) of the Code, *Camarophoria* is an incorrect subsequent spelling, has no status in nomenclature according to Article 33 (b) and cannot be placed on an Official Index.

7—*Machaeraria* Cooper, G. A., 1955.

This genus was defined in strict application of the *Règles* (Article 30). It follows that stability of nomenclature is not threatened in this case. Misinterpretations of the *Règles* or of the Code are simply mistakes, and do not affect stability of nomenclature, which would be in danger if any weight were given to such mistakes. There is no need, therefore, to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to place *Machaeraria* on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, or to place the type-species of that genus on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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- For other references see H. Schmidt's publication.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED PRESERVATION OF *SPHALEROSOPHIS*
JAN, 1865 (REPTILIA). Z.N.(S.) 1627

(see volume 21, page 305)

By Robert Mertens (*Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt am Main*)

The application by Eugen Kramer (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 21 : 305; 1964) to suppress the generic name *Chilolepsis* Fitzinger, 1843, for a nominal genus of colubrid snakes is strongly supported as Fitzinger's name clearly is a nomen oblitum.

But I cannot agree with Kramer's proposal to preserve, under the plenary powers, the name *Sphalerosophis* Jan, 1865, instead of *Spalerosophis* Jan, 1865, though the first mentioned spelling is the philologically correct one. The reasons for my objection are as follows:

When creating his genus of colubrid snakes, Jan introduced the generic name *Spalerosophis*. The spelling *Sphalerosophis* only occurs in this paper in connection with the naming of the type-species: *Sphalerosophis microlepis*. The first revisor of this taxon was K. P. Schmidt (1930); he wrote *Spalerosophis* without mentioning the second spelling *Sphalerosophis* at all. His action therefore did not completely fulfil the provisions of Article 24a (1) of the Code. So Marx (1959) is the first author who selected the spelling *Spalerosophis* instead of *Sphalerosophis*, in accordance with the provisions of the Code.

While the spelling *Sphalerosophis* Jan cannot be found in any publication (except Kramer and Schnurrenberger 1963 and Lanza 1964) after 1865, not even in Boulenger's Catalogues (1893/96), nor in Neave (1940), the spelling *Spalerosophis* has often been used in revisions of this group of snakes and in comprehensive publications. The following list of authors may illustrate the abundant use of *Spalerosophis*: Anderson (1964), Barash & Hoofien (1956, 1961), Bons & Girot (1962), Boulenger (1893, 1896), Clark & Inger (1942a, 1942b), Domergue (1959: *Spalaerosophis*), Flower (1932, 1937), Haas (1951), Inger & Clark (1943), Khalaf (1959, 1960), Klingelhöffer (1959), Knarr (1959), Kramer & Schnurrenberger (1958), Loveridge (1957), Marx (1956, 1959), Mertens (1940, 1954, 1956a, 1956b), Minton (1962), Neave (1940), Parker (1931, 1938, 1941), Pasteur & Bons (1960), Romer (1956), Schmidt (1930, 1939, 1941, 1955), Schmidt & Inger (1957), Schmidt & Marx (1956, 1957), Villiers (1963), Wermuth (1957).

The proposed preservation of *Sphalerosophis* instead of *Spalerosophis* would be a minor but unnecessary change based on philological reasons, and being in contradiction with the Preamble of the Code to secure stability of a well known name in zoology. I therefore propose to amend paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) of Kramer's application as follows:

- (2) to place the generic name *Spalerosophis* Jan, 1865, (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Sphalerosophis microlepis* Jan, 1865, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;
- (3) to place the specific name *microlepis* Jan, 1865, as published in the binomen *Sphalerosophis microlepis* (type-species of *Spalerosophis*) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;
- (4) to place the generic names *Chilolepis* Fitzinger, 1843, and *Sphalerosophis* Jan, 1865, on the official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF TYPE-SPECIES FOR *YOLDIA* MÖLLER, 1842 AND *PORTLANDIA* MÖRCH, 1857. Z.N.(S.) 1522 (see volume 21, pages 127-129)

By David Heppell (Zoology Dept., Glasgow University, Scotland)

I would like strongly to support the proposals of Dr. Soot-Ryen in the present application. The differing concepts of the genera *Yoldia* and *Portlandia* which obtained in the past were a result of opposing views on the interpretation of the type-species involved. Some authorities based these genera on the species actually named by the original authors, regardless of the discrepancies with the descriptions and cited figures; others on the nominal species actually before the authors. In this case we must take the latter view, otherwise "*Yoldia*" would have to be used for the genus usually known as *Portlandia*, while "*Portlandia*" would become a synonym of *Bathyarca*. Latterly, almost all authors have accepted the two generic names in the sense which Dr. Soot-Ryen now wishes to stabilise, even those who still cite the type of *Yoldia* as "*Nucula artica* Gray". The reference to Wood, 1828 which was omitted from the list at the end of the application is, of course:

WOOD, W. 1828. *Supplement to the Index Testaceologicus*. London.

By Irene Lubinsky (University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada)

I find the submission of *T. Soot-Ryen* concerning designation of type-species in *Yoldia* Möller, 1842 and *Portlandia* Mörch, 1857, most timely, important and correct.

There is a pressing need for a stable nomenclatorial and systematic arrangement within these two genera for the following reasons:

- (a) the study of the marine Arctic fauna is rapidly progressing and the confusion originating from the present state within the genus *Yoldia sens. lat.* arises now more often than previously.
- (b) "*Nucula arctica*" Gray, 1824, a poorly described species, has been assigned by various authors to 6 genera (*Nucula* Lam. 1799, *Arca* Linn. 1758, *Leda* Schumacher, 1817, *Nuculana* Link 1807, *Yoldia* Möller 1842, *Portlandia* Mörch, 1857) and given different specific names. Therefore the synonymy involved is voluminous but necessary.

This state of systematics of *Yoldia sens. lat.* has troubled North American systematists for quite a long time (see discussion in Whiteaves, 1901, p. 127). The genus *Portlandia* has been regarded by many N. American malacologists both as a synonym of *Yoldia* and as its subgenus (Gould (A.), 1870 : 156; MacGinnitie (N.), 1959 : 151).

Recently sufficient material has been accumulated for re-evaluation of the genera *Yoldia* and *Portlandia* and designation of type-species. We hope the arrangement offered by Soot-Ryen will satisfy malacologists on this Continent. In the European literature, including Russian since 1930, the genus *Portlandia* is widely used.

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- MACGINNITIE, N. 1959. Marine mollusca of Point Barrow, Alaska. *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus* 109 (3412) : 151
- FILATOVA, Z. A. 1957. General review of the fauna of bivalve molluscs of the northern seas of the U.S.S.R. *Proc. Inst. Oceanogr.* 20 : 52, etc.
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COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *PROCYON* *BRACHYURUS* AND *PROCYON OBSCURUS* WIEGMANN, 1837. (see volume 21, pages 318-320)

By Hobart M. Smith (Department of Zoology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.)

The petition as presented leaves no acceptable rationale for rejection, by even the most conservative application of the Code (assuming that article 23b may be regarded as radical), for no useful service could possibly be rendered by admission now or later of the Wiegmann names to full candidacy for validity. Replacement of well-established names by arbitrary fixation of *nomina dubia* that have never been used as valid names is inexcusable and directly contrary to the spirit of the Code. Furthermore the Wiegmann names—*brachyurus* and *obscurus*—are clear-cut *nomina oblita*, not having been used as valid names (i.e., "senior synonyms") at least for the past 100 years (fide Dr. Charles A. Long, pers. comm.); therefore they are not to be accepted now as senior synonyms without sanction of the Commission. I strongly urge that sanction not be granted, and that the petition presented by Long be approved in its entirety.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *ZORILLA*.

I. GEOFFROY 1826 Z.N.(S.) 758.

(see volume 19, pages 284–289 and volume 20, pages 242–245)

By W. E. China (Assistant Secretary of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

Dr. L. B. Holthuis has shown that the type-species of *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy is by monotypy, *Viverra zorilla* Gmelin, 1788. Hershkovitz has also pointed out that *Mustela zorilla* G. Cuvier 1798, is the type-species of *Zorilla* by absolute tautonymy. Holthuis in his comment points out that Cuvier's name is not a new one but merely *Viverra zorilla* Gmelin. In fact, no such name as *Mustela zorilla* Cuvier exists. According to the Code, the identity of *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy therefore depends solely on the identity of *Viverra zorilla* Gmelin 1788 which Gmelin recorded from S. America. Holthuis suggests that a lectotype of Gmelin's species be selected from among the specimens discussed by the authors to which Gmelin referred. These were:

1. Gumilla, 1758, Orenoq. III p. 240;
2. Buffon, 1765, Hist. nat. XIII p. 289, t.41;
3. Schreber, 1777, Saeugth. III p. 445, t.cxxiii.

2. Gumilla was a Jesuit missionary in charge of the Orinoco Mission. His description was of an animal, living in the Orinoco Region of S. America which the Indians called "Mapurito" or "Mafutiliqui". Gumilla had no collection and his description was based on his personal experiences in Venezuela. His work was first published in Latin in Madrid in 1741. A second edition was published in 1745 (see p. 312). Gmelin's reference was to the French edition published in Avignon in 1758. Gumilla's animal was certainly not the African Stinkmuishond.

3. Buffon recorded his Zorille from Africa. Hershkovitz (1963, *Bull. Zool. Nomencl.* 20 : 243) maintains that *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy 1826 was based on the single species described and figured by Buffon, 1765, but the type-species must be *Viverra zorilla* Gmelin. Ellerman & Morrison-Scott, 1953, clearly showed that Buffon's figure more nearly represented the S. American *Spilogale*. Nevertheless, Hershkovitz emphasized that Buffon's animal was described as an African one. It seems that Buffon may have confused two different animals, figuring the S. American one and describing the S. African one. If it could be proved that I. Geoffroy followed Buffon in this confusion the Case could be dealt with as a case of a genus based on a misidentified type-species. In this case, the Commission could deal with the problem under Article 70(a). According to Howell (1906 Revis. Skunks of genus *Spilogale* *N. Amer. Faun* 26 : 13) Buffon's le Zorille was described from a single specimen in the cabinet of a curate in Paris. This specimen is presumably no longer in existence otherwise the protagonists in this argument would have referred to it.

3. Schreber, 1777, refers to Buffon, 1765, and to Gumilla, 1758, but records his *Zorilla* from South America. His colour plate cxxiii is almost identical with Buffon's although Hershkovitz emphasized the white edged ears which are more typical of the African than the S. American animal. Ellerman and Morrison-Scott pointed out that these were not convincingly shown in Buffon's figure. So far as is known, Schreber's work, published in Leipzig, was not based on any collection but merely on previous works. His plate was obviously a copy of Buffon's. There is little likelihood of discovering a Schreber specimen on which to base a lectotype of *Viverra zorilla* Gmelin.

4. Since no specimens exist of the original material on which *Viverra zorilla* Gmelin was based it will be necessary to designate a neotype for Gmelin's species. The two-colour plates on which the species might have been based are so similar as to be almost useless for the purpose. The identity of these figures has already been argued by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott and Hershkovitz without coming to a final conclusion.

If Ellerman and Morrison-Scott are right, *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy becomes a synonym of the junior *Spilogale* Gray, placed by the International Commission on the Official List

(Opinion 384, 1956). If Hershkovitz is right, then *Ictonyx* Kaup becomes a synonym of *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy.

5. In judging the Case of *Zorilla* versus *Ictonyx* the Commission is bound to take notice of the relative frequency with which the names have been used in major works of reference published since 1900.

Mr. R. W. Hayman, mammologist at the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), has given me a list of the usage of these names.

Zorilla: Sclater,

Fauna of S. Africa 1900;

Simpson,

Classification 1945, (In a footnote Simpson adds "possibly *Zorilla* is a nomen vanum and *Ictonyx* should be used).

Grassé, Traite de Zoologie, 1955

Ictonyx: Hollister,

East African Mammals in U.S. Nat. Mus. 1918.

Shortridge,

Mammals of South-west Africa, 1934.

Monard,

Mammals of Angola, 1935.

Hill and Carter,

Mammals of Angola. 1941.

Schouteden,

Zoogdieren van Belgisch Congo. 1944.

Austin Roberts,

Mammals of South Africa. 1951.

Swynnerton and Hayman,

Checklist of Tanganyika Mammals. 1951.

Ellerman, Morrison-Scott and Hayman,

Southern African Mammals. 1953.

Setzer,

Mammals of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. 1956. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. Washington.

6. In view of the majority usage of *Ictonyx* Kaup for the African Stinkmuishond and the fact that the Commission has already placed the generic name *Spilogale* Gray, 1865, to which the S. American animal belongs, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, the best way to clear up the confusion is (as pointed out by Dr. Holthuis) to designate, under the plenary powers, a specimen of *Spilogale* as neotype of *Viverra zorilla* Gmelin, 1788, so that *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy, 1826, falls as a synonym of the junior, but conserved, name *Spilogale* Gray, 1865. In consequence the Commission is requested to use its plenary powers to designate the skin of the specimen of *Spilogale putorius* (Linnaeus, 1758), figured by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott in *J. Mammal.* 34 : 115, pl. 1, as neotype of *Viverra zorilla* Gmelin, 1788. This neotype specimen is in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History) and is a male collected by W. G. Smith at Estes Park, Colorado, U.S.A., 26 January 1890. Registered No. B.M. No. 92.11.1.1 (no skull preserved).

OPINION 717

ARIZONA ELEGANS KENNICOTT, 1859 (REPTILIA): VALIDATED
UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby Ruled that the specific name *elegans* Kennicott, 1859, as published in the binomen *Arizona elegans*, is to be considered as not having been rejected as a secondary homonym in any paper published prior to the present Ruling.

(2) The generic name *Arizona* Kennicott, 1859 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Arizona elegans* Kennicott, 1859, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1652.

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

- (a) *elegans* Shaw, 1802, as published in the binomen *Coluber elegans*, as defined by the lectotype designated by Williams & Smith, 1962 (Name No. 2046);
- (b) *elegans* Kennicott, 1859, as published in the binomen *Arizona elegans*, as defined by the lectotype designed by Blanchard, 1924 (type-species of *Arizona* Kennicott, 1859) (Name No. 2047);
- (c) *arenicola* Dixon, 1960, as published in the combination *Arizona elegans arenicola*, as defined by the lectotype designated by Williams & Smith, 1962 (Name No. 2048).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1454)

The present case was first presented to the office of the Commission by Dr. Kenneth L. Williams and Prof. Hobart M. Smith in January 1962. The application was sent to the printer on 9 March 1962 and published on 10 September 1962 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 298–300. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Article 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two herpetological serials. The further history of the case, together with an explanation of the Voting Paper, is set forth in the following Secretary's Note circulated to Commissioners with Voting Paper (64)3:

The application by Williams & Smith was published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 298–300. Alternative proposals were put forward by Dr. L. B. Holthuis (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 264–265) and were commented upon by Williams & Smith (*Bull. Zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 265–266) who amended their original proposals and put forward a further alternative.

In Part 1 of the accompanying Voting Paper Commissioners are asked to vote either for or against the use of the plenary powers to set aside the operation of the Rules of secondary homonymy, so as to allow the continued use of the name *Arizona elegans* Kennicott, 1859.

In Part 2 of the Voting Paper Commissioners are asked to decide whether or not *Coluber arizonae* Boulenger, 1894, is to be recognized as a new species

name, rather than as a replacement name for *A. elegans*. An affirmative vote in Part 1 and a negative vote in Part 2 will have the consequence of placing *A. elegans* and *A. e. arenicola* on the Official List and rejecting *C. arizonae*.

In Part 3 of the Voting Paper, *those Commissioners who voted in the affirmative in Part 2*, are asked to vote either for or against the use of the plenary powers to suppress *arizonae* Boulenger, in order to place *Arizona elegans arenicola* Dixon, 1960, on the Official List of Specific Names. An affirmative vote in Part 2 and a negative vote in Part 3 will have the consequence of placing *A. elegans* and *C. arizonae* on the Official List and *A.e. arenicola* on the Official Index.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 27 April 1964 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (64)3 between the various alternative proposals in the present case. The issues presented in the three parts of this Voting Paper are explained in the Secretary's Note circulated with the Voting Paper (see above). At the close of the prescribed voting period on 27 July 1964 the state of the voting was as follows:

Part 1. Affirmative votes—twenty-six (26), received in the following order: China, Hering, Holthuis, Lemche, Mayr, Vokes, Simpson, Stoll, Uchida, Boschma, Tortonese, Riley, Miller, do Amaral, Obruchev, Evans, Bonnet, Kraus, Jaczewski, Borchsenius, Alvarado, Forest, Mertens, Binder, Brinck, Ride

Negative votes—none (0)

Part 2. Affirmative votes—six (6): China, Hering, Holthuis, Lemche, Bonnet, Jaczewski

Negative votes—twenty (20): Mayr, Vokes, Simpson, Stoll, Uchida, Boschma, Tortonese, Riley, Miller, do Amaral, Obruchev, Evans, Kraus, Borchsenius, Alvarado, Forest, Mertens, Binder, Brinck, Ride

Part 3. Affirmative votes—four (4): Hering, Lemche, Bonnet, Jaczewski

Negative votes—two (2): China, Holthuis

On Leave of Absence—one (1) Munroe

Voting Papers not returned—one (1); Hubbs

Commissioner Sabrosky declined to vote.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

arenicola, *Arizona elegans*, Dixon, 1960, *Southwestern Naturalist* 5 : 226

Arizona Kennicott, 1859, in Baird, *Rep. U.S. Mexican Boundary Survey* 2, Rept.: 18-19, pl. 13

elegans, *Coluber*, Shaw, 1802, *Gen. Zool.* 3 : 536

elegans, *Arizona*, Kennicott, 1859, in Baird, *Rep. U.S. Mexican Boundary Survey* 2, Rept.: 18-19, pl. 13

The following are the original references to the designation of lectotypes for the nominal species concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Arizona elegans* Kennicott, 1859 : Blanchard, 1924, *Occ. Papers Mus. Zool. U.Mich.* 150 : 4

For *Coluber elegans* Shaw, 1802 : Williams & Smith, 1962, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 19 : 300

For *Arizona elegans arenicola* Dixon, 1960 : Williams & Smith, 1962, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 19 : 300

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (64)3 were cast as set out above, that one of the alternative proposals contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 717.

W. E. CHINA
Acting Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London

3 September 1964

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED REJECTION OF NINE SPECIFIC NAMES OF HOLOTHURIOIDEA. Z.N.(S.) 1587

(see volume 20, pages 383-387)

By E. Tortonese (*Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova, Italy*)

In my opinion, the author has carefully analyzed the situation governing nine names of Holothurioidea and her action is clearly a good one for firmly establishing the use of the well-known names of the involved species. I find no reason for objection to the requested procedure; therefore I give my full support to Miss Clark's proposal.

May I add that in a group like Holothurioidea, where classification and nomenclature are still in an extremely unsatisfactory condition, any proposal for settling the correct use of the names is greatly welcomed.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *DIPLECTRONA* WEST- WOOD, 1839. Z.N. (S.) 1580

(see volume 20, page 373)

By D. E. Kimmins (*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

I would like to support the proposal, submitted by F. C. J. Fischer for the preservation of the generic name *Diplectrona* Westwood, 1839, as a valid name in Trichoptera. The name *Diplectrona* has been used both as a generic name for more than a century, and for a lesser time as the root of a suprageneric name in the Trichoptera. To allow it to be suppressed now in favour of *Aphelocheira* Stephens would cause unnecessary confusion in nomenclature and I am fully in favour of maintaining the current usage of the name *Diplectrona*.

OPINION 718

EUCYPRIS VÁVRA, 1891 (CRUSTACEA, OSTRACODA):
DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY
POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for *Eucypris* Vávra, 1891, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Monoculus virens* Jurine, 1820, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Eucypris* Vávra 1891 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Monoculus virens* Jurine, 1820, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1653.

(3) The specific name *virens* Jurine, 1820, as published in the binomen *Monoculus virens* (type-species of *Eucypris* Vávra, 1891) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2049.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1462)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Professor P. C. Sylvester-Bradley in December 1961. The application was sent to the printer on 31 January 1962 and published on 10 September 1962 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 302–303. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Article 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184). The application was supported by Dr. R. Marlière, Prof. E. Ferguson, Jr., Dr. J. P. Harding and Prof. R. H. Benson.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 27 April 1964 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (64)4 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 303. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 27 July 1964 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-seven (27), received in the following order: China, Hering, Holthuis, Lemche, Mayr, Vokes, Simpson, Jaczewski, Stoll, Uchida, Boschma, Tortonese, Riley, do Amaral, Miller, Obruchev, Sabrosky, Evans, Bonnet, Kraus, Borchsenius, Alvarado, Forest, Mertens, Binder, Brinck, Ride

Negative votes—none (0)

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Munroe

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Hubbs

In returning his Voting Paper Mr. C. W. Sabrosky made the following comment: "I do not oppose the aim of the application, but I suggest that perhaps plenary powers are unnecessary. It might be argued that *Eucypris*, with eight included species, did not have a type fixed until 1924, when Sars designated *M. virens*"

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Eucypris Vávra, 1891, *SitzBer. Königl.-Böhm. Ges. Wiss.* 1891 : 166
virens, *Monoculus*, Jurine, 1820, *Hist. Monocles*: 174

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (64)4 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 718.

W. E. CHINA

Acting Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London

4 September 1964

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *RHYNCOGONUS* SHARP,
1885. (Z.N.(S.) 1629)

(see vol. 21, pages 308-309)

By Patricia Vaurie (*American Museum of Natural History, New York, U.S.A.*)

I wish to make known my agreement with the appeal by Elwood C. Zimmerman. The proposal of Dr. Zimmerman, who is an expert on the Curculionidae, and especially of the fauna in question, seems reasonable and in the interest of stability, as well as of common sense. It seems to me best to suppress the name *Psomeles* since there is evidently now no way to establish the identity of its single species, and to validate *Rhyncogonus*, which has been in use since its description.

OPINION 719

ALIA ROSTRATA BOHEMAN, 1852 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA):
VALIDATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the following specific names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy:

(a) *rostratus* De Geer, 1773, as published in the binomen *Cimex rostratus*;

(b) *rostrata* Fabricius, 1803, as published in the binomen *Aelia rostrata*;

(c) *rostrata*, all uses of this specific name in the combination *Aeliarostrata*, prior to the publication of *Aelia rostrata* Boheman, 1852.

(2) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *rostrata* Boheman, 1852, as published in the binomen *Aelia rostrata* (Name No. 2050);

(b) *hastatus* Fabricius, 1803, as published in the binomen *Lygaeus hastatus* (Name No. 2051).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *rostratus* De Geer, 1773, as published in the binomen *Cimex rostratus* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above) (Name No. 808);

(b) *rostrata* Fabricius, 1803, as published in the binomen *Aelia rostrata* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above) (Name No. 809);

(c) *rostrata*, all uses of this specific name in the combination *Aelia rostrata* prior to that by Boheman, 1852 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (c) above) (Name No. 810).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1490)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission in June 1961 by Mr. E. S. Brown. Mr. Brown's application was sent to the printer on 6 December 1961 and was published on 10 September 1962 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 19 : 304-305. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Article 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 21 : 184) and to seven entomological serials.

The proposals were supported by Dr. E. Wagner and Dr. T. Jaczewski. Dr. Holthuis suggested that in order to secure the validity of *rostrata* Boheman, a proposal should be added to para. 3 (1) as follows: "(c) *rostrata*, all uses of this specific name in the combination *Aelia rostrata* prior to the publication of *Aelia rostrata* Boheman, 1852", and that an entry to this effect should be made on the Official Index. Dr. Holthuis' additional proposal was included in the Voting Paper.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 27 April 1964 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (64)5 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 19 : 304-305, and as added to by Dr. Holthuis (see above). At the close of the prescribed voting period on 27 July 1964 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-six (26), recieved in the following order: China, Hering, Holthuis, Lemche, Mayr, Vokes, Simpson, Jaczewski, Stoll, Uchida, Boschma, Tortonese, Riley, do Amaral, Miller, Obruchev, Evans, Bonnet, Kraus, Borchsenius, Alvarado, Forest, Mertens, Binder, Brinck, Ride

Negative votes—one (1): Sabrosky

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Munroe

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Hubbs

In returning his vote Mr. C. W. Sabrosky made the following comment: "Plenary powers should not be used to escape primary homonymy unless really grave confusion would result. I can see none here. Kirkaldy, and China and Lodos, should be followed in the use of *Aelia glebana*."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official List and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

hastatus, *Lygaeus*, Fabricius, 1803, *Syst. Rhyng.*: 239

rostrata, *Aelia*, Boheman, 1852, *Öfv. K. svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl.* 9 : 50

rostrata, *Aelia*, Fabricius, 1803, *Syst. Rhyng.*: 188

rostratus, *Cimex*, De Geer, 1773, *Mém. Hist. Ins.* 3 : 271

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (64)5 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 719.

W. E. CHINA

Acting Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London

7 September 1964

OPINION 720

TETRASTICHUS WALKER, 1842 (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA):
SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—Under the plenary powers the generic name *Tetrastichus* Walker, 1842, and all other uses of the generic name *Tetrastichus* prior to that by Haliday, 1844, are hereby suppressed for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Tetrastichus* Haliday, 1844 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Cirrospilus attalus* Walker, 1839, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1654.

(3) The specific name *miser* Nees, 1834, as published in the binomen *Eulophus miser*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2052.

(4) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Tetrastichus* Walker, 1842 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) (Name No. 1744);

(b) *Tetrastichus*, all uses of, prior to that by Haliday, 1844 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) (Name No. 1745).

(5) The family-group name TETRASTICHINAE (correction of TETRASTICHOIDAE) Foerster, 1856 (type-genus *Tetrastichus* Haliday, 1844) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 383.

(6) The family-group name TETRASTICHOIDAE Foerster, 1856 (type-genus *Tetrastichus* Haliday, 1844) (an incorrect original spelling for TETRASTICHINAE) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 412.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1503)

The present case was submitted to the Office of the Commission by Dr. B. D. Burks in October 1961. Dr. Burks' application was sent to the printer on 6 December 1961 and published on 10 September 1962 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 306–307. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Article 12b; *Bull. Zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials. The proposals were supported by Dr. Z. Bouček (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 405) and Dr. O. Peck. Dr. Holthuis suggested the addition to paragraph 5 (1) of the application, after “*Tetrastichus* Walker, 1842” of “and all other uses of the generic name *Tetrastichus* prior to that by Haliday, 1844”, and an entry to this effect on the Official Index of Generic Names.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 27 April 1964 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (64)6 either for or against the proposals

set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 307 and the additional proposal made by Dr. Holthuis (see above). At the close of the prescribed Voting period on 27 July 1964 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-seven (27), received in the following order: China, Hering, Holthuis, Lemche, Mayr, Vokes, Simpson, Stoll, Uchida, Boschma, Tortonese, Riley, do Amaral, Miller, Obruchev, Sabrosky, Evans, Bonnet, Kraus, Jaczewski, Borchsenius, Alvarado, Forest, Mertens, Binder, Brinck, Ride

Negative votes—none (0)

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Munroe

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Hubbs

In returning his Voting Paper, Professor G. G. Simpson made the following comment, "I approve the proposal as actually stated here and embodied in 5(1)–(4) of the citation. However, 5(5)–(6) embody a distinct additional proposal, not specified in the vote as worded on the Voting Paper, and (in my opinion) not sufficiently explained and supported in the cited publication. My vote does not apply to those actions and I ask that they be properly documented and resubmitted."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

miser, *Eulophus*, Nees, 1834, *Hymenopt. Ichneum.* **2** : 173

TETRASTICHINAE Foerster, 1856, *Hymenopterologische Studien* (2) : 19

TETRASTICHOIDAE Foerster, 1856, an incorrect original spelling for TETRASTICHINAE q.v.

Tetrastichus Haliday, 1844, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **3** : 297

Tetrastichus Walker, 1842, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* **10** : 116

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (64)6 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 720.

W. E. CHINA

Acting Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London

8 September 1964

OPINION 721

DICELLOMUS HALL, 1871 (BRACHIOPODA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the genus *Dicellomus* Hall, 1871, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Lingula polita* Hall, 1861, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Dicellomus* Hall, 1871 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Lingula polita* Hall, 1861, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1655.

(3) The specific name *polita* Hall, 1861, as published in the binomen *Lingula polita* (type-species of *Dicellomus* Hall, 1871) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2053.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1504)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. A. J. Rowell in October 1961. Dr. Rowell's application was sent to the printer on 6 December 1961 and was published on 10 September 1962 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 19 : 308–309. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Article 12b; *Bull. Zool. Nomencl.* 21 : 184). The proposals were supported by Dr. A. J. Boucot and Dr. J. A. Talent.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 27 April 1964 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (64)7 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 19 : 309. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 27 July 1964 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-seven (27), received in the following order: China, Hering, Holthuis, Lemche, Mayr, Vokes, Simpson, Stoll, Uchida, Boschma, Tortonese, Riley, do Amaral, Miller, Obruchev, Sabrosky, Evans, Bonnet, Kraus, Jaczewski, Borchsenius, Alvarado, Forest, Mertens, Binder, Brinck, Ride

Negative votes—none (0)

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Munroe

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Hubbs

In returning his Voting Paper Mr. C. W. Sabrosky made the following comment: "The stringency of the rule in Article 69a(i) leads us into occasional absurdities. *Dicellomus* was not monobasic to its author: it contained two species, one mentioned by name, and one by indication, by a clear bibliographic reference to a single species. If the rules were not so narrowly ritualistic, zoolo-

gists could solve such problems as these without recourse to the Commission (cf. Walcott, 1912, and others). ”

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Dicellomus Hall, 1871, *Prelim. Notice*: 23rd Ann. Rep. State Cab. Nat. Hist. N. Y.: 1-5

polita, Lingula, Hall, 1861, *Rep. Superintendent Geol. Surv. Wisconsin*: 24

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (64)7 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 721.

W. E. CHINA

Acting Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London

9 September 1964

OPINION 722

ORBICULOIDEA D'ORBIGNY, 1847 (BRACHIOPODA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species of the genus *Orbiculoidea* d'Orbigny, 1847, made prior to the present Ruling, are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Orbicula forbesii* Davidson, 1848, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Orbiculoidea* d'Orbigny, 1847 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Orbicula forbesii* Davidson, 1848, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1656.

(3) The specific name *forbesii* Davidson, 1848, as published in the binomen *Orbicula forbesii* (type-species of *Orbiculoidea* d'Orbigny, 1847) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2054.

(4) The family-group name ORBICULOIDEINAE Schuchert & Levene, 1929 (type-genus *Orbiculoidea* d'Orbigny, 1847) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 384.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1506)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. A. J. Rowell in October 1961. Dr. Rowell's application was sent to the printer on 6 December 1961 and was published on 10 September 1962 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 311–314. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Article 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184). The proposals were supported by Dr. A. J. Boucot and Dr. J. A. Talent.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 27 April 1964 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (64)8 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 312–313. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 27 July 1964, the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-seven (27), received in the following order: China, Hering, Holthuis, Lemche, Mayr, Vokes, Simpson, Stoll, Uchida, Boschma, Tortonese, Riley, do Amaral, Miller, Obruchev, Sabrosky, Evans, Bonnet, Kraus, Jaczewski, Borchsenius, Alvarado, Forest, Mertens, Binder, Brinck, Ride

Negative votes—none (0)

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Munroe

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Hubbs

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

forbesii, *Orbicula*, Davidson, 1848, *Bull. Soc. géol. France* (2) 5 : 334
Orbiculoidea d'Orbigny, 1847, *C. R. Acad. Sci.*, Paris 25 : 269
ORBICULOIDEINAE Schuchert & LeVene, 1929, *Brachiop.*, *Fossilium Catalogus*,
I *Animalia* (42) : 13

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (64)8 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 722.

W. E. CHINA

Acting Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London

9 September 1964

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *THUNNUS*

SOUTH, 1845 (Z.N.(S.) 1652)

(see volume 21, pages 442-443)

By E. Tortonese (*Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova, Italy*)

This is clearly one of those cases in which an old and completely forgotten name, rather than be put into use when discovered, is to be promptly placed on the Official List of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names. *Thunnus* South, 1845, must be kept as the generic name for the Tunas and *Thinnus* S.D.W., 1837, is to be buried once more. Collette and Gibbs' proposal deserves to be accepted and no objections seem to arise for each point.

OPINION 723

REPEAL OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 47 TOGETHER WITH THE STABILISATION OF THE GENERIC NAMES *CARCHARHINUS* BLAINVILLE, 1816, *CARCHARODON* SMITH, 1838, AND *ODONTASPIS* AGASSIZ, 1838, IN THEIR ACCUSTOMED SENSE (PISCES)

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the Ruling given in Opinion 47 is hereby repealed.

(2) Under the plenary powers:

(a) the following generic names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:

(i) *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1809;

(ii) *Triglochis* Müller & Henle, 1837;

(b) all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Prionace* Cantor, 1850, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Squalus glaucus* Linnaeus, 1758, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus;

(c) all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Carcharias melanopterus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(3) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (2) (c) above, *Carcharias melanopterus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824 (Name No. 1657);

(b) *Carcharodon* A. Smith, in Müller & Henle, 1838 (gender : masculine), type-species, by subsequent monotypy, through *Carcharias lamia* Rafinesque, 1810, *Squalus carcharias* Linnaeus, 1758 (Name No. 1658);

(c) *Odontaspis* J. L. R. Agassiz, 1838 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Carcharias ferox* Risso, 1826 (Name No. 1659);

(d) *Prionace* Cantor, 1850 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (2) (b) above, *Squalus glaucus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Name No. 1660);

(e) *Pterolamiops* S. Springer, 1951 (gender : masculine), type-species, by original designation, through *Pterolamia* S. Springer, 1950, *Squalus (Carcharias) longimanus* Poey, 1861 (Name No. 1661).

(4) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *melanopterus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824, as published in the binomen *Carcharias melanopterus* (type-species of *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816) (Name No. 2055);

(b) *carcharias* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Squalus carcharias*, as interpreted by Bigelow & Schroeder, 1948 (*Fishes of the*

western North Atlantic: 134–135, figs. 20–21) (type-species of *Carcharodon* A. Smith, 1838) (Name No. 2056);

- (c) *ferox* Risso, 1826, as published in the binomen *Carcharias ferox* (type-species of *Odontaspis* J. L. R. Agassiz, 1838) (Name No. 2057);
- (d) *glaucus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Squalus glaucus* (type-species of *Prionace* Cantor, 1850) (Name No. 2058);
- (e) *longimanus* Poey, 1861, as published in the combination *Squalus (Carcharias) longimanus* (type-species of *Pterolamiops* S. Springer, 1951) (Name No. 2059).

(5) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

- (a) *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1809 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (2) (a) above) (Name No. 1746);
- (b) *Triglochis* Müller & Henle, 1837 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (2) (a) above) (Name No. 1747);
- (c) *Carcharias* Cuvier, 1817 (a junior homonym of *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1809) (Name No. 1748);
- (d) *Carcharias* Risso, 1826 (a junior homonym of *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1809) (Name No. 1749);
- (e) *Carcharias* Müller & Henle, [1839] (a junior homonym of *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1809) (Name No. 1750);
- (f) *Prionodon* Müller & Henle, [1839] (a junior homonym of *Prionodon* Horsfield, 1822) (Name No. 1751);
- (g) *Pterolamia* S. Springer, 1950 (a junior homonym of *Pterolamia* Breuning, 1942) (Name No. 1752);
- (h) *Carcharinus* Cloquet, 1817 (an incorrect spelling for *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816) (Name No. 1753);
- (i) *Carcharorhinus* Agassiz, 1846 (an unjustified emendation of *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816) (Name No. 1754).

(6) The specific name *lamia* Rafinesque, 1810, as published in the binomen *Carcharias lamia* (a junior objective synonym of *carcharias*, *Squalus*, Linnaeus, 1758) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 811.

(7) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number specified:

- (a) ODONTASPIDIDAE (correction of ODONTASPIDES) Müller & Henle, [1839] (type-genus *Odontaspis* Agassiz, 1838) (Name No. 385);
- (b) CARCHARHINIDAE Garman, 1913 (type-genus *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816) (Name No. 386).

(8) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

- (a) CARCHARIAE Müller & Henle, [1839] (type-genus *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1809) (invalid because the name of the type-genus has been suppressed under the plenary powers) (Name No. 413);

- (b) ODONTASPIDES Müller & Henle, [1839] (type-genus *Odontaspis* Agassiz, 1838) (an incorrect original spelling for ODONTASPIDIDAE) (Name No. 414).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 920)

The present case was first submitted to the office of the Commission by Drs. E. I. White, Denys W. Tucker and N. B. Marshall in March 1955. A revised version of the application was sent to the printer on 17 January 1961 and was published on 11 August 1961 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 273–280. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12(b); *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two herpetological serials.

An objection to the choice of type-species of *Carcharhinus* was made by Dr. J. A. F. Garrick, whose counterproposal was published on 23 March 1962 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 100–102. Drs. White and Marshall agreed that Dr. Garrick's proposals concerning *Carcharhinus*, rather than their own, should be placed before the Commission. The application was supported by Dr. W. Schmidt, Mr. H. A. Toombs, Dr. W. Weiler, Dr. E. M. Casier, Prof. J. P. Lehmann, Prof. E. Kuhn-Schnyder, Dr. B. Schaeffer (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 66–67), Dr. L. S. Glückmann & Dr. D. V. Obruchev (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 139), Dr. E. H. Colbert and Prof. B. Peyer-Amsler. An objection by Prof. E. Tortonese was published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 66 together with a reply by Drs. White and Marshall.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 5 March 1963 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper 63(11) either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 277–279 [except for paras. (2) (iii), (3) (a) and (4) (a)] and *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 102. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 5 June 1963 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: China, Mayr, Holthuis, Hering, Hemming, Vokes, Munroe, Lemche, Binder, Stoll, Obruchev, Alvarado, Brinck, Uchida, Boschma, do Amaral, Riley, Borchsenius, Tortonese, Bonnet.

Negative votes—two (2): Key, Mertens.

On Leave of Absence—two (2): Prantl, Bradley.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Evans.

Commissioners Miller and Jaczewski returned late affirmative votes. The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Prof. E. Tortonese (28.v.63): "In order that the long discussions and uncertainties concerning *Carcharias* and other names will eventually come to an end, I think it advisable to join my colleagues in supporting the present proposal, including Garrick's amendment. Let us hope that no further objections will arise!"

Dr. K. H. L. Key (1.iv.63): "Although I accept wholeheartedly the general aims of the proposal covered by V.P. (63)11, it has two aspects which I feel I

must oppose, and the only effective way in which I can do that is to vote against the application. If the applicants or the Commission were to accept appropriate amendments on these points I would be happy to change my vote to an affirmative one.

"The first point to which I object is the proposal to 'repeal' the ruling given in Opinion 47. I consider that the repeal or amendment of any decision of the Commission must be an absolutely last resort—not because I think the Commission is infallible, or should try to conceal its mistakes, but because much of the value of the Commission's decisions is that, right or wrong, they are final. The present case seems to me to involve no such compelling necessity. It is agreed that the only mandatory part of an Opinion is its 'Ruling'—or, in the earlier Opinions, its 'Summary', and the applicants admit that in the case of Opinion 47 this is correct, except on the inconsequential point of the date of Rafinesque's paper. Any 'implication' that the Opinion might contain that *Carcharias* should be used in place of *Odontaspis* is not part of the ruling. For the Commission now to suppress *Carcharias* need not, therefore, be regarded as an action in conflict with Opinion 47, but rather as a corollary to it. The 'error of fact' in this Opinion (referred to by the applicants in their first paragraph, page 273) is, moreover, not an error at all in my view (see below).

"My second point is as follows: The applicants (p. 274, par. 5) quote Agassiz as making available the name *Odontaspis* in the following terms: 'Le genre *Odontaspis* Ag. (*Triglochis* Müller and Henle, *Carcharias ferox* Risso)'. I interpret this as a citation of *Triglochis* in the synonymy of the new name *Odontaspis*, which gives to the latter the status of a replacement name and secures to *Odontaspis* the same type-species as *Triglochis*, i.e. *Carcharias taurus*, not *C. ferox*. Thus the Commission was right when it reached this same conclusion in the 'Statement of the Case' in Opinion 47. This does not affect the position of *Odontaspis* vis-a-vis *Carcharias* or *Triglochis*, but it does affect the citations to be added to the Official Lists."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Carcharias Cuvier, 1817, *Règne Anim.* 2 : 125

Carcharias Müller & Henle, [1839], *Syst. Besch. Plagiost.* : 37

Carcharias Rafinesque, 1809, *Caratt. alc. n. gen. e n. spec. d'animali e piante della Sicilia*: 10

Carcharias Risso, 1826, *Hist. nat. princip. Prod. Europ. mérid.* 3 : 119

carcharias, *Squalus*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 235

CARCHARINIDAE Garman, 1913, *The Plagiostoma* : 106

Carcharhinus Blainville, 1816, *Bull. sci. Soc. philomat. Paris* 1816 : 121

CARCHARIAE Müller & Henle, [1839], *Syst. Besch. Plagiost.* : xvii

Carcharinus Cloquet, 1817, *Dict. Sci. nat.* 7 : 7

Carcharorhinus Agassiz, 1846, *Nomencl. zool. Index Univ.*

Carcharodon A. Smith, in Müller & Henle, 1838, *Mag. nat. Hist.* (n.s.) 2 : 37

ferox, *Carcharias*, Risso, 1826, *Hist. nat. princip. Prod. Europ. mérid.* 3 : 122

glaucus, *Squalus*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 235

- lamia*, *Carcharias*, Rafinesque, 1810, *Indice Ittiol. Sicilia* : 44
longimanus, *Squalus* (*Carcharias*), Poey, 1861, *Mem. Hist. nat. Cuba* 2 : 338
melanopterus, *Carcharias*, Quoy & Gaimard, 1824, in Freycinet, *Voy. autour*
Monde " Uranie " & " Physicienne " (Zool.) : 194
 ODONTASPIDES Müller & Henle, [1839], an incorrect original spelling for ODON-
 TASPIDIDAE q.v.
 ODONTASPIDIDAE Müller & Henle, [1839], *Syst. Besch. Plagiost.* : xvii
Odontaspis J. L. R. Agassiz, 1838, *Rech. Poiss. foss.* 3 : 87
Prionace Cantor, 1850, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal* 18 (2) : 1381
Prionodon Müller & Henle, [1839], *Syst. Besch. Plagiost.* : 35
Pterolamia S. Springer, 1950, *Amer. Mus. Novit.* 1451 : 7
Pterolamiops S. Springer, 1951, *Copeia* 1951 (3) : 244
Triglochis Müller & Henle, 1837, *Arch. Naturgesch.* 3 (1) : 396; *Ber. Verh. preuss.*
Akad. Wiss. 1837 : 113

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (63)11 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 723.

W. E. CHINA
 Acting Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
 London

28 September 1964

OPINION 724

ENDOTHYRA BOWMANI PHILLIPS, [1846] (FORAMINIFERA):
VALIDATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the following names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy:

- (a) the generic name *Endothyra* Brown, 1843;
- (b) the specific name *bowmani* Brown, 1843, as published in the binomen *Endothyra bowmani*.

(2) The generic name *Endothyra* Phillips, [1846] (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Endothyra bowmani* Phillips, [1846], is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1662.

(3) The specific name *bowmani* (emend. of *bowmanni*) Phillips, [1846], as published in the binomen *Endothyra bowmani*, as interpreted by the neotype designated by Loeblich & Tappan, 1964, (type-species of *Endothyra* Phillips, [1846]) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2060.

(4) The generic name *Endothyra* Brown, 1843 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1755.

(5) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

- (a) *bowmani* Brown, 1843, as published in the binomen *Endothyra bowmani* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above) (Name No. 812);
- (b) *bowmanni* Phillips, [1846], as published in the binomen *Endothyra bowmanni* (an incorrect original spelling for *bowmani*, Phillips, [1846]) (Name No. 813);
- (c) *bowmantii* Brown, 1843, as published in the binomen *Endothyra bowmantii* (an incorrect original spelling for *bowmani*, *Endothyra*, Brown, 1843) (Name No. 814).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 768)

The problem of the stabilization of the generic name *Endothyra* was first submitted to the Commission by Dr. L. G. Henbest in May 1953. An application approved by Dr. Henbest was sent to the printer on 27 June 1960, but in March 1961 a second application was received, from Dr. S. E. Rosovskaya. These two applications, whilst aiming at the same general objective, differed in the method by which they wished to reach that objective. An attempt to obtain agreement between Dr. Henbest and Dr. Rosovskaya having failed, both applications were published on 16 July 1962 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 199–204.

Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial

publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to three palaeontological serials. Dr. Henbest's proposals were supported by A. R. Loeblich and H. Tappan (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 286-289, 289-290), Betty A. L. Skipp (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 290-291) and J. St. Jean (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 402-403). Dr. Rosovskaya's proposals were supported by N. P. Malakhova (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 290) and O. I. Bogush and O. V. Juferev.

A third proposal by Drs. D. E. N. and E. J. Zeller was published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 285-286.

The following points were brought to the attention of Commissioners at the time of Voting on the present case:

"1. Authorship: There is no evidence in Brown's 1843 publication to show that Phillips provided the description which gave availability to the generic and specific names *Endothyra* and *E. bowmani*."

"2. Loeblich & Tappan point out (page 287) that *Involutina lobata* Brady 1870, is a synonym of *Endothyra bowmani*, as interpreted by Brady, and therefore a senior synonym of *Endothyra bradyi* Mikhailov, 1939. *Endothyra bradyi* could not, therefore, be placed on the Official List as requested by Rosovskaya unless first validated under the plenary powers."

"3. Neotypes have been designated for both *Endothyra bowmani* Phillips, [1846] (Loeblich & Tappan, 1964, *Treatise Invert. Paleont. C*, Protista **2** : C343-C346) and *Endothyra bowmani* Brown, 1843 (Zeller, 1963, *J. Paleont.* **37** (2) : 502-503)."

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 July 1964 Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (64) 9 either for or against proposals in the present case. In Part 1 Commissioners were asked to vote either for or against the use of the plenary powers in the present case. A negative vote in this part would allow *Endothyra bowmani* Brown 1843 to be used in the sense of Zeller. In Part 2 Commissioners were asked to choose between the proposals offered by Henbest (Alternative A) and Rosovskaya (Alternative B—together with a subsidiary choice concerning the use of the plenary powers to validate the specific name *bradyi* Mikhailov).

At the close of the prescribed voting period on 1 October 1964 the state of the voting was as follows:

Part 1. Affirmative votes—eighteen (18), received in the following order: Holthuis, Lemche, Bonnet, Binder, Boschma, Riley, Vokes, Tortonese, Mayr, Obruchev, Uchida, Evans, Sabrosky, Ride, Forest, Mertens, Kraus, Hubbs.

Negative votes—four (4): China, do Amaral, Jaczewski, Brinck.

Part 2. For Alternative A—seventeen (17): Holthuis, Lemche, Bonnet, Binder, Boschma, Riley, Vokes, Tortonese, Mayr, Obruchev, Evans, Sabrosky, Ride, Forest, Mertens, Kraus, Hubbs.

For Alternative B—one (1): Uchida (with a vote for suppression of *Endothyra bradyi* Mikhailov).

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Munroe.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Borchsenius, Simpson.

Commissioners Alvarado, Miller and Stoll returned late votes in favour of the use of the plenary powers and Alternative A.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling, given in the present Opinion:

Endothyra Brown, 1843, *The Elements of Fossil Conchology* : 17

Endothyra Phillips, [1846], *Proc. geol. polytech. Soc. West Riding, Yorks.* 2 : 277

bowmani *Endothyra*, Brown, 1843, *The Elements of Fossil Conchology* : 17

bowmani, *Endothyra*, Phillips, [1846], *Proc. geol. polytech. Soc. West Riding, Yorks.* 2 : 277, fig. 1

bowmanii, *Endothyra*, Brown, 1843, *The Elements of Fossil Conchology* : 136

bowmanni, *Endothyra*, Phillips, [1846], an incorrect original spelling for *bowmani* q.v.

The following is the original reference for the designation of a neotype for a species concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Endothyra bowmani* Phillips, [1846] : A. R. Loeblich & H. Tappan, 1964, *Treatise Invert. Paleont. C, Protista* 2 : C343-C346.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (64) 9 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in the Voting Paper as Alternative A has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 724.

W. E. CHINA

Acting Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London

24 November 1964

OPINION 725

SPONDYLIASPIDINAE SCHWARZ, 1898 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA):
STABILISED IN ITS ACCUSTOMED USAGE

RULING.—(1) It is hereby ruled that Schwarz (1898) is to be deemed to have correctly identified the genus *Spondylaspis* Signoret, 1879, in establishing his subfamily SPONDYLIASPIDINAE.

(2) The family-group name SPONDYLIASPIDINAE (correction of SPONDYLIASPIDINAE) Schwarz, 1898 (type-genus *Spondylaspis* Signoret, 1879) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 387.

(3) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified.:

- (a) *Spondylaspis* Signoret, 1879 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation by Taylor, 1960, *Spondylaspis bancrofti* Signoret, 1879 (Name No. 1663);
- (b) *Glycaspis* Taylor, 1960 (gender : feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Aphalara flavilabris* Froggatt, 1903 (Name No. 1664);
- (c) *Cardiaspina* Crawford, 1911 (gender : feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Cardiaspis artifex* Schwarz, 1898 (Name No. 1665).

(4) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

- (a) *bancrofti* Signoret, 1879, as published in the binomen *Spondylaspis bancrofti* (type-species of *Spondylaspis* Signoret, 1879) (Name No. 2061);
- (b) *flavilabris* Froggatt, 1903, as published in the binomen *Aphalara flavilabris* (type-species of *Glycaspis* Taylor, 1960) (Name No. 2062);
- (c) *artifex* Schwarz, 1898, as published in the binomen *Cardiaspis artifex* (type-species of *Cardiaspina* Crawford, 1911) (Name No. 2063);
- (d) *plicatuloides* Froggatt, 1900, as published in the binomen *Cardiaspis plicatuloides* (Name No. 2064);
- (e) *eucalypti* Dobson, 1851, as published in the binomen *Psylla eucalypti* (Name No. 2065).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1507)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. K. L. Taylor in November 1961. Dr. Taylor's application was sent to the printer on 6 December 1961 and was published on 10 September 1962 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 19 : 315–316. The proposals were supported by Leonard D. Tuthill and Louise M. Russell.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 July 1964 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (64)10 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 316. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 1 October 1964 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Lemche, Bonnet, Binder, Boschma, Riley, Vokes, do Amaral, Uchida, Tortonese, Obruchev, Jaczewski, Evans, Sabrosky, Forest, Brinck, Mertens, Kraus, Hubbs.

Negative votes—one (1): Ride.

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Munroe.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Borchsenius, Simpson.

Commissioners Alvarado, Miller and Stoll returned late affirmative votes. Commissioner Mayr refrained from voting.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Prof. A. do Amaral (30.vii.64): "My favourable vote is conditional on the amendment of SPONDYLIASPINAE as an original incorrect spelling. The stem of the second element of that compound being *-aspid-*, the correct subfamily name is SPONDYLIASPIDINAE."

Prof. Ernst Mayr (20.viii.64): "I prefer not to vote on this application since there is no doubt as to what species Schwarz (1898) considered as the type-species of the genus for which he established the family SPONDYLIASPINAE and since Taylor's action in 1960 seems to have been at variance with Art. 61."

Dr. Carl L. Hubbs (1.x.64): "I rather suspect that the name should be spelled SPONDYLIASPIDINAE."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

artifex, *Cardiaspis*, Schwarz, 1898, *Proc. ent. Soc. Washington* **4** : 72

bancrofti, *Spondylaspis*, Signoret, 1879, *Ann. Soc. ent. France* (5) **9**, *Bull.* : lxxxvi

Cardiaspina Crawford, 1911, *Pomona Coll. J. Ent.* **3** : 632

eucalypti, *Psylla*, Dobson, 1851, *Pap. Roy. Soc. Tasm.* **1** : 235-239, pl. 18, figs. 1, 2, 3a, 4.

flavilabris, *Aphalara*, Froggatt, 1903, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales* **28** : 318

Glycaspis Taylor, 1960, *Aust. J. Zool.* **8** : 385

plicatuloides, *Cardiaspis*, Froggatt, 1900, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales* **25** : 284

SPONDYLIASPIDINAE Schwarz, 1898, *Proc. ent. Soc. Washington* **4** : 70

Spondylaspis Signoret, 1879, *Ann. Soc. ent. France* (5) **9**, *Bull.* : lxxxvi

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for a genus concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Spondylaspis* Signoret, 1879 : Taylor, 1960, *Aust. J. Zool.* **8** : 384

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (64)10 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 725.

W. E. CHINA

Acting Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London 25 November 1964

OPINION 726

JOVELLANIA BAYLE, 1879 (CEPHALOPODA): VALIDATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Trigonodema* Laporte, 1843, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Jovellania* Bayle, 1879 (gender : feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Orthoceratites buchi* de Verneuil, 1850, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1666.

(3) The specific name *buchi* de Verneuil, 1850, as published in the binomen *Orthoceratites buchi* (type-species of *Jovellania* Bayle, 1879) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2066.

(4) The family-group name JOVELLANIIDAE Foord, 1888 (type-genus *Jovellania* Bayle, 1879) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 388.

(5) The generic name *Trigonodema* Laporte, 1843 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1756.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1511)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Walter C. Sweet in November 1961. Dr. Sweet's application was sent to the printer on 6 December 1961 and was published on 10 September 1962 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 323–324. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to three palaeontological serials. The proposals were supported by Robert H. Hansman.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 July 1964 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (64)12 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 323–324. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 1 October 1964 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21) received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Lemche, Bonnet, Binder, Boschma, Riley, Vokes, do Amaral, Uchida, Tortonese, Mayr, Obruchev, Jaczewski, Evans, Ride, Forest, Brinck, Mertens, Kraus, Hubbs.

Negative votes—one (1): Sabrosky.

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Munroe.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Borchsenius, Simpson.

Commissioners Alvarado, Miller and Stoll returned late affirmative votes.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Mr. C. W. Sabrosky (22.ix.64): "I oppose a ruling on a situation that does not exist. *Trigonodema* is apparently a nomen dubium, and I would leave it so."

Dr. Carl L. Hubbs (1.x.64): "This seems to be a proper decision, and one that probably needs to be made in view of the indecision *re nomina oblita*."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

buchi, *Orthoceratites*, de Verneuil, 1850, *Bull. Soc. géol. France* (2) 7 : 778

Jovellania Bayle, 1879, *Explic. Carte géol. France* 4, Atlas (1): pl. 35

JOVELLANIIDAE Foord, 1888, *Cat. foss. Cephal. B.M.* (1): 328

Trigonodema Laporte, 1843, *Essai sur le système silurien de L'Amérique septentrionale*: 27

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (64)12 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 726.

W. E. CHINA
Acting Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London

25 November 1964

OPINION 727

THREE SPECIFIC NAMES OF SPANISH PALAEOZOIC CRINOIDEA:
SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the following specific names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:

- (a) *planus* W. E. Schmidt, 1932, as published in the binomen *Orthocrinus planus*;
- (b) *haugi* Oehlert, 1896, as published in the binomen *Storthingocrinus haugi*;
- (c) *labiatus* W. E. Schmidt, 1932, as published in the binomen *Storthingocrinus labiatus*.

(2) The following specific names, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

- (a) *planus* W. E. Schmidt, 1932, as published in the binomen *Orthocrinus planus* (Name No. 815);
- (b) *haugi* Oehlert, 1896, as published in the binomen *Storthingocrinus haugi* (Name No. 816);
- (c) *labiatus* W. E. Schmidt, 1932, as published in the binomen *Storthingocrinus labiatus* (Name No. 817).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1513)

The present application was submitted to the office of the Commission in December 1961 by Dr. A. Breimer. Dr. Breimer's application was sent to the printer on 6 December 1961 and was published on 10 September 1962 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 325–327. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to three palaeontological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 July 1964 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (64)13 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 326–327. At the close of the voting period on 1 October 1964 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—eighteen (18), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Lemche, Bonnet, Binder, Boschma, Riley, do Amaral, Uchida, Tortonese, Mayr, Obruchev, Jaczewski, Evans, Ride, Forest, Brinck, Hubbs.

Negative votes—four (4): Vokes, Sabrosky, Mertens, Kraus.

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Munroe.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Borchsenius, Simpson.

Commissioners Alvarado, Miller and Stoll returned late affirmative votes.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Prof. H. E. Vokes (30.vii.64): "This seems to me to be a matter of taxonomic judgement, not nomenclature, especially since Oehlert's specimens seem to be available [para. 3, p. 326]. I do not think this sort of business should be referred to the Commission. Who is to now know whether or not future taxonomic practices will make the Oehlert specimens satisfactorily identifiable?"

Mr. C. W. Sabrosky (22.ix.64): "I shall always oppose using the machinery of the Commission for dealing with *nomina dubia*. I believe that the Commission, in doing so, goes contrary to the decision of the London Congress in throwing out rules for *nomina dubia* (that Congress deleted Article 5, Sect. 5 of the Bradley Draft)."

Dr. Otto Kraus (1.x.64): "As the applicant explains, the specific names involved are to be regarded as hopeless *nomina dubia*. So they will remain unused in every case, and I cannot see any reason for the Commission to take action as they do not seem to threaten stability in any way."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for specific names placed on the Official Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

haugi, *Storthingocrinus*, Oehlert, 1896, *Bull. Soc. géol. France* (3) **24** : 821
labiatus, *Storthingocrinus*, W. E. Schmidt, 1932, *Palaeontographica* **76** : 26
planus, *Orthocrinus*, W. E. Schmidt, 1932, *Palaeontographica* **76** : 29

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (64)13 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 727.

W. E. CHINA

Acting Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London

25 November 1964

OPINION 728

NAIADITES OVALIS DAWSON, 1860 (LAMELLIBRANCHIA): RULING
ON THE INTERPRETATION OF THE SPECIFIC NAME

RULING.—(1) It is hereby Ruled that the nominal species *Naiadites ovalis* Dawson, 1860, is to be interpreted by reference to the specimen figured by Dawson, 1894 (*Canadian Record of Science*: 129, fig. 11) as *Anthracomya ovalis* (No. 2, 1170 in the Redpath Museum, Montreal, Canada).

(2) The specific name *ovalis* Dawson, 1860, as published in the binomen *Naiadites ovalis* (as interpreted in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2067.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1514)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Mrs. M. J. Rogers in December 1961. Mrs. Rogers' application was sent to the printer on 31 January 1962 and published on 10 September 1962 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 328–330. The proposals were supported by Dr. J. Weir (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 331), Dr. R. B. Wilson, Dr. E. Paproth and Mrs. L. S. Stevenson.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 July 1964 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (64)14 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 330. At the close of the prescribed voting period the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Lemche, Bonnet, Binder, Boschma, Riley, Vokes, do Amaral, Uchida, Tortonese, Mayr, Obruchev, Jaczewski, Evans, Ride, Forest, Brinck, Mertens, Kraus, Hubbs.

Negative votes—one (1): Sabrosky

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Munroe.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Borchsenius, Simpson.

Commissioners Alvarado, Miller and Stoll returned late affirmative votes. In returning his negative vote Commissioner Sabrosky made the following comment: "I see no need for Commission action on this. The detailed examination and evaluation of specimens by Mrs. Rogers is commendable, and it satisfies me that the species can and should be interpreted by specialists in terms of the specimen of *ovalis* numbered 2,1170. The Commission should not enter into such cases unless and until action is really necessary."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following is the original reference for a specific name placed on the Official List by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

ovalis, *Naiadites*, Dawson, 1860, Supplement to *Acadian Geology*: 45

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (64)14 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 728.

W. E. CHINA

Acting Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London

26 November 1964

PELTA QUATREFAGES, 1844, OR RUNCINA FORBES, 1851
(GASTROPODA): TWO COMPETING NAMES FOR A PLACE
ON THE OFFICIAL LIST. Z.N.(S.) 580

By Henning Lemche (Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Universitetsparken 15,
Copenhagen, Denmark)

This new edition of a proposal first presented to the Commission in 1951 seeks to put an end to the uncertainty as to whether the name *Pelta* Quatrefages, 1844, or *Runcina* Forbes, 1851, is to be made the valid one for the opisthobranch genus in question.

2. As a subgenus of the pulmonate genus *Succinea*, Beck (1837, *Index Moll. Mus. Ch. Fred.*: 100) mentioned "*Pelta* B. 1) *P. Cumingi* B. Juan Fernandez". No other description or indication being given, these names are nomina nuda.

3. Quatrefages (1844, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (Zool.) (3)1 : 151) described an animal under the generic name *Pelta*, designating *Pelta coronata* n.sp. as its type. Forbes (in Forbes & Hanley, 1851, *Hist. brit. Moll.* 3 : 611) named that same genus *Runcina*, with the sole species *hancocki* n.sp. as the type. As a synonym, Forbes mentioned "*Pelta* sp.? Alder & Hancock". By 1857, J. E. Gray (*Guide Syst. Distr. Moll. Brit. Mus.*: 205) had already established a family name RUNCINADAE for the genus *Runcina*. Jeffreys (1869, *Brit. Conch.* 4 : 14) was the first author to use the correct spelling RUNCINIDAE.

4. The name *Runcina* was in general use in all parts of the world until [Winckworth] (1931, *Plymouth mar. Fauna* (ed.2) : 267) revived the forgotten name *Pelta*, at the same time changing the family name to PELTIDAE. Since then, all British authors seem to have followed Winckworth, but in all other parts of the world *Runcina* remains in general usage (e.g., Wirz-Mangold & Wyss, 1958, *Fauna mar. Pyren. orient.* 3 : 10; Baba & Hamatani, 1959, *Publ. Seto mar. biol. Lab.* 7 : 281; Haefelfinger, 1960, *Rev. Suisse Zool.* 67 : 330; Taylor & Sohl, 1962, *Malacologia* 1 : 11). On the other hand, the specific name *coronata* Quatrefages became generally accepted by all authors involved.

5. It is found, therefore, that the correct name under strict priority is *Pelta* for the genus, and RUNCINIDAE (CORR. OF RUNCINADAE) for the family. Usage of *Pelta*, but also of PELTIDAE is general within the British Isles, but nowhere else. Thus, the plenary powers must be used one way or another in order to reach a sensible solution of the whole problem, either by setting aside the priority of *Pelta*, or of RUNCINIDAE. I myself somewhat favour the idea of adopting *Runcina*, both because of usage and because no family name problem then exists, but in order to remain as neutral as possible I present two alternative sets of proposals, as follows.

Alternative A

The Commission is requested:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Pelta* Quatrefages, 1844 for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

- (2) to place the generic name *Runcina* Forbes, 1851 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Runcina hancocki* Forbes, 1851, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;
- (3) to place the specific name *coronata* Quatrefages, 1844, as published in the binomen *Pelta coronata* [the oldest available name for the type-species of *Runcina* Forbes, 1851] on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;
- (4) to place the family name RUNCINIDAE (correction of RUNCINADAE) Gray, 1857 (type-genus *Runcina* Forbes, 1851) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology;
- (5) to place the generic name *Pelta* Quatrefages, 1844 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology;
- (6) to place the family name PELTIDAE [Winckworth], 1931 (type-genus *Pelta* Quatrefages, 1844) (invalid because of the name the type-genus has been suppressed under the plenary powers) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology.

Alternative B

The Commission is requested:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the family-group name RUNCINADAE Gray, 1857, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;
- (2) to place the generic name *Pelta* Quatrefages, 1844 (gender : feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Pelta coronata* Quatrefages, 1844, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;
- (3) to place the specific name *coronata* Quatrefages, 1844, as published in the binomen *Pelta coronata* (type-species of *Pelta* Quatrefages, 1844) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;
- (4) to place the family-group name PELTIDAE [Winckworth], 1931 (type-genus *Pelta* Quatrefages, 1844) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology;
- (5) to place the family-group name RUNCINADAE Gray, 1857 (type-genus *Runcina* Forbes, 1851) (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology.

CADLINA BERGH, 1878 (GASTROPODA): PROPOSED
VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 582

By Henning Lemche (Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Universitetsparken 15,
Copenhagen, Denmark)

This application—first presented to the Commission on 19 June 1951—aims at obtaining protection for a well-known nudibranch name now threatened by two senior synonyms.

2. Mørch (1868, *Vid. Medd. Dansk Naturh. Foren.* **1868** : 202) cited the well-defined species *Doris laevis* Linnaeus, 1767, as “*Doris (Acanthochila) laevis* L. ”, thereby introducing a new generic name based on the said species by monotypy. In 1869, Mørch (*Ann. Soc. Malac. Belg.* **4** : 9) altered the name to “*Doris (Echinochila) repanda* Ald. & Hanc. ”, citing *Doris laevis* Linnaeus as a synonym. Neither of these names was accepted, and they remained forgotten until 1951.

3. Bergh (1878, in Semper, *Reisen in Arch. Phillip. Malak. Unters.* **II**, **2** : XXXIV) introduced the name *Cadlina* simply by citing the combination *Cadlina repanda* Alder & Hancock, which species is therefore the type by monotypy. In 1879, Bergh gave a better definition (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1879** : 114). As the species *laevis* Linnaeus and *repanda* Alder & Hancock are always considered identical, the three generic names mentioned above all have been based by monotypy on one and the same taxonomic species. Ever since its introduction, *Cadlina* has been used for the genus, until the publication by Ellis (1951, *J. Conch.* **23** : 132) of notes left unpublished by R. Winckworth at the time of his death (and partly not ripe for publication). Ellis indicated that *Echinochila* should replace *Cadlina* and, in spite of my immediate protest (1952, *J. Conch.* **23** : 265), British authors have changed to the invalid name *Echinochila* for that genus. No author from any part of the world other than Britain and France has followed suit. Apparently, British authors have considered *Acanthochila* Mørch invalid, but this is not the case, as shown below.

4. Stål (1858, *K. svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl.* (N.F.) **2** : 61) described a genus of tingid bugs (Insecta, Hemiptera) under the name *Acanthocheila*. In 1873, Stål (*K. svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl.* (N.F.) **11** : 119) in his key to the genera included *Acanthocheila* but on p. 127 used the name *Acanthochila*, citing *Acanthocheila* Stål, 1860, as a synonym. Evidently, Stål intended to change the spelling of the name without regard to the older name *Acanthochila* Mørch. Stål was followed by later specialists in the Hemiptera, and it would seem to be up to entomologists to decide whether to correct their spelling of that name or to ask for its suppression in favour *Acanthochila*. In order to facilitate the handling of this entomological problem it is here proposed that *Acanthochila* Mørch be suppressed for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy.

5. What is of interest in the present context is that *Acanthochila* Mørch was valid when first proposed and still was so when I protested against the introduction of *Echinochila*. The only rule that could be brought up against its use is the rule of Limitation. It has not hitherto been possible for anybody to get that

rule accepted as automatic, and I feel that there is no reason to use the plenary powers to protect *Echinochila* which was introduced against a protest and has gained only geographically very limited acceptance. *Echinochila* has been used in the following papers: Pruvot-Fol, 1954, *Faune de France* 58 : 264; Wirz-Mangold & Wyss, 1958, *Fauna mar. Pyren. orient.* 3 : 41; Haefelfinger, 1959, *Rev. Suisse Zool.* 67 : 336; Moore, 1963, *Fauna Isle of Man* (ed. 2) : 201. All these works are concerned with the areas of Western and Southern Europe. Among the papers where *Cadlina* is used, the following most recent papers may be cited: Marcus, 1958, *Amer. Mus. Novit.* 1906 : 18 (Western Atlantic); Marcus, 1959, *Lunds Univ. Årsskr.* (N.F.) avd.2, 53(9) : 27 (South-East Pacific); Powell, 1960, *Rec. Auckland Mus.* 5 : 116 (New Zealand); Swennen, 1961, *Neth. J. Sea Res.* 1 : 195 (Western Europe); Marcus, 1961, *The Veliger* 3 : 14-15 and Lance, 1961, *The Veliger* 4 : 65 (North-East Pacific).

6. To sum up: use of *Echinochila* is still completely restricted to works on the fauna of the western and southern coasts of Europe, and even in these regions usage is divided. The formal reason for the change to *Echinochila* is solely that it was republished, by a definite mistake, two years before the introduction of a rule aimed at preventing the reappearance of forgotten names, which rule is now the sole protection for *Echinochila* against the older *Acanthochila*. A protest against the use of *Echinochila* has been neglected and the responsibility for failure of getting the present application through to publication does not lie with the author.

7. It may be mentioned also that there is a family name CADLINIDAE Bergh, 1892 (in Semper, *Reisen Arch. Phillip.* II, *Malak. Unters* III, Heft 18 : 1100), but it is not proposed that this name be placed on the Official List, as the genus is closely related to *Glossodoris*, in the family GLOSSODORIDIDAE.

8. Therefore, I hereby propose that the Commission:

- (1) use its plenary powers to suppress the following generic names:
 - (a) *Acanthochila* Mørch, 1868, for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy;
 - (b) *Echinochila* Mørch, 1869, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;
- (2) place the generic name *Cadlina* Bergh, 1878 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Doris repanda* Alder & Hancock, 1842, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;
- (3) place the specific name *laevis* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the binomen *Doris laevis* [the oldest available name for the type-species of *Cadlina* Bergh, 1878] on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;
- (4) place the following generic names, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:
 - (a) *Acanthochila* Mørch, 1868;
 - (b) *Echinochila* Mørch, 1869.

TIPULA NUBECULOSA MEIGEN, 1804 (INSECTA, DIPTERA):
PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS
AS A MISIDENTIFIED SPECIFIC NAME. Z.N.(S.) 895

By A. M. Hemmingsen (*Strodam Biologiske Laboratorium, Hillerød, Danmark*)
Henning Lemche (*Universitets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Danmark*)

The aim of the present application is to avoid the confusion that has arisen by transference of the specific name *nubeculosa* Meigen, 1804, from one species to another.

2. In 1758, Linnaeus (*Syst. Nat.* (ed.10)1 : 585) established the nominal species *Tipula hortorum*, a fragmented type specimen of which is still in the Linnaean collection in London. With very few exceptions the name remained unused until 1953. This species is here called species A.

3. Meigen (1804, *Klass. Besch. Zweifl. Ins.*: 70) described a *Tipula nubeculosa* characterized primarily by its predominantly yellow antennae (Species B.)

4. Schummel (1833, *Beitr. Entom.* 3 : 45–51) distinguished between “*nubeculosa* Meigen (*hortorum* Fab.)” with only three yellow basal segments and the following ones dark (i.e. species A), and “*Tipula rubripes*” n.sp. with yellow antennae (definitely species B). Almost all subsequent authors have followed Schummel in his nomenclature.

5. Haliday (1851, *Stettin. Ent. Ztg.* 12 : 133–134) stated that the type of *T. hortorum* Linnaeus in the Linnaean Collection in London belonged to *nubeculosa* Schummel (non Meigen).

6. Riedel (1913, *Abh. Lehrerv. Nkde. Crefeld*: 39) observed the error made by Schummel concerning *nubeculosa*. Nothing at all happened, however, until Mannheims (1933, in Lindner, *Die Flieg. palaearkt. Reg.*, Lief. 173, 15, *Tipulidae*: 123) made an attempt to correct the mistake by strict observation of the Rules, introducing *hortorum* Linnaeus for species A and transferring *nubeculosa* Meigen from species A to species B, the latter being hitherto known under the unambiguous name *rubripes* Schummel.

7. Dutch and Swedish authors have followed Mannheims in transferring the name *nubeculosa* from species A to species B, whereas Danish, English and Russian authors have retained the name *rubripes* for species B. English and Russian authors have retained *nubeculosa* for species A, whereas Danish, Dutch and Swedish authors have followed Mannheims in changing *nubeculosa* to *hortorum* for species A.

8. To remedy the disturbance that has arisen out of this unfortunate transfer we hereby ask the Commission:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *nubeculosa* Meigen, 1804, as published in the binomen *Tipula nubeculosa*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;
- (2) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
 - (a) *hortorum* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Tipula hortorum*;

- (b) *rubripes* Schummel, 1833, as published in the binomen *Tipula rubripes*
- (3) to place the specific names *nubeculosa* Meigen, 1804, as published in the binomen *Tipula nubeculosa* (suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

FAVIPHYLLUM RUGOSUM HALL, 1852 (ANTHOZOA, RUGOSA):
PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS
OF GENERIC AND SPECIFIC NAMES. Z.N.(S.) 1662

By W. J. Sando (U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.)

Hall (1852, p. 407, pl. 1, figs. 1a, 1b) described and illustrated a new species under the heading of "*Faviphyllum? rugosum* (n.sp.)". Hall's description and discussion are as follows: "Cells deep; structure of the centre unknown; external portion cellular, with transverse septae and vertical intermediate dissepiments, giving a columnar structure. The specimens are all silicified, and I have been unable to examine the central portion; the exterior, where weathered, presents the appearance of a bundle of the columns of *Favosites*, except that they are generally four-sided, and the inner sides necessarily narrower than the outer ones." The genus was neither described, diagnosed, nor discussed.

2. Lang, Smith, and Thomas (1940, p. 60) regarded *Faviphyllum* as a *nomen nudum*. They reasoned that the species *rugosum* was only doubtfully referred to the genus *Faviphyllum* and that this species could not serve as type-species by monotypy. Therefore, the genus was without a type-species and the generic name must lapse.

3. It seems extremely unlikely to me that Hall would have questionably referred his new species to his own new genus. Therefore, I do not agree with the interpretation of Lang, Smith, and Thomas that *Faviphyllum* is a *nomen nudum*. Instead, I offer two alternative interpretations: (1) *Faviphyllum* was proposed as a provisional genus; this interpretation is consistent with taxonomic practice of Hall's time, when taxonomic relationships were more poorly known than they are today; or (2) the question mark following the generic name is a typographical error; this interpretation is supported by the appearance of the name without a question mark in the index to the report in which Hall's paper was published, and by the fact that there are numerous editorial discrepancies in Hall's paper. In either case, it seems to me that the generic name meets the criteria of availability stated in Articles 11-17 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1961).

4. In spite of the availability of *Faviphyllum* as a generic name, validation of this name would not be in the best interests of stability in nomenclature. I have made a careful study of the type material and have found that the types, although so poorly preserved and fragmentary as to be specifically indeterminate, exhibit generic characters which link them unquestionably with *Vesiculophyllum* Easton, a well-established and widely-used genus. If *Faviphyllum* Hall, 1852, were regarded as a valid generic name, it would replace *Vesiculophyllum* Easton, 1944.

5. No specimens other than the original type material have ever been referred to Hall's genus or to his species. Aside from the original reference, the binomen *Faviphyllum rugosum* has been published only in the bibliographic works of Weller (1898, p. 271), Schuchert (1905, p. 268), Lang, Smith and Thomas (1940, p. 60), and Bassler (1950, p. 220). The generic name also appears in a compilation by Miller (1889, p. 187).

6. In consideration of the reasons presented above, I ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:
 - (a) the generic name *Faviphyllum* Hall, 1852;
 - (b) the specific name *rugosum* Hall, 1852, as published in the binomen *Faviphyllum rugosum*;
- (2) to place the generic name *Faviphyllum* Hall, 1852, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology;
- (3) to place the specific name *rugosum* Hall, 1852, as published in the combination *Faviphyllum rugosum*, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

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ORNIPHOLIDOTOS BETHUNE BAKER, 1914 (INSECTA LEPIDOPTERA, LYCAENIDAE): REQUEST FOR A RULING UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS AS TO ITS TYPE-SPECIES. Z.N.(S.) 1663

By H. Stempffer (4, rue St. Antoine, Paris, 4me, France)

The generic name *Ornipholidotos* was introduced by Bethune Baker in 1914 (*Trans. ent. Soc. London* 1914 : 319) who based his description of the genus on specimens which he believed to be "muhata" (*Pentila muhata* Dewitz, 1888, *Deutsche ent. Z.* 30 : 428). He cited this species as the type-species of his new genus, and he gave a figure of the male genitalia of one of his specimens. Dewitz's earlier figure of one of his two "types" shows an insect with a wing pattern common to several species in this genus the species of which can, in fact, only be certainly identified by examination of the genitalia.

2. In an earlier paper (1947, *Rev. zool. bot. Afr.* 40 : 168) I believed I had recognised *muhata*. Since then, I have been able to examine Dewitz's "type" specimens, which are a male and a female. Both have lost their abdomens and it is therefore impossible to refer them to any other known species, consequently *muhata* must be relegated to the status of a *species dubium*.

3. On the other hand the identity of the species on which Bethune Baker in fact based his genus *Ornipholidotos* is not in question. The genitalia he figured are unquestionably those of the species widely known as *Ornipholidotos kirbyi* Aurivillius (*Pentila kirbyi* 1895, *Ent. Tidskr.* 16 : 198), of which I have dissected not only the type specimen but some fifty others besides.

4. The case at first appears to be simply one of a misidentified type-species. But it is not so simple, because there remains the possibility that *muhata* (the nominal type-species) might in the light of further evidence (based on other specific characters), turn out to be either *kirbyi* or some other hitherto unidentified species. To overcome the uncertainty of the situation I recommend that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature make a ruling to the effect that:

(1) Under the plenary powers:

(a) all designations of type-species for the genus *Ornipholidotos* Bethune Baker, 1914, made prior to the present Ruling be set aside, and that

(b) *Pentila kirbyi* Aurivillius, 1895, as defined and illustrated by me (Stempffer, 1947, *Rev. zool. bot. Afr.* 40 : 168) on the basis of the type specimen in the Stockholm Museum, be designated the type-species of *Ornipholidotos* B. Baker, 1914;

(2) the generic name *Ornipholidotos* Bethune Baker, 1914 (gender : masculine) type-species, by designation under the plenary powers, *Pentila kirbyi* Aurivillius, 1895, be placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) the specific name *kirbyi* Aurivillius, 1895, as published in the binomen *Pentila kirbyi* (type-species of *Ornipholidotos* B. Baker, 1914) be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

SYNAPTIPHILUS CANU & CUÉNOT, 1892 (CRUSTACEA, COPEPODA):
PROPOSED PRESERVATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS.
Z.N.(S.) 1664

By Lucien Laubier & Jan H. Stock (*Laboratoire Arago, Banyuls-sur-Mer, France,*
and Zoölogisch Museum, Amsterdam, The Netherlands)

The present application concerns a genus of Cyclopoid Copepod—an ectoparasite of synaptids—*Synaptiphilus* Canu & Cuénot, 1892 (in Cuénot, 1892). This genus, well-established and widely accepted, has been used in the following works:

- Canu, E. & Cuénot, L. in Cuénot, 1892, *Rev. Biol. Nord France* 5 : 19, 21–22
Canu, E., 1894, *Ann. Stat. Aquicult. Boulogne* 2 : 14, 20–22
Scott, T. & A., 1897, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) 2 : 492–493
Scott, T., 1901, *Ann. Rep. Fish. Bd. Scotland* 19 (3) : 251
Cuénot, L., 1912, *Bull. Stat. Biol. Arcachon* 14 : 101–102
Cuénot, L., 1927, *Bull. Stat. Biol. Arcachon* 24 : 288
Wilson, C. B., 1932, *Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* 158 : 596
Bocquet, C., 1952, *Bull. Soc. zool. France* 77 : 502
Bocquet, C. & Stock, J. H., 1957a, *Proc. Kon. nederl. Akad. Wetensch.* C60 : 213
Bocquet, C. & Stock, J. H., 1957b, *Proc. Kon. nederl. Akad. Wetensch.* C 60 : 679
Gotto, R. V., 1959, *Irish Nat. J.* 13 : 9
Stock, J. H., 1959, *Pubbl. Staz. Zool. Napoli* 31 : 63
Bocquet, C. & Stock, J. H., 1960, *Proc. Kon. nederl. Akad. Wetensch.* C 60 : 220, 224, 225, 227–229
Bocquet, C. & Stock, J. H., 1963, in *Océanogr. Mar. Biol., Ann. Rev.* 1, H. Barnes edit., (publ. Allen Unwin Ltd., London).

2. Dr. R. U. Gooding (Boston University, Biological Center) has kindly informed us of the existence of a genus *Colaceutes* Hartmann, 1856, described in a *Dissertatio inauguralis historico-naturalis* of the Université Frédéric Guillaume, edited in Berlin by Fr. Guil. Nietack. This work was doubtless printed in very small numbers and is not, to our knowledge, to be found in the libraries of the Netherlands and France. An example of the work has been found in the library of the U.S. National Museum and we have been able to examine a photocopy.

3. Although the description of the type-species *Colaceutes muelleri* was excellent for its time, this work, very ill-distributed, has fallen into neglect and there actually exists only one reference to *Colaceutes*: it is referred to by the inclusion of the genus in a dichotomous key by Wilson 1932 (see above), who elsewhere maintains the distinction from *Synaptiphilus* which figures in the same key.

4. There is no doubt at all that *Synaptiphilus* is a synonym of *Colaceutes* from the combination of the characters. Unhappily the type-species *C. muelleri* has never been seen again, and does not correspond to any of the known forms of *Synaptiphilus*. We are able to recognize three forms of

Synaptiphilus from the host of *C. muelleri* (*Labidoplax digitata*=*Oestergrenia digitata*): *S. cantacuzenei* B. & S., from Britain, an unpublished species from Banyuls and a unique example of a third from Naples, none of which corresponds to *C. muelleri*.

5. We request that the Law of Priority be moderated in its application to *Colaceutes*. The maintenance of this genus poses two different problems: one is the rarity of Hartmann's work; the second is posed by the absence of precise morphological data on the type-species of the genus. Moreover, *Synaptiphilus* has been rather widely used, and its etymology seems more appropriate than that of *Colaceutes*.

6. For the reasons given above, the International Commission is requested:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Colaceutes* Hartmann, 1856, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;
- (2) to place the generic name *Synaptiphilus* Canu & Cuénot, 1892 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Synaptiphilus luteus* Canu & Cuénot, 1892, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;
- (3) to place the specific name *luteus* Canu & Cuénot, 1892, as published in the binomen *Synaptiphilus luteus* (type-species of *Synaptiphilus* Canu & Cuénot, 1892) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;
- (4) to place the generic name *Colaceutes* Hostmann, 1856 (suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

ERETMIA GOSSE 1886 (?ROTATORIA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF THIS GENERIC NAME UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1666

By G. E. Hutchinson (Department of Biology, Yale University, Connecticut, U.S.A.)

1. The genus *Eretmia* was diagnosed by Gosse (1886, in Hudson and Gosse, *The Rotifera or Wheel Animalcules both British and Foreign* II : 128) as "Lorica neither tessellated nor ridged; destitute of spines proper but furnished with long attenuate rigid bristles". It was not stated to be a new genus. Two species were initially included in *Eretmia*. The first of these species *E. pentathrix* Gosse 1886 (*l.c.*), described from a single dead and empty lorica or test from a pool near the Sandhurst Military College, Berkshire, England, agrees with the diagnosis of the genus. There is however no clear indication that the specimen whose size is unrecorded, actually was the lorica of a rotifer, let alone a member of the "family Anuraeadae" to which Gosse referred it. Even as far as assignment to a phylum is concerned, *Eretmia pentathrix* remains *incertae sedis*. The illustration of the type specimen (*l.c.* Pl XXIX fig. 12) is however probably definite enough to permit its recognition by someone really familiar with skeletal structures found in recent aquatic sediments.

2. No subsequent author appears to have designated a type-species for *Eretmia*. In view of the facts that *E. cubeutes*, the only species other than *pentathrix* originally assigned to the genus, is diagnosed as having the "whole surface cut into cubical tesserae," in flat contradiction to the generic diagnosis, that Gosse wrote of *cubeutes* "this minute and curious form I place in the genus *Eretmia*, though the body processes seem rather spines than setae . . ." and that *pentathrix* is placed before *cubeutes*, there seems no doubt that Gosse's conception of the genus, such as it was, was placed in the first place on the former species. *Eretmia pentathrix* Gosse 1886 is therefore here designated the type-species of *Eretmia* Gosse 1886.

3. The second species *E. cubeutes* Gosse 1886, described on the same page below *E. pentathrix*, was recorded from Birmingham, England and Black Loch, Dundee, Scotland. Of it Gosse wrote "I was disposed to think it an *Arcelline* Infusory of the genus *Diffflugium*, till I received Mr. Hood's report, which showed it a true *Anuraeadae*. He describes the rotatory front as bearing the normal three great ciliate lobes. The large red eye I had seen myself." Loricae believed to be referable to *E. cubeutes* were later discovered by Murray (1906 *The Rotifera of the Scottish Lochs*. Including descriptions of new species by C. F. Rousslet F.R.M.S. and D. Bryce Esq., *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.* 45 : 182) in Loch Ness and Loch Huna. No living specimens were seen but "numerous tests strikingly like Rhizopod shells" were found and "most of the tests contained the trophi of a Rotifer, in the same definite position." Murray adds a footnote that "Mr. Rousselet has little doubt that these are Rhizopod shells, into which Rotifers have somehow got; but they are quite different from the only Rhizopod (*Euglypha alveolata*), of similar form, known to me."

Rousselet's conclusion, in spite of Murray's qualification, was accepted by Haring (1913 *U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull.* **81** : 46) as the basis for dismissing *Eretmia*.

4. More recently de Beauchamp (1932, *J. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.)* **38** : 246) and following him Remane (1935 *Gastrotricha und Kinorhyncha*. Bronn's *Klassen und Ordnungen des Tierreichs*, Bd 4., Abt. II, Buch I, Teil 2 : 203.) have concluded that the evidence of rotatorian affinity of *E. cubeutes* is inadequate and due to misobservation. They believe the animal to have been related to the African planktonic gastrotrich *Kijanebalola dubia* de Beauchamp 1932; Remane indeed tentatively refers to Gosse's species as *K. [ijanebalola] cubeutes*.

5. Two more species were added to *Eretmia* in the addenda to the second volume of Hudson and Gosse (*l.c.* p. 134). The first of these, *Eretmia trithrix* Gosse is, as far as can be judged from the figure (Pl XXVIII fig. 2.), a distorted or misinterpreted specimen of a *Filinia*, probably either *F. longiseta* (Ehrenberg 1834) or *F. brachiata* (Rousselet 1901) the latter name post-dating *trithrix*. The second species of the addenda, *E. tetrathrix*, was there credited to J. Hood, who gave a further account (1888 *Science Gossip* **24** : 27-28) in which the generic name is misspelt as *Ertemias* in the title (p. 27) and legend to the figure (p. 28), and as *Ertemia* in the first paragraph of the text (p. 27). *E. tetrathrix* may be identical with *Kellicottia longispina* (Kellicott 1879), though there are many differences between the figures of the two taxa, both of which appear on Pl XXVIII of Hudson and Gosse and which were presumably familiar to Good when he wrote his paper of 1888. It is therefore possible that an otherwise unrecognized rotifer may be found which shows a clear capacity to reverse its swimming direction, as reported by Hood.

6. It is evident that so long as *Eretmia* (or the misspelt variants *Ertemia* and *Ertemias*) remain available there is a slight but definite possibility of the disturbance of the generic nomenclature in some group of microscopic fresh-water organisms; moreover if *Eretmia* be suppressed, no useful purpose is served by maintaining the specific name *pentathrix* introduced as the binomen *Eretmia pentathrix*. The availability of *trithrix* moreover may threaten a well established name in *Filinia*. The retention of the specific names *cubeutes*, doubtfully transferred to *Kijanebalola* in the *Gastrotricha*, and *tetrathrix* which certainly was given to a rotifer, does not appear to jeopardise any existing nomenclature and may serve to call attention to certain interesting zoological problems.

7. The International Commission is therefore requested:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy the following names:
 - (a) the generic name *Eretmia* Gosse, 1886;
 - (b) the specific name *pentathrix* Gosse, 1886, as published in the binomen *Eretmia pentathrix*;
 - (c) the specific name *trithrix* Gosse, 1886, as published in the binomen *Eretmia trithrix*;
- (2) to place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:

- (a) *Eretmia* Gosse, 1886 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above);
 - (b) *Ertemia* Hood, 1888 (an incorrect spelling for *Eretmia* Gosse, 1886);
 - (c) *Ertemias* Hood, 1888 (an incorrect spelling for *Eretmia* Gosse, 1886);
- (3) to place the following specific names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology:
- (a) *pentathrix* Gosse, 1886, as published in the binomen *Eretmia pentathrix* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above);
 - (b) *trithrix* Gosse, 1886, as published in the binomen *Eretmia trithrix* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (c) above).

DROMAIUS VIEILLLOT, 1816 (AVES): PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE
OFFICIAL LIST. Z.N.(S.) 1668

By D. L. Serventy (C.S.I.R.O., Nedlands, Western Australia), H. T. Condon (South Australian Museum, Adelaide, South Australia), and Ernst Mayr (Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to conserve the spelling of the generic name *Dromaius* Vieillot, 1816, for the Australian Emu (Class Aves), as against the alternative spelling *Dromiceius*, also used by Vieillot in the same work.

The modern generic name for the Australian Emu was established by Vieillot (1816); on p. 54 he used the spelling *Dromiceius*, but on p. 70, in a list of "Nouveaux Noms, tirés du Grec, qui sont employés dans cette Ornithologie, pour plusieurs tribus, familles et genres," he spelt the name *Dromaius*, and gave its derivation (δρωμαιος, velox).

The spelling *Dromaius* has been adopted by most ornithologists, and almost universally so among Australian ornithologists, *Dromiceius* being considered a misprint.

This was more generally true in the 19th century than in the past three decades of the present century. Vieillot himself used the spelling *Dromaius* in all of his later works (1817, 1825). The main exceptions, those who adopted the spelling *Dromiceius* prior to 1905, were Swainson (1837) and Stephens (1819, 1826). Such authors were castigated by Newton (1896, p. 213, footnote); "The obvious misprint of *Dromeicus* (sic) in this author's work (Analyse &c., p. 54) has been foolishly followed by many naturalists, forgetful that he corrected it a few pages further on (p. 70) to *Dromaius*—the properly latinized form of which is *Dromaeus*".

A renewed attempt to revive *Dromiceius* was made by Oberholser (1905, p. 60) on the grounds that it "can scarcely be considered as a typographical error for *Dromaius*".

Mathews in his earliest works on Australian ornithology (1908, 1910) used the spelling *Dromaius* and in fact, dismissed the alternative spelling as a misprint. In his *Birds of Australia*, vol. 1 (1910, p. 1) in the synonymy of *Dromaius* he has: "*Dromiceius* (misprint) Vieillot," and in a footnote he wrote: "This [*Dromiceius*] was evidently a misprint, as in the same work, on p. 70, he writes *Dromaius* and gives the derivation of that name. As he himself also adopted this latter name in his future writings I have thought it better to adhere to it, and not to the former as suggested by Mr. Oberholser..."

Curiously two years later Mathews (1912, p. 175) switched to the spelling *Dromiceius*, and used it in all his subsequent writings. Though the proposal was ignored by almost all Australian ornithologists it was adopted by several extralimital workers who followed the usage of Mathews' numerous series of checklists, and the process was accelerated when the spelling *Dromiceius* was chosen by Peters (1931).

Mathews' first use of *Dromiceius* was in his 1912 list (p. 175) wherein justifying *Dromiceius* he stated: "In the *Birds of Australia* I accepted the spelling *Dromaius* for the genus name; but consistently with my methods as expressed in the *Emu*, vol. x, p. 318 (1910-1911), I must revert to the original *Dromiceius*." However reference to this source will be frustrating to an inquirer, for therein Mathews wrote: "As to the spelling of generic names, I am only accepting the original name as written by its author at its introduction. I have experienced the vagaries of emendation, and also the foibles of the would-be amender, and cannot countenance any correction save such as was made by the author in the same article of work as the name first appeared in." And on the same page he accepts *Dromaius*! "*Dromaius* is the original spelling."

This *volte face* by Mathews took place about the same time, or shortly before, his other deviations from sound nomenclatural and taxonomic practices (Serventy, 1950, p. 261).

Mathews' revised stand in respect to the *Dromaius/Dromiceius* issue was categorically opposed by the Checklist Committee of the Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union (1926) and in the appendix to the 2nd. edition of the Official Checklist Wolstenholme (1926, p. 120) wrote:

"From its position [page precedence] *Dromiceius* is apparently the correct name. But there are good grounds for thinking it is an error. Vieillot was a good scholar and made good names. *Dromaius* is a good name; *Dromiceius* is not (though there is a Greek word *dromikos*), the ei-part of it being meaningless, unnecessary, and unexplained by Vieillot. Further, *Dromaius* written badly (with the *a* gaping at the top and so resembling *ce*) could quite conceivably be read *Dromiceius* by a printer. Newton calls '*Dromiceius*' an 'obvious misprint'. It has been so treated in the present list."

Apart from Mathews every major author on Australian birds (John Gould, A. J. Campbell, A. J. North, A. H. S. Lucas, W. H. D. Le Souef, J. A. Leach, and N. W. Cayley), has used the spelling, *Dromaius*, and this name appears in all the standard reference books used by bird students and others in Australia.

There seems no need, in the present case, for the Commission to exercise its plenary powers. There are two possible interpretations for the simultaneous introduction of the two names *Dromiceius* and *Dromaius* in the same work. Either they are considered the independent proposal of two names for the same taxon. Vieillot, the author of these names and the first revisor, consistently used *Dromaius* in his subsequent publications, thereby giving unambiguous validity to this name in preference to *Dromiceius*. Or else, one of the two names is considered a misprint or misspelling. Again, Vieillot in his commentary on the Greek derivations of his new names, provides evidence in favour of unequivocal preference for *Dromaius*. The revival of the previously almost universally rejected spelling *Dromiceius* by Mathews seems therefore to have been contrary to the provisions of the Code.

For the reasons set out in this application we ask the International Commission:

- (1) to place the generic name *Dromaius* Vieillot, 1816 (gender : masculine), type-species, by original designation, *Casuarius N. Hollandiae* Latham, 1790, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

- (2) to place the specific name *novaehollandiae* Latham, 1790, as published in the binomen *Casuarius N. Hollandiae*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.
- (3) to place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:
 - (a) *Dromiceius* Vieillot, 1816 (as an incorrect original spelling);
 - (b) *Dromaeus* Ranzani, 1821 (as an unjustified emendation) (nec *Dromaeus* Billberg, 1820 [Coleoptera]).

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Secretary's Note

The following fourteen applications by the late Francis Hemming, one time Secretary of the Commission, have recently been published in his *Annotationes Lepidopterologica*, Part 5 (Hepburn & Sons Ltd. London on 30 October 1964). They are all cases for action by the Commission under Article 70a of the Code (misidentified type-species) and are consequently being published in the *Bulletin* in revised form to bring them to the attention of the Commission. Each application has been registered as a separate case to facilitate procedure.

**YPTHIMA HÜBNER, 1818 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA, SATYRIDAE):
PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE
PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1672**

By Francis Hemming (*deceased*)

The generic name *Ypthima* was published twice by Hübner, first, in volume 1 of the *Zuträge* in 1818, second, in the *Verzeichniss* ((4) : 63) in 1819. In the *Zuträge* (1 : 17, p. [15], figs. 83, 84) he described and clearly figured a taxon to which he then applied the name *Papilio philomela* Linnaeus, 1763 (*Amoen. acad.* 6 : 404) and that nominal species, being the sole such species placed by Hübner in *Ypthima* in the *Zuträge*, is automatically the type-species by monotypy. It was moreover the first of the nominal species placed in *Ypthima* by Hübner in the *Verzeichniss* in the following year (1819) to be selected as the type-species of this genus, having been so selected by Scudder in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 289). In 1871, however, Kirby (*Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 95) pointed out that, in applying the name *Papilio philomela* Linnaeus to the species described and figured in the *Zuträge*, Hübner had misidentified the Linnaean species and that the species misidentified as such by Hübner was still (1871) without a name of its own. Thereupon Kirby gave the name *Ypthima huebneri* to the species described and figured by Hübner in the *Zuträge*. The taxonomic view advanced by Kirby has been accepted by subsequent writers, and the specific name *huebneri* Kirby is accordingly now recognised as the correct name for the species in question.

The International Commission is requested to take the following action:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the genus *Ypthima* Hübner, 1818, made prior to the proposed ruling and, having done so, to designate as the type-species of that genus the species *Ypthima huebneri* Kirby, 1871;
- (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Ypthima* Hübner, 1818, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* 1 : 17 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Ypthima huebneri* Kirby, 1871, *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 95;

- (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *huebneri* Kirby, 1871, as published in the binomen *Ypthima huebneri* (type-species of *Ypthima* Hübner, 1818);
- (4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Ipthima* E. C. Pye, 1873, *Zool. Record* 1871 : 363 footnote (an unjustified emendation of *Ypthima* Hübner, 1818).

NAPAEA HÜBNER, [1819] (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA, RIODINIDAE):
PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE
PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1673

By Francis Hemming (*deceased*)

The name *Napaea* was introduced by Hübner in the legend to plate [34] of volume 1 of the *Samml. exot. Schmett.*, where it was applied to a single species cited as *Napaea actoris*. No authorship was attributed to the name *actoris* and it was not until the discovery of Hübner's unpublished text relating to this plate (see Hemming, 1937, *Hübner* 2 : 87) that it was possible to establish that this specific name was not a new name of Hübner's but a later usage of the name *actoris* Cramer, as published in the binomen *Papilio actoris* Cramer, [1776], (*Uitl. Kapellen* 1 (8) : 146, pl. 93, fig. D). That nominal species is therefore the type-species of *Napaea* by monotypy. Hübner was however in error in identifying the species figured on his plate 34 with that previously named *Papilio actoris* by Cramer. The genus *Napaea* Hübner is therefore based upon a misidentified type-species. The species miscalled *actoris* by Hübner remained without a name of its own, until in 1867 (*Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) 5 : 543) Bates gave it the name *Cremna eucharila*, the nominal species so established being based upon the figures given by Hübner for his *Napaea actoris*. Of these figures, the first (fig. 1) has been selected (Hemming, 1964, *Annot. lep.* 1 : 102) to represent the lectotype of *Cremna eucharila* Bates.

2. The true *Papilio actoris* Cramer is the type-species by monotypy of the genus *Cremna* Doubleday, 1847 (*List Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* 2 : 14). Accordingly, as matters now stand, the name *Napaea* Hübner is a senior objective synonym of *Cremna* Doubleday. Thus, if the ordinary rules were to be applied in this case, the long established name *Cremna* would disappear in the synonymy of *Napaea*, under which name *Papilio actoris* Cramer has never yet been cited. On the other hand, *Cremna eucharila* Bates, that is, the false *actoris* Cramer of Hübner, which is currently placed in the genus *Napaea* Hübner, would be left without a generic name. In order to give effect to Hübner's intentions when he established the genus *Napaea*—and at the same time to avoid the confusing changes which (as shown above) would otherwise ensue—the International Commission is requested to take the following action.

- (1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the genus *Napaea* Hübner, [1819], made prior to the ruling now pro-

- posed and, having done so, to designate as the type-species of that genus the species *Cremna eucharila* Bates, 1867;
- (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Napaea* Hübner, [1819], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* 1 : pl. [34] (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Cremna eucharila* Bates, 1867, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) 5 : 543, as interpreted by the lectotype designated by Hemming, 1964;
 - (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *eucharila* Bates, 1867, as published in the binomen *Cremna eucharila* (type-species of *Napaea* Hübner, [1819]).

IASPIS KAYE, 1904 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA, LYCAENIDAE):
PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE
PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1674

By Francis Hemming (*deceased*)

Kaye established the nominal genus *Iaspis* as a taxon belonging to the family LYCAENIDAE, as his description clearly shows. He designated as the type-species what he called "*Symmachia temesa* Hewitson, Ill. d. Lep., p. 1, no. 2, 1868". The most cursory examination of this entry is sufficient to show that it was due to some extraordinary lapse on Kaye's part, for (a) *Symmachia* Hübner, [1819], is the name of a genus belonging not to the family LYCAENIDAE but to the family RIODINIDAE, and (b) Hewitson did not describe any species under the name *Symmachia temesa* in the work cited by Kaye. The explanation of this mistake was provided in 1906 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7) 17 : 334-335), when Druce pointed out that in the work cited by Kaye Hewitson did introduce a new nominal species of LYCAENIDAE bearing the specific name *temesa* but that the specific name so introduced appeared not in the combination *Symmachia temesa* but in the combination *Thecla temesa*. At the same time Druce pointed out that Hewitson did establish in a different work a nominal species in the family RIODINIDAE, applying to it the binomen inadvertently cited by Kaye when establishing the genus *Iaspis*. The Riodinid species in question is *Symmachia temesa* Hewitson, 1870 (*Descr. new Spec. Equat. Lep.*:52), which was redescribed and figured by Hewitson in the following year ([1871], *Ill. exot. Butts.* 4 : [85], pl. [46], figs. 17, 18).

2. From the foregoing particulars it is clear (a) that the taxon which Kaye intended to designate as the type-species of the genus *Iaspis* was the Lycaenid *Thecla temesa* Hewitson, [1869], (b) that this was the species which he described and for which he gave the correct bibliographical reference, but (c) that by some inadvertence he cited this taxon as having been named not in the binomen *Thecla temesa*, in which it was in fact introduced by Hewitson, but in the binomen *Symmachia temesa* published by Hewitson for an entirely different species belonging to the RIODINIDAE.

3. The International Commission is requested to take the following action:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the genus *Iaspis* Kaye, 1904, prior to the ruling now proposed and, having done so to designate as the type-species of that genus the species *Thecla temesa* Hewitson, [1868];
- (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Iaspis* Kaye, 1904, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1904** : 196 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Thecla temesa* Hewitson, [1868], *Descr. new Spec. Lycaenidae* **1**, No. 2;
- (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *temesa* Hewitson, [1868], as published in the binomen *Thecla temesa* (type-species of *Iaspis* Kaye, 1904).

PITHECOPS HORSFIELD, [1828] (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA, LYCAENIDAE): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1675

By Francis Hemming (*deceased*)

Pithecops Horsfield is a genus based upon a misidentified type-species in the most unusual circumstances. Horsfield placed in this genus five nominal species, but he described and figured only one of these, the others being mentioned incidentally. The species which he dealt with fully and of which he gave an excellent figure is a well-known Indo-Oriental Lycaenid occurring from Sikkim to Burma. This species Horsfield identified with *Papilio hylax* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.*: 526). That Horsfield should have made the foregoing identification is a matter for surprise, in view of the fact that during the fifty-three years which had elapsed between the publication of the name *Papilio hylax* and its adoption by Horsfield in his *Descr. Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* ((1) : 66) it was dealt with by only two authors of whom, the first, Donovan in 1800 (*Ins. India*: pl. 46, fig. 2) gave a figure so crude as to be unidentifiable, while the second, Godart ([1824], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins. 2): 701) pronounced this Fabrician species to be unrecognisable. Horsfield's identification of *Papilio hylax* Fabricius was adopted without question for over one hundred years, the specific name *hylax* being consistently applied to the species figured by Horsfield, to which it is still so applied. However, in 1940 (*Entomologist* **73** : 276) Corbet pointed out that a surviving Fabrician syntype of *Papilio hylax* in the Copenhagen Museum belonged to a species totally different from that figured by Horsfield, namely *Lycaena gaika* Trimen, 1862 (*Trans. ent. Soc. London.* (3) **1** : 403).

2. The most serious confusion would arise both at the generic name and at the specific name levels if in accordance with the ordinary rules it were to be necessary, following the type selection by Scudder in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 252) to accept the nominal species *Papilio hylax* Fabricius

as interpreted by the Fabrician syntype as the type-species of the genus *Pithecopis*. To take first the position at the generic name level, it would be necessary to transfer the name *Pithecopis* from its well-established position in the subfamily EVERINAE and to employ it for the genus in the subfamily BREPHIDIINAE (type-genus : *Brephidium* Scudder, 1876), in which is now placed the genus *Zizula* Chapman, 1910, the name of which would become a junior subjective synonym of *Pithecopis* Horsfield, by reason of the name of its type-species (*Lycaena gaika* Trimen) having become a junior subjective synonym of the name (*Papilio hylax* Fabricius) of the type-species of *Pithecopis*. At the species name level the confusion would be very serious also, for (a) the species known for over one hundred and thirty years by the specific name *hylax* Fabricius would in future need to bear the almost completely unknown name *corax* Fruhstorfer, [1919] (published as *Pithecopis hylax corax* in *Arch. Naturgesch.* 83, Section A.1.: 79), (b) the species known by the specific name *gaika* Trimen for just over a century would need to bear the misleading specific name *hylax* Fabricius, and (c), worst of all the foregoing species, now always known as *Zizula gaika*, would in future have to be known as *Pithecopis hylax*, since *Zizula* would become a junior subjective synonym of *Pithecopis*, in addition to the name (*gaika*) of its type-species becoming a junior subjective synonym of the specific name *hylax*. In consequence, no reference in the literature to *Pithecopis hylax* would in future be intelligible, unless accompanied by an explanation of the sense in which that name was being used.

3. Of the difficulties discussed above, the current interpretation of the nominal genus *Pithecopis* could be retained, if the Commission, acting under Article 70a (misidentified type-species) were to designate as its type-species a nominal taxon representing the same species as that which the nominal species *Papilio hylax* has hitherto been treated as representing. If no other action were to be taken by the Commission the nominal taxon which it would be necessary to designate as the type-species of *Pithecopis* Horsfield would, as already explained, be *Pithecopis hylax corax* Fruhstorfer, [1919]. Even if the foregoing action were to be taken by the Commission, the worst part of the confusion resulting from the adoption of the correct interpretation of the nominal species *Papilio hylax* Fabricius would remain unaffected unless further measures were taken, for it would still be necessary to employ for the species now known as *Zizula gaika* (Trimen) the highly misleading name *Pithecopis hylax* (Fabricius). This situation has been considered jointly by Mr. N. D. Riley and myself and we have reached the conclusion that the only practicable way of preventing the disastrous consequences which would otherwise be inevitable would be for the Commission, acting under its plenary powers, (i) to suppress the name *Papilio hylax* Fabricius for the purposes of the Law of Priority and (ii) to validate the name *Pithecopis hylax* as from Horsfield, [1828], at the same time designating the specimen figured as fig. 2 on Horsfield's plate 1 to represent the holotype of *Pithecopis hylax* Horsfield so validated.

4. The adoption of the twofold course of action set out above would completely eliminate the dangers discussed above by providing a valid basis for the current usage of the generic names *Pithecopis* Horsfield and *Zizula* Chapman, and of the specific names *hylax* (in future attributable to Horsfield instead of to

Fabricius) and *gaika* Trimen. The International Commission is therefore requested:

- (1) to use its plenary powers:
 - (a) to suppress the specific name *hylax* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the binomen *Papilio hylax*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;
 - (b) to rule that *Pithecop's hylax* Horsfield, [1828], is to be treated as a new name (interpreted by the holotype cited in para. 3 above) in spite of the fact that Horsfield did not intend to publish a new specific name;
 - (c) to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Pithecop's* Horsfield, [1828], made prior to the ruling now proposed and, having done so, to designate *Pithecop's hylax* Horsfield, [1828], to be the type-species of that genus;
- (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Pithecop's* Horsfield, [1828], *Descr. Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 66 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) (c) above, *Pithecop's hylax* Horsfield, [1828], *ibid.* (1): pl. 1, fig. 2;
- (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *hylax* Horsfield, [1828], as published in the binomen *Pithecop's hylax* (type-species of *Pithecop's* Horsfield, [1828]);
- (4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *hylax* Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 526, as published in the binomen *Papilio hylax* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above).

ARISBE HÜBNER, [1819] (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA,
PAPILIONIDAE): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES
UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1676

By Francis Hemming (*deceased*)

From the two nominal species placed in *Arisbe* by Hübner, Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 121) selected as the type-species what Hübner had entered as "similis Linn. Pap. 193" and for which he cited in synonymy the reference "Cram. 9. B.C.". The original reference for *similis* Linnaeus is *Papilio similis* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 479, no. 128), the number "193" cited by Hübner being the number allotted to this species in the 12th edition of the *Syst. Nat.* The full reference for the Cramer plate cited by Hübner is: *Papilio similis* Cramer [by whom the name was attributed to Linnaeus], [1775] (*Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (1): 14, p. 9, figs. B, C). The taxon named *Papilio similis* by Linnaeus is a species of the family DANAIIDAE and is the type-species of the genus *Radena* Moore, [1880]. On the other hand, the species figured as *similis* Linnaeus by Cramer is a Danaid-like species of the family

PAPILIONIDAE, for which the oldest available name is *Papilio leonidas* Fabricius, 1793 (*Ent. syst.* 3 : 35). Hübner described the genus *Arisbe* among the PAPILIONIDAE, and there can be no doubt that he regarded this genus as a Papilionid correctly interpreting Cramer's plate but misidentifying the *Papilio similis* of Linnaeus. Thus, *Arisbe* Hübner is a genus based upon a misidentified type-species. Accordingly, if the ordinary rules were to be applied in this case, the result would be a confusing transfer of the name *Arisbe* from the PAPILIONIDAE to the DANAIDAE, where the name *Arisbe* would replace the name *Radena* Moore.

2. The International Commission is therefore requested to take the following action:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the genus *Arisbe* Hübner, [1819], made prior to the ruling now proposed and, having done so, to designate as the type-species of that genus the species *Papilio leonidas* Fabricius, 1793;
- (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, the generic name *Arisbe* Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 89 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Papilio leonidas* Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* 3 : 35;
- (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *leonidas* Fabricius, 1793, as published in the binomen *Papilio leonidas* (type-species of *Arisbe* Hübner, [1819]).

PHRISSURA BUTLER, 1870 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA, PIERIDAE):
PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE
PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1677

By Francis Hemming (*deceased*)

When establishing the genus *Phrissura*, Butler designated *Pieris cynis* Hewitson, [1866] (*Ill. exot. Butts.* 3 : [9], pl. [5], fig. 54) as its type-species. In the following year however Butler published a note (1871, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1871 : 171) in which he explained that when in 1870 he had established the genus *Phrissura*, he had based that genus upon a misidentified type-species, for what he had then thought was *Pieris cynis* Hewitson was in fact a quite different species namely *Pieris illana* C. & R. Felder, 1862. Butler's correction has been accepted by subsequent authors, and its rejection at this stage—as is required under the Code, in the absence of action by the Commission—would cause considerable confusion. For *Pieris cynis* Hewitson, which in that case would be the type-species of *Phrissura* Butler, is the type-species also of the later established nominal genus *Udaiana* Distant, 1855 (*Rhop. malayana*: 286, 300). In consequence, the application of the ordinary rules in this case would involve the transfer of the name *Phrissura* Butler to the genus now known as *Udaiana* Distant, while the genus containing *Pieris illana* C. & R. Felder, which Butler intended to be the type-species of *Phrissura*, would be left without a name.

2. The International Commission is therefore requested to take the following action:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Phrissura* Butler, 1870, made prior to the ruling now proposed and, having done so to designate as the type-species of that genus the species *Pieris illana* C. & R. Felder, 1862;
- (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Phrissura* Butler, 1870, *Cistula* ent. 1 : 37, 49 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Pieris illana* C. & R. Felder, 1862, *Wien. ent. Monats.* 6 : 287;
- (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *illana* C. & R. Felder, 1862, as published in the binomen *Pieris illana* (type-species of *Phrissura* Butler, 1870).

ADOPAEOIDES GODMAN, [1900] (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA,
HESPERIIDAE): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES
UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1678

By Francis Hemming (*deceased*)

Godman designated the nominal species *Ancyloxypha simplex* R. Felder, 1869 (*Verh. zool-bot. Ges. Wien* 19 : 476) to be the type-species of his genus *Adopaeoides*. It is perfectly clear, however, that this is a genus based upon a misidentified type-species. Godman gave a description (: 470) and four figures (pl. 92, figs. 30-33) of what he considered to be *Ancyloxypha simplex* Felder; but neither that description nor those figures represent, however, that species. The figures all represent *Apaustus prittwitzi* Plötz, 1883, so also does the description given by Godman. Further the diagnosis for the genus *Adopaeoides* given by Godman applies to *Apaustus prittwitzi* but not to *Ancyloxypha simplex*. Godman's error of identification has long been recognised and the name *Adopaeoides* has been used by later authors as though the type-species were in fact *Apaustus prittwitzi*, the species intended by Godman.

2. The International Commission is therefore requested to take the following action:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the genus *Adopaeoides* Godman [1900] made prior to the ruling now proposed and, having done so, to designate as the type-species of that genus the species *Apaustus prittwitzi* Plötz, 1884;
- (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Adopaeoides* Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. 2 : 470 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Apaustus prittwitzi* Plötz, 1884, *Ent. Ztg.*, Stettin 45 : 165;
- (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *prittwitzi* Plötz, 1884, as published in the binomen *Apaustus prittwitzi* (type-species of *Adopaeoides* Godman, [1900]).

ARTINES GODMAN, [1901] (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA, HESPERIIDAE):
PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE
PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1679

By Francis Hemming (deceased)

Godman designated the nominal species *Thracides aepitus* Geyer, [1832] (in Hübner, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* 4 : 18, pl. [114], figs. 659, 660) to be the type-species of his genus *Artines*. He gave figures (pl. 103, figs. 47, 48) of the forewing venation and of the male genitalia of a specimen of what he considered to be this species. These are not of *Thracides aepitus* but of *Hesperia aquilina* Plötz. On the same page (: 608) Godman gave a description of what he considered to be a new species, naming it *Artines atizies* and giving two figures of it on his plate 103 (fig. 49 (underside); fig. 50 (♂ genit.)). The species which he so named was in reality *Thracides aepitus* Geyer. Thus, Godman was familiar with two species of *Artines*, the first *aquilina* Plötz, which he misidentified as *aepitus* Geyer, the second, *aepitus* Geyer, which he believed then to be an undescribed species and to which he gave the new name *atizies*. These mistakes were cleared up by Evans in 1955 (*Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* 4 : 106–108). The genus *Artines* is thus a genus based upon a misidentified type-species, the species to which Godman was referring when he designated *Thracides aepitus* Geyer as the type-species being, as is shown by the figures which he gave, *Hesperia aquilina* Plötz.

2. The International Commission is therefore requested to take the following action:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the genus *Artines* Godman, [1901], made prior to the ruling now proposed and, having done so to designate as the type-species of that genus the species *Hesperia aquilina* Plötz, 1883;
- (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Artines* Godman, [1901], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. 2 : 608 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Hesperia aquilina* Plötz, 1883, *Ent. Ztg.*, Stettin 44 : 33;
- (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *aquilina* Plötz, 1883, as published in the binomen *Hesperia aquilina* (type-species of *Artines* Godman, [1901]).

GEGENES HÜBNER, [1819] (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA, HESPERIIDAE):
PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE
PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1680

By Francis Hemming (deceased)

Hübner cited the specific names of three nominal species as belonging to the genus *Gegenes*, but two of these names were *nomina nuda*. The third of these nominal species is therefore the type-species by monotypy. To this species Hübner applied the name *pygmaeus*, for which he cited references as follows:

"Fabr. Syst. Pap. 401 Hübner. Pap. 458". These references show clearly that Hübner, in common with his contemporaries, confused two quite different species together. These species were:—(1) the Oriental species to which in 1775 Fabricius gave the name *Papilio pygmaeus*, a species which is currently placed subjectively in the genus *Aeromachus* de Niceville, 1890; (2) the species occurring in Southern Europe and Western Asia, now known by the specific name *pumilio* Hoffmannsegg, the species which Hübner himself had figured under the name *Papilio pygmaeus* as fig. 458 (on pl. Pap. 91 of his *Samml. europ. Schmett.*), the figure which (as noted above) he cited, together with the reference to the Fabrician species, when he placed in the genus *Gegenes* the species to which he applied the specific name *pygmaeus*. *Gegenes* is therefore based upon a misidentified type-species.

2. There is a small problem in regard to the specific name of the European species discussed above. The first author to apply the specific name *pygmaeus* to this species was Cyrilli in his *Ent. neap.* Cyrilli is commonly cited as having published the binomen *Papilio pygmaeus* as a new name of his own, the name so thought to have been published by Cyrilli being rejected however as a junior homonym of *Papilio pygmaeus* Fabricius, 1775. This view is a complete misconception, for Cyrilli did not publish this as a new name of his own, and made it clear that, in applying the name *pygmaeus* to this species, he was merely applying to it that name as already published by Fabricius. There is therefore no such name as *Papilio pygmaeus* Cyrilli, 1787, as distinct from *Papilio pygmaeus* Fabricius, 1775. The European species remained without a name of its own until (as has been noted) Hoffmannsegg published for it in 1803 the name *Papilio pumilio*. That name was based by Hoffmannsegg entirely upon bibliographical references to earlier authors who had figured this species under the misapplied name *pygmaeus*, the authors so cited being Hübner, Esper and Cyrilli. In order to give to the nominal species *Papilio pumilio* Hoffmannsegg a determinate content, I have selected in Paper XXV of volume 1 of the *Annot. lep.* (: 112) the specimen figured by Cyrilli under the name *Papilio pygmaeus* as fig. 2 on plate 5 of his *Ent. neap.* to represent the lectotype of the nominal species *Papilio pumilio* Hoffmannsegg. This figure was selected not only because it is clearly recognisable as representing the European species here in question, but also because Cyrilli was the first author to publish a figure of this species (although under the misapplied name *Papilio pygmaeus* Fabricius) and is moreover commonly—though, as has been shown, incorrectly—treated as having actually bestowed that name on this species.

3. The International Commission is requested to take the following action:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the genus *Gegenes* Hübner, [1819], made prior to the ruling now proposed and, having done so to designate as the type-species of that genus the species *Papilio pumilio* Hoffmannsegg, 1803;
- (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Gegenes* Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7): 107 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Papilio pumilio* Hoffmannsegg, 1803, *Mag. f.*

Insektenk. (Illiger) 3 : 202, as interpreted by the lectotype designated by Hemming 1964;

- (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *pumilio* Hoffmannsegg, 1803, as published in the binomen *Papilio pumilio* (type-species of *Gegenes* Hübner, [1819]).

HALPE MOORE, 1878 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA, HESPERIIDAE):
PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE SPECIES UNDER THE
PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1681

By Francis Hemming (*deceased*)

Moore included five nominal species in the genus *Halpe* but did not designate a type-species. One of the nominal species included was *Hesperia beturia* Hewitson, 1868 (*Descr. One Hundred new Spec. Hesp.* (2): 36), and that nominal species was selected as the type-species by Watson, in 1893 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1893 : 93).^{*} Later in the same paper Watson described (: 109) an allied species, to which he gave the name *Halpe moorei*, and he went on to say (: 110) that this species usually stood in Indian collections under the name *Hesperia beturia* Hewitson, owing to the fact that Hewitson had himself confused the taxon occurring in the Nilgiris (that is, the species to which, as explained above, Watson in the same paper had given the name *moorei*) with the quite different species occurring in Celebes, to which the name *beturia* Hewitson properly applied. Unluckily, when selecting *Halpe beturia* as the type-species of *Halpe*, Watson overlooked the fact that, when in 1878 Moore established that genus and placed in it what he then identified as *Hesperia beturia* Hewitson, he was dealing with the Indian species at that time commonly, but incorrectly, known as *beturia*, i.e. the later established *Halpe moorei* Watson, and not with the species from Celebes, to which the name *beturia* Hewitson properly belongs. Thus, the nominal species *Hesperia beturia* Hewitson, as placed in *Halpe* at the time of the establishment of that genus, was so placed through an error of identification on Moore's part. In consequence, the selection by Watson of that nominal species to be the type-species of *Halpe* Moore, had the effect of making that taxon a genus based on a misidentified type-species. That this was so has been recognised by subsequent leading authors, such as Swinhoe (*in* Moore, 1913) and Evans (1949, *Cat. Hesp. Eur. Asia Brit. Mus.* : 257) and the nominal species *Halpe moorei* Watson is now firmly established in a *de facto* position as type-species of the genus *Halpe* Moore.

2. The International Commission is therefore requested to take the following action:

^{*} In order to avoid the possibility of confusion, it must here be noted that the statement by Lindsey (1925 : 88) that *Halpe ceylonica* Moore, 1878, was selected by Kirby as the type-species of *Halpe* Moore in the volume of the *Zool. Record* for 1878 must have been due to some misunderstanding and is incorrect.

- (1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the genus *Halpe* Moore, 1878, made prior to the ruling now proposed and, having done so, to designate as the type-species of that genus the species *Halpe moorei* Watson, 1893;
- (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Halpe* Moore, 1878, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1878** (3) : 689 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Halpe moorei* Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 109;
- (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *moorei* Watson, 1893, as published in the binomen *Halpe moorei* (type-species of *Halpe* Moore, 1878).

**PAPIAS GODMAN, [1900] (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA, HESPERIIDAE):
PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE
PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1682**

By Francis Hemming (*deceased*)

Godman designated *Hesperia infuscata* Plötz, 1882 (*Ent. Ztg.*, Stettin **43** : 315) as type-species of the genus *Papias*. On the following page (: 560) he described the species to which he had applied the foregoing name and on his plate 100 he gave figures showing the venation of the forewing of the male (fig. 10) and of the male genitalia (fig. 11). In 1907 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7) **20** : 132-155) Godman published a critical review of the American nominal species of the family HESPERIIDAE established by Plötz, in which, *inter alia*, he noted that the species which he had himself described and figured in the *Biologia* as *Papias infuscatus* Plötz (= *Hesperia infuscata* Plötz) was referable not to that species but to *Pamphila integra* Mabilie, the name of which in the *Biologia* he had synonymised with *infuscata* Plötz. In the light of this correction, *Papias* Godman is seen to be a genus based upon a misidentified type-species. Godman's correction has been accepted by subsequent authors.

2. The International Commission is therefore requested to take the following action:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Papias* Godman, [1900], made prior to the ruling now proposed and, having done so, to designate as the type-species of that genus the species *Pamphila integra* Mabilie, 1891;
- (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Papias* Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 559 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Pamphila integra* Mabilie, 1891, *Bull. C.R. Soc. ent. Belg.* **35** : clxix;
- (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *integra* Mabilie, 1891, as published in the binomen *Pamphila integra* (type-species of *Papias* Godman, [1900]).

PHANIS GODMAN, [1900] AND *PHANES* GODMAN, [1901] (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA, HESPERIIDAE): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1683A

By Francis Hemming (*deceased*)

The genus *Phanis* Godman, [1900] (*in* Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. 2 : 548) was found to be a junior homonym of *Phanis* Fairmaire, 1893 (*Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* 37 : 42) and was given the replacement name *Phanes* by Godman himself in [1901] (*ibid.* 2 : 741). When establishing the genus *Phanis*, Godman designated as the type-species the nominal species *Hesperia justinianus* Latreille, [1824] (*Ency. méth.* 9 (Ins.) (2) : 760), at the same time expressly identifying that nominal species with *Thracides aletes* Geyer (which he attributed to Hübner, in the continuation of whose *Zuträge* this name was published by Geyer). Godman gave a diagnosis of the genus, a description of what he called *Phanis justinianus* (Latreille), with which he again identified *Thracides aletes* Geyer, and in addition provided four figures on his plate 99, namely figs. 24, 25 (♂ upperside and underside), fig. 26 (venation of forewing of a male) and fig. 27 (♂ genit.). The detailed information provided by Godman the extensive material in the British Museum, including the type of *Hesperia justinianus* Latreille (a male with a female body gummed on), also in the British Museum, make it clear, as was demonstrated by Evans, in 1955 (*Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* 4 : 118, 119, 194, 196), (a) that the taxa represented by *Hesperia justinianus* Latreille and *Thracides aletes* Geyer respectively are very distinct from one another—not currently being regarded as congeneric with one another—and (b) that Godman's diagnosis of the genus *Phanis* and the description and figures which he provided all refer only to *Thracides aletes* Geyer. Thus *Phanis* is a genus based upon a misidentified type-species.

2. The International Commission is therefore requested to take the following action:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Phanis* Godman, [1900] and its replacement genus *Phanes* Godman, [1901], made prior to the Ruling now proposed and, having done so, to designate *Thracides aletes* Geyer, [1832], to be the type-species of those genera;
- (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Phanes* Godman, [1901], *in* Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. 2 : 741 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Thracides aletes* Geyer, [1832], *in* Hübner, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* 4 : 31, pl. [126], figs. 731, 732;
- (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *aletes* Geyer, [1832], as published in the binomen *Thracides aletes* (type-species of *Phanes* Godman, [1901]);
- (4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Phanis* Godman, [1900] (a junior homonym of *Phanis* Fairmaire, 1893).

TELICOTA MOORE, [1881] (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA, HESPERIIDAE):
PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE
PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1684

By Francis Hemming (*deceased*)

Moore designated *Papilio augias* Linnaeus, 1763 (*Amoen. acad.* 6 : 410) as the type-species of his genus *Telicota*. In doing so, he misidentified as this species the nominal species *Papilio colon* Fabricius, 1775. The differences between the taxa represented by these nominal species were for long only imperfectly understood and the name *colon* Fabricius was often treated as a junior subjective synonym of *augias* Linnaeus. Fortunately, all doubts on this subject were set at rest by Corbet who examined the type specimen of *Papilio augias* in the Linnaean collection at Burlington House (1941, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) 10 : 24) and that of *Papilio colon* Fabricius in the Copenhagen Museum (1941, *ibid.* (B) 11 : 94). These species differ from one another both superficially and structurally, as was shown by Evans in 1949 (*Cat. Hesp. Europe Asia Australia Brit. Mus.* : 391–393, 394–396). Moore clearly was doubtful as to the interpretation of the nominal species *Papilio augias* Linnaeus, for he sought to give precision to the concept represented by that nominal species by associating with it a reference to the very crude figure given by Donovan in his *Insects of India* (pl. 48, fig. 1), which is currently considered to be unrecognisable. In the *Lep. Ceylon* Moore cited only one species of *Telicota* which he then figured (as figs. 4, 4a on plate 71) and misidentified with *Pamphila bambusae* described by himself in 1876. In fact, those figures show specimens of *kala* Evans, 1934, the Ceylon subspecies of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio colon* Fabricius. It is important to note in this connection that, while (as shown above) the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio colon* does occur in Ceylon, the country with the fauna of which Moore was dealing when he established the genus *Telicota*, no subspecies of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio augias* is known to occur there.

2. The International Commission is therefore requested to take the following action:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the genus *Telicota* Moore, [1881], made prior to the ruling now proposed and, having done so, to designate as type-species of that genus the species *Papilio colon* Fabricius, 1775;
- (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Telicota* Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* 1 (4) : 169 (gender : feminine), type-species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Papilio colon* Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 531;
- (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *colon* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the binomen *Papilio colon* (type-species of *Telicota* Moore, [1881]).

ZENIS GODMAN, [1900] (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA, HESPERIIDAE):
PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE
PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1685

By Francis Hemming (*deceased*)

Godman designated *Hesperia minos* Latreille, [1824] (*Ency. méth.* 9 (Ins.) (2) : 756) as type-species of his genus *Zenis*. Godman gave a short description (: 589) and provided four figures (on plate 102) of the taxon which he identified as being that represented by the above nominal species. Of these figures, figs. 24 and 25 represent the upperside and underside respectively of a male, fig. 26, the venation of the forewing of a male and fig. 27, the male genitalia. Evans (1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* 4 : 409, 410), who was assisted by being able to examine the type specimen of *Hesperia minos* Latreille, pointed out that Godman's description and figures refer not to that species but to *Hesperia jebus* Plötz, 1882.

2. The International Commission is therefore requested to take the following action:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the genus *Zenis* Godman, [1900], made prior to the ruling now requested and, having done so, to designate as the type-species of that genus the species *Hesperia jebus* Plötz, 1882;
- (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Zenis* Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. 2 : 588 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Hesperia jebus* Plötz, 1882, *Ent. Ztg.*, Stettin 43 : 443;
- (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *jebus* Plötz, 1882, as published in the binomen *Hesperia jebus* (type-species of *Zenis* Godman, [1900]).

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THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

The Official Organ of
**THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON
ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE**

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 22, Part 2 (pp. 81-142)

18th May, 1965

Secretary's Note

The number of new applications and related comments being received by the Secretariat has decreased recently. In order to maintain the annual income of the Trust it may be necessary to reduce the number of pages in each of the six parts of each volume of the Bulletin without changing the price. If, of course, the decrease of matter for publication is only temporary, a return will be made to the present 80 pages.

Zoologists who may have applications in mind are requested to submit them to the Secretariat without delay.

G. O. EVANS

*Honorary Secretary to the
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature*

NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.*—In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the Plenary Powers.*—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin*:—

- (1) Designation of a type-species for *Limacia* Müller, 1781 (Gastropoda). Z.N.(S.) 1665.
- (2) Designation of a type-species for *Leuctra* Stephens, 1835 (Insecta, Plecoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1671.
- (3) Designation of a type-species for *Nupedia* Karl, 1930 (Insecta, Diptera). Z.N.(S.) 1691.
- (4) Designation of a type-species for *Heteroptrypa* Nicholson, 1879 (Bryozoa, Trepostomata). Z.N.(S.) 1693.
- (5) Designation of a type-species for *Peronopora* Nicholson, 1881 (Bryozoa, Trepostomata). Z.N.(S.) 1693.
- (6) Designation of a type-species for *Baetis* [Leach, 1815] (Insecta, Ephemeroptera). Z.N.(S.) 1620.
- (7) Suppression of the specific name *Ephemera bioculata* Linnaeus, 1758 (Insecta, Ephemeroptera). Z.N.(S.) 1620.

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London, S.W.7, England.
May 1965.

W. E. CHINA
*Assistant Secretary,
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature*

OPINION 729

MYMAR CURTIS, 1829 (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Mymar* Curtis, 1829, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Mymar pulchellum* Curtis, 1832, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

- (a) *Mymar* Curtis, 1829 (gender : neuter), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Mymar pulchellum* Curtis, 1832 (Name No. 1667);
- (b) *Mymarilla* Westwood, 1879 (gender : neuter), type-species, by original designation, *Mymar wollastonii* Westwood, 1879 (Name No. 1668);
- (c) *Anaphes* Haliday, 1833 (gender : neuter), type-species, by original designation, *Ichneumon punctum* Shaw, 1798 (Name No. 1669).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

- (a) *pulchellum* Curtis, 1832, as published in the binomen *Mymar pulchellum* (type-species of *Mymar* Curtis, 1829) (Name No. 2068);
- (b) *wollastonii* Westwood, 1879, as published in the binomen *Mymar wollastonii* (type-species of *Mymarilla* Westwood, 1879) (Name No. 2069);
- (c) *punctum* Shaw, 1798, as published in the binomen *Ichneumon punctum* (type-species of *Anaphes* Haliday, 1833) (Name No. 2070).

(4) The generic name *Oglobliniella* Soyka, 1946 (a junior objective synonym of *Mymar* Curtis, 1829) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1757.

(5) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

- (a) MYMARIDAE Haliday in Westwood, 1839 (type-genus *Mymar* Curtis, 1829) (Name No. 389);
- (b) ANAPHINI Ashmead, 1904 (type-genus *Anaphes* Haliday, 1833) (Name No. 390).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 479)

The present case was first submitted to the office of the Commission in July 1962 by Professor Richard L. Doutt and Dr. David P. Annecke. The application was sent to the printer on 27 July 1962 and was published on 11 April 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 134–136. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials. The

proposals were supported by Dr. O. Bakkendorf, Dr. B. D. Burks, Dr. A. A. Ogloblin, Dr. B. R. Subba Rao and Professor E. I. Schlinger.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 5 October 1964 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (64)17 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 136. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 5 January 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-six (26), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Lemche, Mayr, Brinck, Vokes, Riley, Obruchev, do Amaral, Simpson, Boschma, Tortonese, Jaczewski, Bonnet, Evans, Sabrosky, Ride, Binder, Uchida, Miller, Mertens, Forest, Alvarado, Borchsenius, Stoll, Kraus.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Hubbs, Munroe.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Anaphes Haliday, 1833, *Ent. Mag.* **1** : 346

ANAPHINI Ashmead, 1904, *Mem. Carneg. Mus.* **1** (4) : 363

Mymar Curtis, 1829, *Guide Arrang. Brit. Ins.* : 112

MYMARIDAE Haliday in Westwood, 1839, *Introd. mod. Classif. Brit. Ins.* **2** : 173

Mymarilla Westwood, 1879, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* (2) **1** : 583–593

Oglobliniella Soyka, 1946, *Zbl. Gesamtgeb. Ent.* **1** : 181

pulchellum, *Mymar*, Curtis, 1832, *Brit. Ent.* **9** : pl. 411

punctum, *Ichneumon*, Shaw, 1798, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* **4** : 189

wollastonii, *Mymar*; Westwood, 1879, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* (2) **1** : 585

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper 64(17) were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 729.

G. OWEN EVANS

Honorary Secretary

W. E. CHINA

Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London

11 February 1965

OPINION 730

YERBUA FORSTER, 1778 (MAMMALIA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE
PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Yerbua* Forster, 1778, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Jaculus* Erxleben, 1777 (gender : masculine), type-species, by tautonymy, *Mus jaculus* Linnaeus, 1758, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1670.

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *jaculus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Mus jaculus* (type-species of *Jaculus* Erxleben, 1777) (Name No. 2071);

(b) *sibirica* Forster, 1778, as published in the binomen *Yerbua sibirica* (Name No. 2072);

(c) *capensis* Forster, 1778, as published in the binomen *Yerbua capensis* (Name No. 2073).

(4) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Yerbua* Forster, 1778 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) (Name No. 1758);

(b) *Jerboa* Zimmermann, 1777 (a name published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes by Opinion 257) (Name No. 1759).

(5) The specific name *kangaru* Forster, 1778, as published in the binomen *Yerbua kangaru* (a junior objective synonym of *canguru*, *Mus*, Müller, 1776) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 818.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 653)

The present case was first submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. T. C. S. Morrison-Scott in February 1952. An application was prepared and was sent to the printer on 9 March 1962 and published on 11 April 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 137–138. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two specialist serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 5 October 1964 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (64)18 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 137–138. At the close of the

prescribed voting period on 5 January 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-six (26), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Lemche, Mayr, Jaczewski, Vokes, Brinck, Riley, Obruchev, do Amaral, Simpson, Boschma, Tortonese, Bonnet, Evans, Sabrosky, Ride, Binder, Uchida, Miller, Mertens, Forest, Alvarado, Borchsenius, Stoll, Kraus.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Hubbs, Munroe.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

capensis, Yerbua, Forster, 1778, *K. svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl.* 39 : 111

Jaculus Erxleben, 1777, *Syst. Règn. Anim.* : 404

jaculus, Mus, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 63

Jerboa Zimmermann, 1777, *Spec. Zool. Geogr.* : 522

kangaru, Yerbua, Forster, 1778, *K. svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl.* 39 : 111

sibirica, Yerbua, Forster, 1778, *K. svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl.* 39 : 111

Yerbua Forster, 1778, *K. svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl.* 39 : 111

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (64)18 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 730.

G. OWEN EVANS

Honorary Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

W. E. CHINA

Assistant Secretary

London

12 February 1965

OPINION 731

PSYLLA GEOFFROY, 1762 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA): VALIDATED
UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS WITH SUPPRESSION OF *CHERMES*
LINNAEUS, 1758

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers:

(a) the generic name *Psylla* Geoffroy, 1762, is hereby validated and the nominal species *Chermes alni* Linnaeus, 1758, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus;

(b) the generic name *Chermes* Linnaeus, 1758, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Psylla* Geoffroy, 1762 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Chermes alni* Linnaeus, 1758 (Name No. 1671);

(b) *Adelges* Vallot, 1836 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Adelges laricis* Vallot, 1836 (Name No. 1672).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *alni* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Chermes alni* (type-species of *Psylla* Geoffroy, 1762) (Name No. 2074);

(b) *laricis* Vallot, 1836, as published in the binomen *Adelges laricis* (type-species of *Adelges* Vallot, 1836) (Name No. 2075).

(4) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) PSYLLIDAE Latreille, 1807 (type-genus *Psylla* Geoffroy, 1762) (Name No. 391);

(b) ADELGINAE Annand, 1928 (type-genus *Adelges* Vallot, 1836) (Name No. 392).

(5) The generic name *Chermes* Linnaeus, 1758 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1760.

(6) The family-group name CHERMIDES Fallén, 1814 (type-genus *Chermes* Linnaeus, 1758) (invalid because the name of its type-genus has been suppressed under the plenary powers) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 415.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1515)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. V. F. Eastop in December 1961. Dr. Eastop's application was sent to the printer on 31 January 1962 and was published on 11 April 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 20 : 139-144. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial

publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials.

Dr. Eastop's proposals were supported by Dr. Leonard D. Tuthill, Dr. A. W. Steffan, Dr. Frej Ossiannilsson (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 9-10), Prof. Dr. H. Wurmbach, Dr. G. Lampel, Dr. Fr. Schremmer, Dr. R. E. Balch, Dr. G. R. Underwood & Dr. I. W. Varty (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 191-192), Dr. K. M. Moore and Dr. J. M. Franz. An objection by Dr. W. R. Richards was published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 8-9.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 5 October 1964 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (64)19 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 143-144. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 5 January 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-five (25), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Lemche, Mayr, Brinck, Jaczewski, Vokes, Riley, Obruchev, Simpson, Boschma, Tortonese, Bonnet, Evans, Sabrosky, Ride, Binder, Uchida, Miller, Mertens, Forest, Alvarado, Borchsenius, Stoll, Kraus.

Negative votes—one (1): do Amaral.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Hubbs, Munroe.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Adelges Vallot, 1836, *C.R. Acad. Sci.*, Paris **3** : 72

ADELGINAE Annand, 1928, *Stan. Univ. Publ. Biol. Sci.* **6** : 31

alni, *Chermes*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 454

Chermes Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 453

CHERMIDES Fallén, 1814, *Spec. nov. Hemipt. Disp. Meth.* : 22

laricis, *Adelges*, Vallot, 1836, *C.R. Acad. Sci.*, Paris **3** : 72

Psylla Geoffroy, 1762, *Hist. abrég. Ins. Paris*: 482

PSYLLIDAE Latreille, 1807, *Gen. Crust. Ins.* **3** : 168

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (64)19 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 731.

G. OWEN EVANS

Honorary Secretary

W. E. CHINA

Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London

12 February 1965

OPINION 732

**BOMOLOCHUS VON NORDMANN, 1832 (CRUSTACEA, COPEPODA):
DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS**

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Bomolochus* Von Nordmann, 1832, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Bomolochus soleae* Claus, 1864, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Bomolochus* Von Nordmann, 1832 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Bomolochus soleae* Claus, 1864, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1673.

(3) The specific name *soleae* Claus, 1864, as published in the binomen *Bomolochus soleae* (type-species of *Bomolochus* Von Nordmann, 1832) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2076.

(4) The generic name *Bomolchus* Von Nordmann, 1832 (an incorrect original spelling for *Bomolochus* Von Nordmann, 1832) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1761.

(5) The family-group name BOMOLOCHIDAE Claus, 1875 (type-genus *Bomolochus* Von Nordmann, 1832) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 393.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1518)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission in January 1962 by Dr. W. Vervoort. Dr. Vervoort's application was sent to the printer on 9 March 1962 and was published on 11 April 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 20 : 148–149. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 21 : 184) and to one specialist serial. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 5 October 1964 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (64)21 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 20 : 149. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 5 January 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Mayr, Brinck, Jaczewski, Riley, Obruchev, do Amaral, Boschma, Tortonese, Bonnet, Evans, Sabrosky, Ride, Binder, Uchida, Miller, Mertens, Forest, Alvarado, Borchsenius, Stoll, Kraus.

Negative votes—two (2): Lemche, Simpson.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Hubbs, Munroe.

Prof. H. E. Vokes declined to vote.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their Voting Papers:

Dr. Henning Lemche (16.x.64): The application of the plenary powers in this case should not serve taxonomic ideas of a single author against the views of the first reviser (Wilson, 1911). When the genus is to be split up anyway, no confusion would seem to arise if, instead, the applicant had proposed to stabilise Wilson's action.

Dr. H. E. Vokes (10.xi.64): I feel that I need more information before being able to vote intelligently on this application. Specifically, even though Wilson's designation in 1911 of *B. bellones* is technically invalid, to what extent has it been followed by subsequent authors, and how much confusion would result in selecting another—and admittedly different form—as the type? Further, since Dr. Vervoort states that it will be necessary in any case to recognize new genera (not subgenera), what difficulty would result from the fact that the type-genus was somewhat aberrant, as would result if the Wilson designation was validated?

Prof. G. G. Simpson (4.xii.64): On evidence submitted, *Bomolochus* was based on material almost certainly not conspecific or congeneric with the type now proposed for the genus. In spite of usage, which in general is preferable to any rule, such action is likely to lead to instability in the long run, and designation of a regularly valid name for the genus including *soleae* Claus, 1864, is preferable.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

BOMOLOCHIDAE Claus, 1875, *Z. wiss. Zool.* **25** : 340

Bomolochus Von Nordmann, 1832, *Mikrographische Beitr. Naturgesch. Wirbell. Tiere* **2** : 135

soleae, *Bomolochus*, Claus, 1864, *Z. wiss. Zool.* **14** : 374, pl. 35, figs. 16–20, pl. 36, fig. 28

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (64)21 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 732.

G. OWEN EVANS

Honorary Secretary

W. E. CHINA

Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London

15 February 1965

OPINION 733

CANDACIA DANA, 1846 (CRUSTACEA, DECAPODA): VALIDATION AND DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers:

- (a) all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Candacia* Dana, 1846, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Candace pachydactyla* Dana, 1849, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus;
- (b) the following names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:
 - (i) the generic name *Ifionyx* Krøyer, 1846 (?);
 - (ii) the specific name *typicus* Krøyer, 1846 (?), as published in the binomen *Ifionyx typicus*.

(2) The generic name *Candacia* Dana, 1846 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above, *Candace pachydactyla* Dana, 1849, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1674.

(3) The specific name *pachydactyla* Dana, 1849, as published in the binomen *Candace pachydactyla* (type-species of *Candacia* Dana, 1846) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2077.

(4) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Candace* Dana, 1849 (an incorrect spelling for *Candacia* Dana, 1846) (Name No. 1762);

(b) *Ifionyx* Krøyer, 1846 (?) (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above) (Name No. 1763).

(5) The specific name *typicus* Krøyer, 1846 (?), as published in the binomen *Ifionyx typicus* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 819.

(6) The family-group name CANDACIIDAE (correction of CANDACIDAE) Giesbrecht, 1892 (type-genus *Candacia* Dana, 1846) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 394.

(7) The family-group name CANDACIDAE Giesbrecht, 1892 (type-genus *Candacia* Dana, 1846) (an incorrect original spelling for CANDACIIDAE) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 416.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1520)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. G. D. Grice and Dr. W. Vervoort in February 1962. The application was sent to the printer on 9 March 1962 and was published on 11 April 1963 in *Bull. zool.*

Nomencl. **20** : 150–152. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to one specialist serial. No comments were received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 5 October 1964 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (64)22 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 151–152. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 5 January 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-six (26), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Lemche, Mayr, Brinck, Jaczewski, Vokes, Riley, Obruchev, do Amaral, Simpson, Boschma, Tortonese, Bonnet, Evans, Sabrosky, Ride, Binder, Uchida, Miller, Mertens, Forest, Alvarado, Borchsenius, Stoll, Kraus.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Hubbs, Munroe.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Candace Dana, 1849, *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. Sci.* **2** : 22

Candacia Dana, 1846, *Amer. J. Sci. Arts* (2) **1** : 228

CANDACIDAE Giesbrecht, 1892, an incorrect original spelling for CANDACIIDAE q.v.

CANDACIIDAE Giesbrecht, 1892, *Fauna Flora Golfes Neapel* **19** : 67

Ifionyx Krøyer, 1846 (?), in Gaimard, *Voy. Comm. Sci. Nord. . . . "Recherche"*, (Zool.) : pl. 42

pachydactyla, *Candace*, Dana, 1849, *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. Sci.* **2** : 23

typicus, *Ifionyx*, Krøyer, 1846 (?), in Gaimard, *Voy. Comm. Sci. Nord. . . .*

"*Recherche*", (Zool.): pl. 42

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (64)22 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 733.

G. OWEN EVANS

Honorary Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

W. E. CHINA

Assistant Secretary

London

15 February 1965

OPINION 734

NAIADITES ANGULATUS DAWSON, 1860 (LAMELLIBRANCHIA):
INTERPRETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACCUSTOMED USAGE

RULING.—(1) It is hereby Ruled that the nominal species *Naiadites angulatus* Dawson, 1860, is to be interpreted by reference to the specimen No. 3132 in the Redpath Museum, Montreal, Canada.

(2) The specific name *angulatus* Dawson, 1860, as published in the binomen *Naiadites angulatus* (as interpreted by the Ruling given in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2078.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1525)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission in March 1962 by Mrs. J. Rogers. Mrs. Rogers' application was sent to the printer on 9 March 1962 and was published on 11 April 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 153-154. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184). The proposals were supported by Dr. J. Weir (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 155), Dr. R. M. C. Eager (*op. cit.* : 156), Dr. R. B. Wilson, Dr. A. Pastiels and Dr. Eva Paproth.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 5 October 1964 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (64)23 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 154. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 5 January 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-four (24), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Lemche, Mayr, Brinck, Jaczewski, Vokes, Riley, Obruchev, do Amaral, Simpson, Boschma, Tortonese, Bonnet, Evans, Ride, Binder, Uchida, Miller, Mertens, Forest, Alvarado, Borchsenius, Stoll.

Negative votes—two (2): Sabrosky, Kraus.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Hubbs, Munroe.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Dr. L. B. Holthuis (12.x.64): I do not see why the specimen in question (R.M. No. 3132) should not be made a neotype, because that is what the action asked by Mrs. Rogers of the Commission actually amounts to.

Prof. G. G. Simpson (4.xii.64): I vote "for" because the intention is clearly good. The wording of the proposal nevertheless seems inadequate or ambiguous. What does "interpreted by reference to" mean in terms of the Code?

Mr. C. W. Sabrosky (23.xii.64): The Commission would unduly intrude into zoology to rule on this case. I see no need for an Opinion. Accustomed usage can be continued, and *Naiadites angulatus* Dawson can be interpreted as it has been, particularly by reference to Redpath Museum specimen 3132.

Dr. Otto Kraus (7.i.65): For reasons of principle I cannot vote for the proposed interpretation of a nominal species by reference to a specimen which is not a [lecto-]type and is not a neotype.

ORIGINAL REFERENCE

The following is the original reference for the name placed on the Official List of Specific Names by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:
angulatus, *Naiadites*, Dawson, 1860, *Supplement to "Acadian Geology"*: 45.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (64)23 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 734.

G. OWEN EVANS

Honorary Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

W. E. CHINA

Assistant Secretary

London

16 February 1965

OPINION 735

BIOMPHALARIA PRESTON, 1910 (GASTROPODA): GRANT UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF PRECEDENCE OVER *PLANORBINA* HALDEMAN, 1842, *TAPHIUS* H. & A. ADAMS, 1855, AND *ARMIGERUS* CLESSIN 1884.

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby Ruled that the generic name *Biomphalaria* Preston, 1910, is to be given precedence over the generic names *Planorbina* Haldeman, 1842, *Taphius* H. & A. Adams, 1855, and *Armigerus* Clessin, 1884, by any zoologist who considers that any or all of these names apply to the same taxonomic genus.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

- (a) *Biomphalaria* Preston, 1910 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Biomphalaria smithi* Preston, 1910 (Name No. 1675);
- (b) *Planorbina* Haldeman, 1842 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation by Dall, 1905, *Planorbis olivaceus* Spix, 1827 (by direction under the plenary powers, not available for use in preference to *Biomphalaria* Preston, 1910, by any zoologist who considers the type-species of these two nominal genera to be congeneric) (Name No. 1676);
- (c) *Taphius* H. & A. Adams, 1855 (gender : masculine), type-species, by original designation, *Planorbis andecolus* d'Orbigny, 1835 (by direction under the plenary powers, not available for use in preference to *Biomphalaria* Preston, 1910, by any zoologist who considers the type-species of these two nominal genera to be congeneric) (Name No. 1677);
- (d) *Armigerus* Clessin, 1884 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation by Morrison, 1947, *Planorbis albicans* Pfeiffer, 1839) (by direction under the plenary powers, not available for use in preference to *Biomphalaria* Preston, 1910, by any zoologist who considers the type-species of these two nominal genera to be congeneric) (Name No. 1678).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

- (a) *smithi* Preston, 1910, as published in the binomen *Biomphalaria smithi* (type-species of *Biomphalaria* Preston, 1910) (Name No. 2079);
- (b) *olivaceus* Spix, 1827, as published in the binomen *Planorbis olivaceus* (type-species of *Planorbina* Haldeman, 1842) (Name No. 2080);
- (c) *andecolus* d'Orbigny, 1835, as published in the binomen *Planorbis andecolus* (type-species of *Taphius* H. & A. Adams, 1855) (Name No. 2081);
- (d) *albicans* Pfeiffer, 1839, as published in the binomen *Planorbis albicans* (type-species of *Armigerus* Clessin, 1884) (Name No. 2082).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1392)

The present case was first submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. C. W. Wright in October 1958. An application was sent to the printer on 13 July 1961 and was published on 2 February 1962 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 39-41. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to six specialist serials.

Dr. Wright's application was supported by Dr. R. Hubendick, Prof. B. G. Peters, Dr. E. Binder, Dr. H. J. O'D. Burke-Gaffney, Dr. V. de V. Clark (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 260-261), Dr. S. M. Willmott, Prof. E. A. Malek, Prof. F. S. Barbosa (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 97-98), Dr. D. S. Brown, Dr. R. J. Pitchford, Dr. G. Mandahl-Barth and Prof. J. A. van Eeden. Objections by Dr. P. H. Fischer and Dr. H. J. Walter were published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 253; **20** : 93-97. Dr. Wright's reply to Dr. Walter's objection appeared in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 98-99.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 24 October 1963 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (63)26 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 41. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 24 January 1964 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: China, Hemming, Brinck, Hering, Vokes, Bonnet, Mayr, Tortonese, Riley, Boschma, Stoll, Jaczewski, Lemche, Uchida, Simpson, Borchsenius, Miller, do Amaral, Alvarado, Binder, Evans.

Negative votes—eight (8): Holthuis, Hubbs, Forest, Obruchev, Mertens, Kraus, Ride, Sabrosky.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Munroe.

In returning their negative votes a number of Commissioners commented on Dr. Wright's request. These comments are given below.

Dr. L. B. Holthuis (l.xi.63): "In view of the strongly conflicting statements by the specialists giving evidence here (Wright: "*Taphius* . . . is a name almost unknown to medical biologists and only a little more familiar to professional malacologists"; Fischer: "*Taphius*, que tous les malacologistes connaissent, et que est d'un usage constant depuis plus d'un siècle"; Wright: "*Biomphalaria* . . . is probably the most widely known and is one of the more extensively used of the series"; Fischer: "*Biomphalaria* . . . la majorité des Planorbes de ce groupe n'a jamais été désignée sous ce nom.") and because of several weak points in Dr. Wright's application I cannot give my support to his proposal. These weak points in my opinion are:

- (1) *Planorbina* is evidently the oldest available name in the group of genera under consideration and has been adopted by several prominent workers, and even is included in an authoritative handbook like that of Thiele. These are strong arguments against a suppression of this name.

- (2) The Commission cannot be the judge of taxonomic problems, and therefore I do not think it correct for the Commission to suppress generic names on the ground of subjective synonymy. Without prejudice about the correctness of the views of Drs. Wright or Walter, it seems not right to suppress the name *Taphius* as a synonym of *Biomphalaria*, as long as there is a chance that these two names represent different taxa. If the Commission grants Dr. Wright's request, Dr. Walter has to find a new name for a genus that before this action had a perfectly valid name. Whatever the Commission does, I feel that it certainly cannot suppress the name *Taphius* altogether. In order to save both *Taphius* and *Biomphalaria* both might be placed on the Official List with the annotation that *Biomphalaria* should be given precedence over *Taphius*.

However, looking at the problem as a whole, I believe that strict priority will lead to the least confusion here. As so many genera are now being lumped, a number of familiar names will disappear and instability will reign till the new nomenclature is settled, why not take this opportunity for a drastic action and adopt the oldest available name, especially as this name has been adopted by several of the foremost authorities? This course will lead to the least confusion and complications.

It is for these reasons that I feel to have to vote against the majority opinion here”.

Dr. C. L. Hubbs (18.xi.63): “I am fully sympathetic with the spirit of the proposal by Dr. Wright, but feel that it is definitely the *wrong approach*, unnecessarily confusing taxonomic judgment with nomenclature. The point taken by Dr. Wright could be attained by application of the plenary powers to provide that, if regarded as synonymous with *Biomphalaria*, any of the other genera named (as nominal genera) are not to take precedence by reason of their priority. This would leave such names as *Taphius* (and the others) available for either subgeneric or generic rank. We should not deny such availability”.

Dr. O. Kraus (16.i.64): “It seems to me that the Commission is asked by the present application to take an action based on taxonomic arguments but not on nomenclatorial facts. The taxonomy is still under discussion and has not yet been settled as is demonstrated by subsequent comments to the case. So in my opinion the only action which can be taken by the Commission in the present situation is to suppress the name *Planorbina* which for a long period has been only cited in synonymy.

For these reasons I cannot vote for the proposal as it stands at present”.

Dr. W. D. L. Ride (23.i.64): “The Commission is being asked to use its plenary powers to restrict freedom of taxonomic action by Wright who, having adopted subjective synonymy, would like to have one of the junior subjective synonyms made senior by the invalidation of the others. Only confusion can result. Those who do not agree with this synonymy will have to propose new names to replace those suppressed (or revive other junior synonyms if these exist). I hold, therefore, that this proposal offends against the spirit of the Code.

There is also a divergence of opinion on the question of usage of *Taphius* (see Fischer). I believe that there should be further discussion and investigation to determine (a) whether or not one or other of these authors has overstated the case regarding usage, (b) if it is desirable that *Biomphalaria* should become the senior synonym in cases of subjective synonymy involving these other generic names, that the plenary powers be used to modify the date of *Biomphalaria* so that it becomes senior in this context. This would produce the desired result in subjective synonymy yet would leave the other names valid for use by those who recognize more than one genus here".

Mr. C. W. Sabrosky (24.i.64): "This case mixes zoology and nomenclature. The "confusion in nomenclature" lamented by several of the supporters of the application is largely difference in zoological opinion, and accordingly use of different zoological names. To adopt *Biomphalaria* will also require changes on the part of those who are accustomed to using *Australorbis* and *Tropicorbis*, both well-known names. It would have been little different to have adopted *Planorbina*, rather than choosing the relatively recent *Biomphalaria* (1910) with so many older names potentially available.

I strongly agree with Hubbs in opposing this method of approach. *Taphius et al.* should not be "indexed" out of reach but should be left accessible for zoologists who consider them applicable to distinct groups, or who might do so in the future. Adoption of the oldest name, *Planorbina*, would leave all the others in subjective synonymy, from which they could be revived at any time without recourse to the Commission by any author who believed that the group they represent should be segregated from the larger one.

Malacologists at the U.S. National Museum tell me that they regard the names in question as falling into two distinct genera, one of which is *Taphius*. *Taphius* should not be suppressed as long as such difference of zoological opinion exists. Actually, the argument is strong for using *Planorbina*, the oldest name. Then *Taphius* (or any other) can be adopted for a distinct genus, or for a subgenus, as an author wishes. It will serve zoology ill to choose a name as young as *Biomphalaria*, and thereby to handicap zoologists in their legitimate study of zoology".

Upon reading these comments the applicant, Dr. Wright, wrote "I see the point of not suppressing *Taphius* in case it should subsequently prove to have validity, and if it is possible for the Commission to preserve both names, but to give *Biomphalaria* the precedence over *Taphius*, I think that this would be an ideal solution to the problem".

Since eight Commissioners had opposed Dr. Wright's proposals, and Dr. Wright himself had agreed that his original application was possibly not the most suitable solution of the problem, the Acting Secretary to the Commission decided to lay before the Commission the alternative proposals suggested by three Commissioners in their comments, and agreed to by Dr. Wright. Consequently, on 30 October 1964 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote on Voting Paper (64)24 either for or against proposals contained in a report accompanying that Voting Paper. The report contained details of voting on V.P. (63)26 together with the comments of Commissioners (as set out above) and the following proposal:

"A number of Commissioners in returning negative votes, indicated their willingness to grant precedence under the plenary powers to *Biomphalaria* over its senior subjective synonyms. Dr Wright has agreed with this proposal (see accompanying comments).

It is therefore proposed that the Commission vote on V.P. (64)24 to take the following action:

- (1) to Rule under the plenary powers that *Biomphalaria* Preston, 1910, is to be given precedence over the generic names *Planorbina* Haldeman, 1842, *Taphius* H. & A. Adams, 1855 and *Armigerus* Clessin, 1884, by any zoologist who considers that any or all of these names apply to the same taxonomic genus.
- (2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
 - (a) *Biomphalaria* Preston, 1910 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Biomphalaria smithi* Preston, 1910;
 - (b) *Planorbina* Haldeman, 1842 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation by Dall, 1905, *Planorbis olivaceus* Spix, 1827 (under the plenary powers not to be given precedence over *Biomphalaria* Preston, 1910);
 - (c) *Taphius* H. & A. Adams, 1855 (gender : masculine), type-species, by original designation *Planorbis andecolus* d'Orbigny, 1835 (under the plenary powers not to be given precedence over *Biomphalaria* Preston, 1910);
 - (d) *Armigerus* Clessin, 1884 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation by Morrison, 1947, *Planorbis albicans* Pfeiffer, 1839 (under the plenary powers not to be given precedence over *Biomphalaria* Preston, 1910);
- (3) to place the specific names of the type-species of the above genera on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology."

At the close of the prescribed voting period on 5 January 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Lemche, Mayr, Vokes, Obruchev, do Amaral, Simpson, Boschma, Tortonese, Jaczewski, Bonnet, Evans, Ride, Binder, Uchida, Mertens, Alvarado, Stoll, Kraus.

Negative votes—six (6): Brinck, Riley, Sabrosky, Miller, Forest, Borchsenius. Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Hubbs, Munroe.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Mr. N. D. Riley (12.xi.64): "On reading the original application again, and in particular the comments circulated with this new Voting Paper, I am of the opinion that this is a case in which the Rules should not be suspended, unless it be for the purposes of establishing a satisfactory type-species for the genus *Planorbina*".

Mr. C. W. Sabrosky (23.xii.64): "I continue to oppose, and agree with the conclusion of Holthuis that "strict priority will lead to the least confusion here". The other objectors have concentrated on *Taphius* or *Biomphalaria*,

but no one has really evaluated the relative merits of *Planorbina* vs. *Biomphalaria*. *Planorbina* was adopted by Germain (1921), Thiele (1931) and Burch (1960). Adoption of *Planorbina* would have the double merit of following the Code (priority), and of permitting full taxonomic freedom to use any of the junior subjective synonyms as needed, without recourse to the Commission".

Prof. A. H. Miller (I.i.65): "I find it a confusing and poor principle to retain names and switch their priority rather than suppress them. Re-study of this case leads me to think we do not have a good solution and it is better to let priority hold sway".

Dr. J. Forest (4.i.65): "Je dois maintenir mon vote négatif. En effet, si la nouvelle proposition réponds aux objections d'ordre taxonomique, elle donne toujours la priorité à *Biomphalaria* sur des synonymes beaucoup plus ancien. Partageant l'opinion de L. B. Holthuis et de C. W. Sabrosky, je pense qu'il eut été préférable d'appliquer strictement la loi de priorité et de valider le nom le plus ancien, *Planorbina* Haldeman, qui, loin d'être un nom oublié a, à une époque récente et à plusieurs reprises, été utilisé par des malacologistes éminents".

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

albicans, *Planorbis*, Pfeiffer, 1839, *Arch. Naturgesch.* **5** (1) : 354

andecolus, *Planorbis*, d'Orbigny, 1835, *Mag. Zool.* **5** : 26

Armigerus Clessin, 1884, *Conch. Cab. Martini-Chemnitz* (ed. 2) **I**, **17** : 120

Biomphalaria Preston, 1910, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (8) **6** (35) : 535, pl. 7, figs. 26, 26a

olivaceus, *Planorbis*, Spix, 1827, *Test. fluviat. Brasil.* : 26

Planorbina Haldeman, 1842, *Mon. Freshw. Univalve Moll. U.S.* : 14

smithi, *Biomphalaria*, Preston, 1910, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (8) **6** (35) : 353, pl. 7, figs. 26, 26a

Taphius H. & A. Adams, 1855, *Gen. rec. Moll.* **2** : 262

The following are the original references for designations of type-species for genera concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Planorbina* Haldeman, 1842: Dall, 1905, *Harriman Alaska Exped.* **13** : 84

For *Armigerus* Clessin, 1884 : Morrison, 1947, *Nautilus* **61** (1) : 30-31

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Papers (63)26 and (64)24 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in the latter Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken being the decision of the International Commission is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 735.

G. OWEN EVANS

Honorary Secretary

W. E. CHINA

Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London

18 February 1965

LIMACIA MULLER, 1781 (GASTROPODA): PROPOSED
DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY
POWERS TO PREVENT A NOMENCLATORIAL
DISTURBANCE. Z.N.(S.) 1665

By Henning Lemche (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Universitetsparken 15,
Copenhagen, Denmark*)

A recent enquiry from Mr. Joshua E. Bailly Jr., brought to light a defect concerning the generic name *Limacia* O. F. Muller, 1781 (*Zool. Dan.* (ed. 2) 1 (Danish Text): 65). Muller included the following named species in that genus: "*verrucosa* Seb." (= *Doris verrucosa* Linnaeus), *clavigera*, *quadrilineata* (these two species described on the following pages in that book), *fasciculata* (= *Limax marinus* Forskal), *papillosa* (= *Limax papillosus* Linnaeus), *auriculata* (which can be identified from Muller's figure published by Abildgaard (1806, *Zool. Dan.* 4 : pl. 138, fig. 1)), and *lacinulata* (= *Limax tergipes* Forskal). Hence, the name *Limacia*, pending type-selection, could gain priority over any of the following generic names: *Euphurus* Rafinesque, 1815, *Polycera* Cuvier, 1816, *Aeolidia* Cuvier, 1798, *Facelina* Alder & Hancock, 1855, *Tergipes* Cuvier, 1805, and *Fiona* Forbes & Hanley, 1851. All of these names are in constant use except the first which has now become generally replaced by *Limacia*.

2. The name *Limacia* was completely forgotten until Ellis (1950, *J. Conch.* 23 : 132) published some notes left by the late R. Winckworth, without noticing that they had been purposely withheld by Winckworth, as they were not ripe for publication. Ellis' introduction of *Limacia* was generally accepted though not accompanied by any type designation. It is here sought to remedy that defect by selecting *Doris clavigera* Muller, 1776, as the type-species. No family name is involved in this case.

3. Since, however, any undetected earlier and inadequate type designation would gravely upset the nomenclature of the group, I hereby request as a safeguard that the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature should:

- (1) use its plenary powers to set aside all type-designation for the nominal genus *Limacia* Müller, 1781, made prior to the Ruling now requested and, having done so, designate *Doris clavigera* Muller, 1776, to be the type-species of that genus;
- (2) place the generic name *Limacia* Müller, 1781 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Doris clavigera* Müller, 1776, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;
- (3) place the specific name *clavigera* Müller, 1776, as published in the binomen *Doris clavigera* (type-species of *Limacia* Müller, 1781) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

NOCTUA BARBARA FABRICIUS, 1794 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA):
PROPOSED REJECTION AS A NOMEN OBLITUM. Z.N.(S.) 1670

By D. F. Hardwick (Entomology Research Institute, Ottawa, Canada)

During the course of a recently completed revision of the *armigera* group of the genus *Heliothis*, it was drawn to my attention that the specific name *barbara* Fabricius (*Noctua barbara* Fabricius, 1794, *Ent. Syst.* 3 (2) : 111) is a senior subjective synonym of *Heliothis armigera* Hübner (= *Noctua armigera* Hübner, [1803–1808], *Samml. europ. Schmett.*, Noct. 2, fig. 370). From Fabricius' description of *N. barbara*, and from A. J. Coquebert's subsequent figure of the Fabrician specimen of the species (1801, *Illustratio iconographica insectorum quae in musaeis parisinis observavit et in lucem edidit Joh. Christ. Fabricius*, part 2: pl. 17, fig. 3), there can be no doubt that *N. barbara* is synonymous with *N. armigera* as figured by Hübner.

2. In 1829, Stephens (*Syst. Cat. Brit. Ins.* 2 : 107) synonymized *N. barbara* with *Heliothis peltigera* Schiffermüller (= *Noctua peltigera* Schiffermüller, 1776, *Systematisches Verzeichniss der Schmetterlinge der Wienergegend*). This synonymy has been accepted by all subsequent authors. Because *N. barbara* has been considered a junior synonym of *Heliothis peltigera* for over one hundred years, and because, until now, it has never been associated with that species known in the Old World as *Heliothis armigera*, it is hereby requested that in the interests of stability the name *Noctua barbara* be suppressed.

3. *Heliothis armigera* is a prominent pest of cotton, maize and many leguminous crops in Africa, Asia and Australia, and the name *armigera* has appeared repeatedly in both the economic and non-economic literature. The replacement of the name *armigera* by the name *barbara* at this time can only provide a source of confusion to present and future generations of entomologists. For this reason the International Commission is hereby requested:

- (1) to reject the specific name *barbara* Fabricius, 1794, as published in the binomen *Noctua barbara*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy as a *nomen oblitum*.
- (2) to place the specific name rejected in (1) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology;
- (3) to place the specific name *armigera* Hübner, [1803–1808], as published in the binomen *Noctua armigera*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

NAJAS HÜBNER, [1807] (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA, NYMPHALIDAE):
PROPOSED REJECTION AS A *NOMEN OBLITUM*. Z.N.(S.) 1686

By Francis Hemming (*deceased*)

The type-species of *Najas* Hübner is the nominal species *Najas themis* Hübner, [1807], named and figured in *Samml. exot. Schmett.* 1 : pl. [60]. The taxon represented by the foregoing nominal species is currently treated subjectively as being congeneric with that represented by the nominal species *Papilio cyparissa* Cramer, [1775] (*Uitl. Kapellen* 1 (4) : 63, pl. 39, figs. D, E), the type-species, by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 172), of the nominal genus *Euphaedra* Hübner, [1819] (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 39).

2. The name *Najas* has an unfortunate history, for it is one of the names which first saw the light in the ill-fated pamphlet of Hübner's entitled the *Tentamen* of 1806. When after some eighty years of oblivion, an effort was made by some authors to resuscitate the *Tentamen*, the name *Najas* obtained a certain vogue, being used by some authors in place of the well-known name *Limenitis* Fabricius, 1807, of which, if the *Tentamen* had been an available work, it would have been a senior objective synonym, the genera bearing these names both having *Papilio populi* Linnaeus, 1758, as type-species. Following the rejection by the Commission of the *Tentamen* for nomenclatorial purposes (in Opinion 97), the place where the name *Najas* ranked from became the first volume of Hübner's *Samml. exot. Schmett.*, *Najas themis* Hübner, the sole species placed in this genus on its introduction in 1807, then becoming the type-species by monotypy. On this basis, as already explained, *Najas* became a senior subjective synonym of *Euphaedra* Hübner, [1819]. It has however never been employed in this sense. It would be highly objectionable if *Euphaedra* were to be replaced in this way, for it is universally employed for a large genus of Tropical African Nymphalids and, as such, is very well known.

3. The International Commission is therefore requested to take the following action:

- (1) to reject the generic name *Najas* Hübner, [1807], for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy as a *nomen oblitum*;
- (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Euphaedra* Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 39 (gender : feminine), type-species by designation by Scudder (1897, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 172), *Papilio cyparissa* Cramer, [1775], *Uitl. Kapellen* 1 (4) : 63, pl. 39, figs. D, E);
- (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *cyparissa* Cramer, [1775], as published in the binomen *Papilio cyparissa* (type-species of *Euphaedra* Hübner, [1819]);
- (4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Najas* Hübner, [1807], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* 1 : [pl. 60] (as rejected in (1) above).

AETHEIUS HÜBNER, [1819] (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA, RIODINIDAE):
PROPOSED REJECTION AS A *NOMEN OBLITUM*. Z.N.(S.) 1687

By Francis Hemming (*deceased*)

Hübner established the genus *Aetheius* for three nominal species, of which one was *Papilio archytas* Stoll, [1787] (*Aanhangs. Werk Uitl. Kapellen Pieter Cramer*: 25, pl. 25, fig. 5). Both this and the other two species placed in this genus by Hübner are referable to the family RIODINIDAE. Kirby, when dealing with *Papilio archytas* in 1871 (*Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.*: 632), fell into the error of supposing that this species was a member of the family HESPERIIDAE, placing it in the genus *Achlyodes* Hübner, [1819]. Scudder in his work on the generic names of the butterflies followed Kirby on taxonomic, as contrasted with nomenclatorial, matters, and he therefore also treated *Aetheius* as a Hesperiid genus when (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts. Sci.*, Boston **10** : 104) he selected *Papilio archytas* to be its type-species. Thereafter, the name *Aetheius* virtually disappeared from the literature, being rightly rejected by workers on the Hesperiiids and being overlooked by specialists in the Riodinids. This process of neglect was completed in 1887 (*Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1887** : 175) when Baker established the genus *Ourocnemis* with *Anteros axiochus* Hewitson, [1867] (*Ill. exot. Butts.* **4** : [77], pl. 42, figs. 1, 2) as type-species by monotypy, for the taxon represented by the nominal species which is, and for long has been, identified subjectively with that represented by *Papilio archytas* Stoll. Thus, on the basis of current taxonomic ideas, the name *Ourocnemis* Baker is a junior subjective synonym of *Aetheius* Hübner. Nevertheless, during the period of over three-quarters of a century which has elapsed since the publication of Baker's paper, the name *Ourocnemis* has been consistently employed for this genus and the name *Aetheius* has not been used at all and is a *nomen oblitum*. There would clearly be no advantage in seeking to bring to life at this stage the long moribund name *Aetheius* Hübner and accordingly the Commission is asked to suppress it in the interests of nomenclatorial stability.

2. The International Commission is therefore requested to take the following action:

- (1) to reject the generic name *Aetheius* Hübner, [1819], for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy as a *nomen oblitum*;
- (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Ourocnemis* Baker, 1887, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1887** : 75 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Anteros axiochus* Hewitson, [1867], *Ill. exot. Butts.* **4** : [77], pl. 42, figs. 1, 2;
- (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *archytas* Stoll [1787], as published in the binomen *Papilis archytas*;
- (4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Aetheius* Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 109 (as rejected in (1) above).

GNOPHLEBIA FELDER, 1870 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA, PIERIDAE):
PROPOSED REJECTION AS A *NOMEN OBLITUM*. Z.N.(S.) 1688

By Francis Hemming (*deceased*)

The type-species of the genus *Gonophlebia* R. Felder, June 1870, by monotypy is *Globiceps paradoxa* C. & R. Felder, 1869 (*Petites Nouvelles ent.* 1 (8) : [31]). In the same year (1870, *Ent. Ztg.* 31 : 348) Plötz established a genus to which he gave the name *Pseudopontia*, the type species of which (by monotypy) is a nominal species to which he gave the name *Pseudopontia calabarica* (*loc. cit.* 31 : 348, pl. 2, figs. 1a-f). These two nominal species are currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same species. Accordingly, the genera *Gonophlebia* and *Pseudopontia*, of which these nominal species are the respective type-species, represent the same taxonomic unit. These generic names are therefore subjective synonyms of one another. There is no doubt as to the relative priority of these names, although both of them were published in the same year (1870), for the part of the *Petites Nouvelles ent.* containing the name *Gonophlebia* was published in the month of June, whereas the Part of the *Ent. Ztg.* of Stettin containing the name *Pseudopontia* did not appear until September. The name *Gonophlebia* has therefore a clear priority of between two and three months over the name *Pseudopontia*.

This genus is invariably known by the name *Pseudopontia*. That genus is moreover the type-genus of the subfamily PSEUDOPONTIINAE established by Reuter in 1897 (*Acta Soc. Sci. fenn.* 22 (1) : 288). It would be a disaster if the name *Pseudopontia* for this most interesting and highly specialised genus were now to be replaced by *Gonophlebia* which has not been used since it was established and which is now virtually unknown.

The International Commission is therefore requested to take the following action:

- (1) to reject the generic name *Gonophlebia* Felder, 1870, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy as a *nomen oblitum*;
- (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Pseudopontia* Plötz, 1870, *Ent. Ztg.*, Stettin 31 : 348 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Pseudopontia calabarica* Plötz, 1870, *loc. cit.* 31 : 348, pl. 2, figs. 1a-f;
- (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *paradoxa* C. & R. Felder, 1869, *Petites Nouvelles ent.* 1 (8) : [31], as published in the binomen *Globiceps paradoxa*;
- (4) to place on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology the subfamily name PSEUDOPONTIINAE Reuter, 1897, *Acta Soc. Sci. fenn.* 22 (1) : 228 (type-genus *Pseudopontia* Plötz, 1870);
- (5) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Gonophlebia* R. Felder, 1870, *Petites Nouvelles ent.* 2 (24) : 95 (as rejected in (1) above).

MELANOPLUS STÅL, 1873, *ACRYDIUM FEMURRUBRUM* DeGEER, 1773, AND *GRYLLUS SANGUINIPES* FABRICIUS, 1798 (INSECTA, ORTHOPTERA); PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE OFFICIAL LISTS.
Z.N.(S.) 1695

By D. K. McE. Kevan and V. R. Vickery (Department of Entomology and Lyman Entomological Museum, McGill University, Macdonald College, Province of Quebec, Canada)

The genus *Melanoplus* Stål, 1873, is very large and contains a number of species of economic importance, including the Migratory grasshopper of Canada and the United States of America. The object of this submission is to stabilize the name of this very important species.

2. Gurney and Brooks (1959) and Gurney (1962) review the history of the scientific name of the Migratory grasshopper, so that only the salient points need to be mentioned here. Riley (1875) described this species as *Caloptenus atlantis*. It was transferred to the genus *Melanoplus* Stål, 1873, by Scudder (1878), when he formally raised the latter to full generic status.¹ It was not, however, until after a later publication (Scudder, 1881) that it became generally known for many years (until 1917) as *Melanoplus atlantis* (Riley). Hebard (1917) synonymized *atlantis* with *M. mexicanus* (Saussure, 1861), to which it was most frequently referred until a few years ago, when Brooks (1958) adopted the name *M. bilituratus* (Walker, 1870). This was done on the basis of a revision that was not, however, published until the following year (Gurney and Brooks, 1959). *M. mexicanus* was shown to be a distinct, southern species; Walker's *Caloptenus bilituratus* and not Saussure's *Pezotettix mexicanus*, was, in fact, the species in question.

3. For a few recent years *Melanoplus bilituratus* (Walker) was used extensively, but Gurney (1962) showed this to be a junior subjective synonym of *Gryllus sanguinipes* Fabricius, 1798, a name apparently only used once in the literature subsequent to the original description, namely by Scudder (1901) in his Index to North American Orthoptera. Brooks (1962), in a posthumously published note, drew the attention of economic (and other) entomologists to the name change. However, Kevan (1962) pointed out that, under Article 23 (b) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (which came into force in the year previous to the publication of Gurney's discovery), *Gryllus sanguinipes* Fabricius, 1798, must be considered a *nomen oblitum*, and "is not to be used unless the [International] Commission [on Zoological Nomenclature] so directs". While Kevan indicated in no uncertain terms that he objected to the rule regarding *nomina oblita* in Article 23 (b), he stated that, since there was a rule, it should be observed pending direction from the Commission.

4. Article 23 (b) has subsequently been much criticised and some modifications regarding its literal interpretation may eventually result from the discus-

¹ He used the spelling "*atlantis*" although noting Riley's original spelling. Scudder (1874) had informally used *Melanoplus* in a full generic sense in an earlier publication, but not in combination with *atlantis*.

sions at the International Congress of Zoology in Washington, 1963. Until such time as the position is clarified with respect to the offending Article, however, action is needed in such cases as the present. Despite Article 23 (b), the name *Melanoplus sanguinipes* (Fabricius, 1798) has been used (illegitimately) in numerous scientific publications (e.g., by Alexander, 1964; Anderson, 1964; Edwards, 1964; Pickford, 1964; Pickford and Riegert, 1964; D. S. Smith, 1964; R. W. Smith, 1965) and even in widely distributed popular literature (United States, 1964). The "correct" (but unacceptable) use of the junior synonym *M. bilituratus* (Walker) has been almost completely superseded, although R. W. Smith (1965) has drawn attention to the point made by Kevan (1962).

A name long in confusion now appears to be in danger of remaining in confusion by the Application of Article 23 (b). All workers in all fields appear to be tacitly in agreement regarding the use of the earliest available name *sanguinipes*, although it is probably not so generally recognized that it is a *nomen oblitum* according to the Code. It is certainly not one in practice.

To avoid any further confusion involving a return to the name *bilituratus* which was never used consistently for long, application is hereby made to the Commission to set aside Article 23 (b) in the case of *Gryllus sanguinipes* Fabricius, 1798, and thus to validate its recent extensive use in the literature. At the same time it would be expedient to place the generic name *Melanoplus* Stål, 1873, and its type species, *Acrydium femurrubrum* DeGeer, 1773, on the appropriate Official Lists. It is therefore proposed that the Commission:

- (1) place the following on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
Melanoplus Stål, 1873, *Recens. Orth.* 1 : 79 (gender : masculine), type-species *Acrydium femurrubrum* DeGeer, 1773 (by subsequent designation, Kirby, 1910, *Syn. Cat. Orth.* 3 : 509);
- (2) place the following on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
 - (a) *femurrubrum* DeGeer, 1773, *Mém. Hist. Ins.* 3 : 498, pl. 42, fig. 5, as published in the binomen *Acrydium femur rubrum* (type-species of *Melanoplus* Stål, 1873);
 - (b) *sanguinipes* Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 195, as published in the binomen *Gryllus sanguinipes*.

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LEUCTRA STEPHENS, 1835 (INSECTA, PLECOPTERA): PROPOSED
DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS.
Z.N.(S.) 1671

By P. Brinck (Zoological Institute, Lund) and
J. Illies (Hydrobiologische Anstalt, Plön)

The object of the present application is to request the use of the plenary powers to stabilize the usage of the generic name *Leuctra*, as understood for over a century, by designating for that genus a type-species.

2. The generic name *Leuctra* was first used by Stephens, 1835 (*Ill. Brit. Ent.* 6 : 144) as a subgenus of *Nemoura*, including a few species (e.g. *N. geniculata* Stephens, 1835 and *N. fusciventris* Stephens, 1835). Stephens, however, did not designate a type-species.

Westwood, 1838 (*Introd. mod. Classif. Ins.*, Syn. Gen. Brit. Ins. : 47) selected *Leuctra geniculata* (Stephens, 1835) as the type-species of the genus *Leuctra*.

3. In 1841, Pictet (*Hist. nat. Ins. Nevropt.*, Fam. Perlidae: 369) stated that within the genus *Leuctra* the species *L. geniculata* (Stephens) holds a unique position. In a revision of the genus *Leuctra*, Mosely 1932 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) 10 : 2) wrote: "Had not Westwood selected *geniculata* as the genotype, I should seriously have considered its removal to another genus, as hinted at by Pictet. The alternative, to erect a new genus for all the other species, seems more revolutionary than the circumstances warrant, but it is unfortunate that not a single one of the other species in the genus should conform to the characters of the genotype".

4. As a matter of fact among the 108 species of the genus *Leuctra* hitherto known, 107 form a closely related group which is fundamentally different from *L. geniculata* (Stephens). The latter species has to be placed in a separate genus.

5. If *L. geniculata* is accepted as type-species of the genus *Leuctra*, a new genus must be erected for the remaining 107 species which have until now been included in *Leuctra*. A genus well known for more than a century as an important component in biological productivity of running water would become a monospecific unit, whilst more than a hundred species would have to change their generic name. This would inevitably lead to great confusion.

6. In order to avoid such a confusion *Phryganea fusca* Linnaeus, 1758, is proposed as the type-species of the genus *Leuctra*.

7. The species *Phryganea fusca* Linnaeus, 1758, was discussed by Brinck 1949 (Stud. Swed. Stoneflies, *Opusc. Ent.*, Suppl. 11 : 8-9) and its identity with *Nemoura* (*Leuctra*) *fusciventris* Stephens, 1835, was settled. The original material of Linnaeus is lost.

According to Brinck the material used for the description was most probably collected in central Sweden, Dalecarlia (Dalarna), near Falun, in 1743, between the 17th of August and the first days of November. In order to fix the nomenclatorial position of the species a male from that region has to be designated as the neotype.

Consequently, a male from the collections of the Entomological Museum of the University of Lund (Sweden) will be selected as the neotype. It is labelled: "*Leuctra fusca* L. Schweden, Dalarna, Falun, Sept. 1919, leg. Klefbeck, NEOTYPUS design. P. Brinck and J. Illies 1964." (A female of the same lot kept together with the male, is considered the neoallotype). The neotype corresponds to the description and the figures in Brinck 1962 (*Svensk Insektf.* **15**, Plecoptera, p. 64, fig. 34).

8. The International Commission is therefore requested:

- (1) to use its plenary power to set aside the selection of *L. geniculata* Stephens as type-species for the genus *Leuctra* Stephens, 1835, made by Westwood 1840, and having done so, to designate as type-species for that genus *Phryganea fusca* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 549) = *Leuctra fusciventris* Stephens, 1835 (syn. fide Brinck 1949, *Opusc. Ent.*, Suppl. **11** : 12);
- (2) to place the generic name *Leuctra* Stephens, 1835 (gender : feminine), type-species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above *Phryganea fusca* Linnaeus, 1758, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;
- (3) to place the specific name *fusca* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Phryganea fusca*, type-species of *Leuctra* Stephens, 1835, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;
- (4) to place the family-group name LEUCTRIDAE Klapálek, 1905 (type-genus *Leuctra* Stephens, 1835), on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.

NUPEDIA KARL, 1930 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER DIPTERA):
PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A
TYPE-SPECIES. Z.N.(S.) 1691

By D. M. Ackland (*Hope Dept. of Entomology, Oxford*)

Meigen, in 1826 (*Syst. Besch.* 5 : 176) described *Anthomyia dissecta* (from a single male) and *A. infirma* (from both males and females). The type of *dissecta* is in the Paris Museum, but examples of *infirma* are to be found both in Paris and in the Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna. Meigen, in his description, states that he had received *infirma* from Wiedemann and Winthem, and therefore the syntypic series is in their collection in Vienna.

2. Stein in 1900 (*Ent. Nachr.* 24 : 129-157) made an examination of Meigen's types in Paris, and stated that the male holotype of *A. dissecta* was the same species as *ignota* Rondani, 1866. In the same paper he stated that *infirma* in the same collection was also the same species. As *dissecta* has priority over *infirma* on the page where they were both described, Stein therefore produced the following synonymy:

Anthomyia dissecta Meigen, 1826.

= *Anthomyia infirma* Meigen, 1826.

= *Chortophila ignota* Rondani, 1866.

Although Stein never published the fact that he had also examined the syntypes of *infirma* in Vienna, an examination of them has shown that some of them bear a label in his handwriting "*Chortophila dissecta* det. Stein", and therefore confirms that he believed the above synonymy to be correct, and that the priority of *dissecta* over *infirma* made it necessary to use the name of *dissecta* for the species *infirma*.

3. A recent examination of the syntypes of *infirma* Meigen in the Vienna Museum (and selection of a lectotype), and of the male holotype of *dissecta* Meigen, in the Paris Museum, has shown that the two species are distinct and consequently there is no question of priority for the name *dissecta* over that of *infirma*. The type of *Anthomyia infirma* Meigen is the *dissecta* Meigen auct. nec Meigen a species of *Nupedia* Karl which should in future be known as *Nupedia infirma* (Meigen). The type of *dissecta* is in very bad condition. The authorities in the Paris Museum will, furthermore, not allow it to be dissected. It has been possible, however, to ascertain that it is an immature specimen of a species of *Pegohylemyia*, and not a *Nupedia*, closely related to, but probably not identical with *Pegohylemyia phrenione* (Séguy). In view of the fact that there are certainly additional closely related species as yet undescribed in this group, which can only be separated at present with certainty on characters in the male genitalia, the identity of Meigen's *dissecta* must remain somewhat doubtful until it can be dissected.

4. Karl in 1928 (*Die Tierwelt Deutschlands* 13. Teil. Zweiflügler oder Diptera III: Muscidae: 171) erected the subgenus *Nudaria*, with the name of its type-species *Anthomyia dissecta* Meigen, 1826, thus following Stein's incorrect use of this name. In 1930 he replaced this subgeneric name with *Nupedia*

(Zool. Anz. **86** : 174) as *Nudaria* was preoccupied in Lepidoptera (Haworth, 1809). Collin in 1939 (*Entomologist's mon. Mag.* **75** : 147) in dealing with the British species, treated it as a genus, and suggested its limitation to a smaller and more natural group of species closely related to the *dissecta* Meigen of Stein and Karl, but not of Meigen. From Karl's description of his *Nupedia dissecta* (Meigen) it is abundantly clear that he had followed Stein's misuse of the name *dissecta* for the species which should be known as *infirmia* Meigen. Thus the species *infirmia* Meigen (and not *dissecta* Meigen) has since been accepted by all dipterists, including Collin, Séguy, Hockett, and Ringdahl, as the species that was intended by Karl to be the type-species of *Nupedia*.

5. The foregoing facts show that the designation of the type-species of *Nudaria* Karl, 1928, and hence *Nupedia* Karl, 1930 (see (3) above), namely *Anthomyia dissecta* Meigen, 1826, was based on a misidentification by Stein, and that this misidentification was continued by Karl. In order to preserve the continuity of the present usage of the generic name *Nupedia* Karl, and to prevent it from being sunk as a synonym of *Pegohylemyia* Schnabl and Dziedzickii, I ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the genus *Nupedia* Karl, 1930, and, having done so, to designate *Anthomyia infirma* Meigen, 1826 as the type-species of that genus;
- (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Nupedia* Karl, 1930 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers, *Anthomyia infirma* Meigen, 1826;
- (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *infirmia* Meigen, 1826, as published in the binomen *Anthomyia infirma* (type-species of *Nupedia* Karl, 1930).

HETEROTRYPA NICHOLSON, 1879, AND *PERONOPORA* NICHOLSON, 1881 (BRYOZOA, TREPOSTOMATA: PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES IN CONFORMITY WITH GENERALLY ACCEPTED USAGE¹. Z.N.(S.) 1693

By John Utgaard and Richard S. Boardman (*United States National Museum, Washington, D.C.*)¹

The present application is submitted to the Commission in accordance with the directive in Article 70 (a) and concerns the misidentification of the type-species of *Monticulipora* d'Orbigny, 1849, *Heterotrypa* Nicholson, 1879, and *Peronopora* Nicholson, 1881. A chronologic summary of actions and statements pertinent to the problems follows:

2. D'Orbigny (1849, *Rev. Mag. Zool.* (2) 1 : 503) established the genus *Monticulipora* and designated *Monticulipora frustulosa*, an erroneous subsequent spelling for *pustulosa* Michelin, 1846, as the type-species. This species is from the Jurassic of France.

See *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. Zool. Nomencl.* Opinion 443 : 166, 171 and Paragraphs 3 and 23, below.

3. D'Orbigny (1850, *Prodrome de Paléontologie* 1 : 25) described the new species *Monticulipora mammulata* and *Monticulipora frondosa* from the Upper Ordovician at Cincinnati, Ohio. Further, (p. 323) he listed four species of *Monticulipora* from the Jurassic. For a generic diagnosis of the Jurassic forms d'Orbigny (p. 323) referred to the generic diagnosis given with the Ordovician forms (p. 25).

Subsequent students of Paleozoic bryozoans evidently were unaware, until 1934, that d'Orbigny had designated a Jurassic type-species for *Monticulipora* in 1849 (see Paragraph 2, above) or that he had included Jurassic species in *Monticulipora* in 1850.

4. Milne-Edwards and Haime (1851, *Arch. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris* 5 : 269, pl. 19) redescribed and illustrated secondary types of *Chaetetes mammulatus* (d'Orbigny, 1850) and *C. frondosus* (d'Orbigny, 1850).

Milne-Edwards and Haime's figured specimen of *Chaetetes mammulatus* is massive (see Paragraph 20 below).

5. Milne-Edwards and Haime (1854, *British Fossil Corals*, Pal. Soc. [Monogr.] : 265) recognized *Chaetetes mammulatus* and *C. frondosus* as *Monticulipora mammulata* and *M. frondosa*.

6. Milne-Edwards (1860, *Histoire Naturelle des Coralliaires ou Polypes* 3 : 276) redescribed secondary types of *Monticulipora mammulata* and *M. frondosa*.

7. Rominger (1866, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* : 116, 117) established *Chaetetes decipiens* from the Upper Ordovician at Cincinnati, Ohio, and discussed distinguishing features of *Chaetetes decipiens* and *C. frondosus* (d'Orbigny, 1850).

¹ Published by permission of the Secretary, Smithsonian Institution.

Rominger's description of *Chaetetes decipiens* is not sufficiently detailed to be certain of its generic assignment. However, we have obtained and studied syntypes of *Chaetetes decipiens* Rominger, 1866, and they fit the presently understood Ulrichian concept of *Peronopora*.

8. Nicholson (1874, *Quart. J. geol. Soc. Lond.* **30** : 508, 509, pl. 29, 30) described and illustrated secondary types of *Chaetetes mammulatus* and *C. frondosus*. He expressed uncertainty in his identification of *C. frondosus* and provisionally described his material under this name, stating: "If they should prove to be new, the name of *Chaetetes ohioensis* might be applied to them."

From Nicholson's descriptions and illustrations there is no doubt that he misidentified both forms (see Table 1 and Paragraph 20, below). The form Nicholson described as *Chaetetes mammulatus* is not conspecific nor congeneric with *Monticulipora mammulata* d'Orbigny, 1850, but is congeneric with *Monticulipora frondosa* d'Orbigny, 1850 (the basis of the Ulrichian and modern concept of *Heterotrypa*). The form Nicholson described as *Chaetetes frondosus* is unquestionably not conspecific nor congeneric with *Monticulipora frondosa* d'Orbigny, 1850, but Nicholson's material is congeneric with *Chaetetes decipiens* Rominger, 1866 (the basis of the Ulrichian and modern concept of *Peronopora*).

9. Nicholson (1875, *Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio* **2** (2) : 207–209, pl. 22) described specimens which he assigned to *Chaetetes mammulatus* and described and figured a form which he questionably assigned to *Chaetetes frondosus*.

Nicholson again misidentified his material as described above in Paragraph 8.

10. Nicholson (1876, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, (4) **104** : 91, 92, pl. 5) described and illustrated a form which he called *Chaetetes frondosus*.

Again Nicholson misidentified his material as described above in Paragraph 8.

11. Nicholson (1879, *On the Structure and Affinities of the Tabulate Corals*: 271) evidently was unaware that d'Orbigny had designated a Jurassic species as the type of *Monticulipora* in 1849 (see Paragraph 2, above) and designated *Monticulipora mammulata* d'Orbigny, 1850, as the type-species of *Monticulipora*. Further, he split the embracive genus *Monticulipora* into six "subgeneric groups" (p. 291). The first "subgeneric group" he listed was *Monticulipora (Heterotrypa)* Nicholson, and he stated (p. 291), concerning this subgeneric group: "Type of the group the *Monticulipora mammulata* D'Orb. (which is also the type of the whole genus)." Finally, he stated (p. 293), concerning the "Sub-genus *Heterotrypa* Nich. 1879": "This section includes many of the most typical and most familiar of the species of *Monticulipora*, comprising among them the *M. mammulata*, D'Orb., which, as the species first on the list of *Monticuliporae* given by d'Orbigny (*Prodr. de Paléont.*, p. 25), has the right to be considered as the type of the whole genus." Nicholson described (p. 294–295) and illustrated (pl. 13, figs. 1–1b) the form which he identified as *Monticulipora (Heterotrypa) mammulata* d'Orbigny.

It is obvious from Nicholson's statements on p. 291 and 293 that he intended the subgenus *Heterotrypa* to be what is now termed the nominate subgenus of *Monticulipora*, in which case the proper name should have been "*Monticulipora (Monticulipora)*" instead of "*Monticulipora (Heterotrypa)*". In any case, at this point, *Heterotrypa* is a junior objective synonym of *Monticulipora (sensu*

Nicholson) as the type-species designated by Nicholson is the same in name and in concept for both generic groups. However, upon comparing the description (p. 294, 295) and illustrations (pl. 13, figs. 1-1b) of the form identified by Nicholson as *Monticulipora mammulata* d'Orbigny with the illustrations of d'Orbigny's type (see Paragraphs 18 and 20, below), it is obvious that Nicholson again misidentified his material. Nicholson's specimens (called *Monticulipora* (*Heterotrypa*) *mammulata* by him) are not conspecific nor congeneric with *Monticulipora mammulata* d'Orbigny, 1850, but are congeneric with *Monticulipora frondosa* d'Orbigny, 1850 (the basis of Ulrichian and modern concept of *Heterotrypa*).

12. Nicholson (1881, *On the Structure and Affinities of the Genus Monticulipora* : 101) again stated, concerning the subgenus *Heterotrypa* : "Type of the group, *Monticulipora mammulata* D'Orb. (which is also the type of the whole genus)." Further, he again commented (p. 103) that: "This section includes many of the most typical and most familiar of the species of *Monticulipora*, comprising among them the *M. mammulata*, D'Orb., which, as the species first on the list of *Monticuliporae* given by d'Orbigny (Prodr. de Paléont., p. 25), has the right to be considered as the type of the whole genus." Nicholson again described (p. 104-110) and illustrated (pl. 6, figs. 1-1g) the form he identified as "*Monticulipora* (*Heterotrypa*) *mammulata*, D'Orb.", although he discussed the possibility that he had misidentified his material (p. 108-110).

Nicholson again misidentified his material as discussed in Paragraph 11, above.

13. Nicholson (*ibid.*: 100, 102) established two additional subgeneric groups of *Monticulipora*, including *Monticulipora* (*Peronopora*) Nicholson. He stated (p. 102), concerning the subgeneric group *Peronopora* : "Type of the group, *M. frondosa* D'Orb. (= *M. decipiens* Rom.). Other examples are *M. molesta* Nich., *M. Cincinnatiensis* James, and probably *M. Ortoni*, Nich." He again cited the type-species of *Peronopora* (p. 215) as: "*M. frondosa* D'Orb., (= *M. decipiens* Rom.)", and described (p. 216-224) and illustrated (figs. 46, 47; pl. 5, figs. 4, 4a, 5, 5a) the material he identified as "*Monticulipora* (*Peronopora*) *frondosa* d'Orbigny."

Upon comparison of the illustrations of the type of *Monticulipora frondosa* d'Orbigny, 1850 (see Paragraph 20, below) and Nicholson's descriptions and illustrations of the material he assigned to "*Monticulipora* (*Peronopora*) *frondosa* d'Orbigny", it is obvious that Nicholson misidentified his material. The form Nicholson described as *M. (P.) frondosa* is not conspecific nor congeneric with *Monticulipora frondosa* d'Orbigny, 1850 (the basis of the Ulrichian and modern concept of *Heterotrypa*), but it is congeneric with *Chaetetes decipiens* Rominger, 1866 (the basis of the Ulrichian and modern concept of *Peronopora*). Nicholson believed that the material he described as *M. (P.) frondosa* was conspecific with *Chaetetes decipiens* Rominger as evidenced by his statements on pages 102, 215, 216, and 220-224. In our opinion, the other species originally included in *Peronopora* by Nicholson are not congeneric with the form he called *M. (P.) frondosa* or with *Chaetetes decipiens* Rominger, 1866.

14. Ulrich (1882, *J. Cincinn. Soc. nat. Hist.* 5 : 130-134), evidently also unaware that d'Orbigny had designated a Jurassic type-species for *Monti-*

culipora (see Paragraph 2, above), concurred with Nicholson (see Paragraphs 11 and 12, above) that *Monticulipora mammulata* d'Orbigny, 1850, should be regarded as the type-species of *Monticulipora*. He stated (p. 130): "The first species given under d'Orbigny's description of his genus *Monticulipora*, is his *M. mammulata*, from the Lower Silurian [Upper Ordovician of current usage] of Ohio. This species, must, therefore, be accepted as the type of the genus." Ulrich maintained (p. 132, 134) that Milne-Edwards and Haime (see Paragraph 4, above) had correctly identified *Monticulipora mammulata* d'Orbigny, 1850 and *M. frondosa* d'Orbigny, 1850. Further, Ulrich maintained (p. 124, 130-134) that: (1) the form Nicholson had called *Monticulipora* (*Peronopora*) *molesta* was conspecific with *Monticulipora mammulata* d'Orbigny; (2) the form Nicholson had called *Monticulipora* (*Heterotrypa*) *mammulata* was conspecific with *Monticulipora frondosa* d'Orbigny; and (3) the form Nicholson had called *Monticulipora* (*Peronopora*) *frondosa* was conspecific with *Chaetetes decipiens* Rominger. (See Paragraphs 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, above). Finally, Ulrich elevated *Peronopora* (p. 153) and *Heterotrypa* (p. 155) to generic rank.

Ulrich is correct in his evaluation of Nicholson's misidentifications, at least on the generic level. Ulrich accepted the name but not the concept of the type-species of *Monticulipora* as designated by Nicholson (see Paragraph 11, above).

15. Ulrich (1883, *J. Cincinn. Soc. nat. Hist.* 6 : 83-84) again pointed out (see Paragraph 14, above) that Nicholson had misidentified *Monticulipora frondosa* d'Orbigny, 1850, and had called it *Monticulipora mammulata* (see Paragraphs 8, 9, 11, and 12). Further, Ulrich claimed (p. 83) that the type-species of *Heterotrypa* Nicholson, 1879, is: "*H. frondosa*, d'Orb., (*H. mammulata* Nich.). . .".

In contrast to his procedure noted in the Comments under Paragraph 14, above, Ulrich accepted the concept but not the name of the type-species of *Heterotrypa* designated by Nicholson (see Paragraph 11, above).

16. Waagen and Wentzel (1886, *Palaeont. indica* (13) 1 (6) : 874) placed *Heterotrypa* Nicholson, 1879, into synonymy with "*Monticulipora* d'Orbigny, 1850" and stated: "The name *Heterotrypa* cannot, we regret to say, be retained, as just the forms comprised under this sub-division must get the name *Monticulipora*, if the other sub-divisions are considered as distinct genera."

Waagen and Wentzel correctly pointed out that *Heterotrypa* Nicholson, 1879, was a junior objective synonym of *Monticulipora* d'Orbigny (*sensu* Nicholson).

17. Ulrich (1890, *Geol. Surv. Illinois* 8 : 370, 371) cited the following species as the type-species of their respective genera: *Monticulipora mammulata* d'Orbigny, 1850, the type-species of *Monticulipora* d'Orbigny; *Monticulipora frondosa* d'Orbigny, 1850, the type-species of *Heterotrypa* Nicholson; and *Chaetetes decipiens* Rominger, 1866, the type-species of *Peronopora* Nicholson. Further, he established (p. 371) the family HETEROTRYPIDAE with the type-genus *Heterotrypa* Nicholson, 1879.

Presumably Ulrich cited *Chaetetes decipiens* Rominger, 1866, as the type-species of *Peronopora* because of Nicholson's statements in 1881 (see Paragraph 13 and Comments, above). Almost without exception subsequent authors have adopted the type-species cited above by Ulrich and have used generic concepts

based on them. The Ulrichian *concept* of the type-species (and, hence, to a large extent, the genus) of *Monticulipora* d'Orbigny, 1849, differs from the *concept* of the type-species advanced by Nicholson in 1879. The Ulrichian *concept* of the type-species of *Heterotrypa* Nicholson, 1879, and *Peronopora* Nicholson, 1881, are essentially the same as Nicholson's original *concepts*. Ulrich adopted the same name for the type-species of *Monticulipora* as did Nicholson, but not the same *name* for the type-species of *Heterotrypa* and *Peronopora*.

18. Ulrich and Bassler (1904, *Smithson. misc. Coll.* **47** (1470) : 16, pl. 6, figs. 1-3) illustrated, for the first time, the internal structures of a fragment obtained from the type specimen of *Monticulipora mammulata* d'Orbigny, 1850.

It is obvious, from comparison of the illustrations of the type specimen of *Monticulipora mammulata* with Nicholson's descriptions and illustrations (see Paragraphs 8, 9, 11, and 12, above) of the form he called *Monticulipora mammulata*, that Nicholson misidentified his material.

19. Ulrich and Bassler (*ibid.* : 25) obtained two fragmentary specimens from the type material of *Monticulipora frondosa* d'Orbigny, 1850, but did not section them. They did, however, section and illustrate (p. 25, pl. 11, figs. 1-3) the internal characters of a fragment of the hypotype of *Chaetetes frondosus* (d'Orbigny, 1850) illustrated by Milne-Edwards and Haime (see Paragraph 4. above).

The form Nicholson identified as *Monticulipora mammulata* (see Paragraphs 8, 9, 11, and 12, above) is congeneric with the form identified by Milne-Edwards and Haime as *Chaetetes frondosus* (see Paragraph 4, above) and illustrated by Ulrich and Bassler. We have made cellulose acetate replicas and thin sections of the fragmentary specimens from type material of *Monticulipora frondosa* d'Orbigny, 1850, obtained by Ulrich and Bassler in 1904 that show it is congeneric and conspecific with the form described by Milne-Edwards and Haime in 1851 as *Chaetetes frondosus*.

20. Boule and Thevenin (1906, *Ann. Paléont.* **1**) figured the type specimens of *Monticulipora mammulata* d'Orbigny, 1850 (pl. 8, figs. 10, 11; pl. 9, fig. 1) and *Monticulipora frondosa* d'Orbigny, 1850 (pl. 9, figs. 9, 10; pl. 10, figs. 1, 2).

Monticulipora mammulata d'Orbigny, 1850, is a *Monticulipora* (*sensu* Ulrich, Ulrich & Bassler, the Commission [see Paragraph 23, below] and modern students). The type specimen figured by Boule and Thevenin, of *Monticulipora mammulata* is frondose, in contrast to the hypotype figured by Milne-Edwards and Haime (see Paragraph 4, above). *Monticulipora frondosa* d'Orbigny, 1850, is a *Heterotrypa* (*sensu* Nicholson, Ulrich, Ulrich & Bassler and subsequent authors).

21. Bassler (1934, *J. Wash. Acad. Sci.* **24** (9) : 408) proposed the new name *Monticuliporella*, with the type-species *Monticulipora mammulata* d'Orbigny, 1850, for *Monticulipora* d'Orbigny, 1850, and subsequent authors because he discovered that d'Orbigny had designated a Jurassic type species for *Monticulipora* in 1849 (see Paragraph 2, above, and Paragraphs 22 and 23 below).

22. Bassler and Duncan (1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** (3) : 90-92) petitioned the Commission to set aside all other designations of the type-species

of *Monticulipora*, designate *Monticulipora mammulata* d'Orbigny, 1850, as the type species, and to suppress *Monticuliporella* Bassler, 1934.

23. The Commission (1957, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.*, Opinion 443) designated, under the plenary powers, the nominal species *Monticulipora mammulata* d'Orbigny, 1850, as the type-species of *Monticulipora* d'Orbigny, 1849 and placed *Monticuliporella* Bassler, 1934, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

Monticulipora d'Orbigny, 1849, *sensu* Ulrich, subsequent authors, and the Commission is not the same in concept as *Monticulipora*, *sensu* Nicholson (equals *Heterotrypa*, *sensu* Nicholson, Ulrich, and subsequent authors).

24. In view of the above statements and comments and the directive in Article 70 (a), the Commission is hereby asked: (1) to designate *Monticulipora frondosa* d'Orbigny, 1850, as the type-species of *Heterotrypa* Nicholson, 1879; and (2) to designate *Chaetetes decipiens* Rominger, 1866, as the type-species of *Peronopora* Nicholson, 1881. Both of the above species are possibly the nominal species actually involved but wrongly named by Nicholson in the type-designation, as Ulrich believed (see Paragraphs 14 and 15). These species certainly conform to: (1) the usage of the generic names prevailing at the time when Ulrich discovered Nicholson's misidentifications, and (2) the usage of the generic names by virtually all subsequent authors, up to and including the time when this petition was written and submitted.

25. In order to give effect to the foregoing proposal, the International Commission is asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers:

(a) to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Heterotrypa* Nicholson, 1879, and, having done so, to designate *Monticulipora frondosa* d'Orbigny, 1850, to be the type-species of that genus;

(b) to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Peronopora* Nicholson, 1881, and, having done so, to designate *Chaetetes decipiens* Rominger, 1866, to be the type-species of that genus;

(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Heterotrypa* Nicholson, 1879 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Monticulipora frondosa* d'Orbigny, 1850;

(b) *Peronopora* Nicholson, 1881 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Chaetetes decipiens* Rominger, 1866;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *frondosa* d'Orbigny, 1850, as published in the binomen *Monticulipora frondosa* (type-species of *Heterotrypa* Nicholson, 1879);

(b) *decipiens* Rominger, 1866, as published in the binomen *Chaetetes decipiens* (type-species of *Peronopora* Nicholson, 1881).

Table 1.—Chart showing chronologically the nomenclature applied to the taxonomic concepts of the genera *Monticulipora*, *Heterotrypa*, and *Peronopora*.

	Frondose or massive forms with thin walls, minute acanthopores, and cystiphragms (current <i>Monticulipora</i> concept).	Generally frondose forms with relatively thick walls, endocanthopores, diaphragms, and no cystiphragms (current <i>Heterotrypa</i> concept).	Generally bifoliate forms with thick glassy walls, many medium-sized acanthopores and cystiphragms (current <i>Peronopora</i> concept).
Author	(Name applied by author to specimens conforming to the above concepts)		
d'Orbigny, 1850	<i>Monticulipora mammulata</i> (new species)	<i>Monticulipora frondosa</i> (new species)	
Milne-Edwards and Haime, 1851	<i>Chaetetes mammulatus</i>	<i>Chaetetes frondosus</i>	
Milne-Edwards and Haime, 1854 Milne-Edwards, 1860	<i>Monticulipora mammulata</i>	<i>Monticulipora frondosa</i>	
Rominger, 1866			<i>Chaetetes decipiens</i> (new species)
Nicholson, 1874 1875		<i>Chaetetes mammulatus</i>	<i>Chaetetes frondosus</i>
Nicholson, 1876			<i>Chaetetes frondosus</i>
Nicholson, 1879		<i>Monticulipora (Heterotrypa) mammulata</i> (new subgenus)	
Nicholson, 1881		<i>Monticulipora (Heterotrypa) mammulata</i>	<i>Monticulipora (Peronopora) frondosa</i> = <i>M. decipiens</i> (Rominger) (new subgenus)
Ulrich, 1882	<i>Monticulipora mammulata</i>	Stated that the material called <i>M. (H.) mammulata</i> by Nicholson was conspecific with <i>Monticulipora frondosa</i> d'Orbigny	Stated that the material called <i>M. (P.) frondosa</i> by Nicholson was conspecific with <i>Chaetetes decipiens</i> Rominger
Ulrich, 1883		<i>Heterotrypa frondosa</i>	
Ulrich, 1890	<i>Monticulipora mammulata</i> Each species was cited by Ulrich as the type-species of the genus in which it is here included.	<i>Heterotrypa frondosa</i>	<i>Peronopora decipiens</i>
Ulrich and Bassler, 1904	<i>Monticulipora mammulata</i>	<i>Heterotrypa frondosa</i>	
Boule and Thevenin, 1906	<i>Monticulipora mammulata</i>	<i>Monticulipora frondosa</i>	
Bassler, 1934	<i>Monticuliporella mammulata</i> (new genus)		
The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (1957)	<i>Monticulipora mammulata</i>		
This paper	<i>Monticulipora mammulata</i>	<i>Heterotrypa frondosa</i>	<i>Peronopora decipiens</i>

ON THE STATUS OF *EPHEMERA FUSCATA* LINNAEUS, 1761 (INSECTA, EPHEMEROPTERA). PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A NEOTYPE.
Z.N.(S.) 1620

By Per Brinck (Zoological Institute, University of Lund) and
Ingrid Müller-Liebenau (Linnologische Station Niederrhein, Krefeld-Hülserberg).

In application Z.N.(S.) 1620 Mr. Kimmins has proposed the use of the plenary powers to designate *Ephemera fuscata* Linnaeus, 1761, to be the type-species of the genus *Baetis* (Leach, 1815).

The proposal is based on S. Bengtsson's conclusion (*Ark. Zool.* 7 (36) : 4-5, 1912) that *Baetis bioculatus* auct. is not conspecific with *Ephemera bioculata* Linnaeus, 1758, but is in fact *Ephemera fuscata* S. Bengtsson.

There is no reason to reject Bengtsson's conclusions as accepted by Mr. Kimmins, but to avoid future disturbances it is necessary to fix the status of *B. fuscatus* by designating a neotype and presenting a sufficiently detailed description of the species. The junior author is revising the genus and it has been found that the taxonomic position of some groups of species, including *fuscatus*, is very complicated. The description is appended.

As was pointed out by Bengtsson (l.c.) and Kimmins (l.c.) there is no typical Linnaean material left.

Furthermore, if we accept Bengtsson's opinion that *Ephemera bioculata* Linnaeus is conspecific with *Ephemera diaphanum* Müller, 1776 (= *Centroptilum luteolum* auct.), it would be wise to suppress the Linnaean name, since it would cause great confusion to have it transferred to the genus *Centroptilum* to take precedence over *C. luteolum*.

Therefore, we propose that, in addition to Mr. Kimmins' application, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature take the action:

- (1) to use its plenary powers:
 - (a) to set aside . . . to be the type-species of that genus;
 - (b) to suppress the specific name *bioculata* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Ephemera bioculata*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;
- (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology . . . *Ephemera fuscata*, as interpreted by the neotype designated by Müller-Liebenau, 1965 (in the Appendix to this paper) . . .
- (4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the name *Ephemera bioculata* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 577).

APPENDIX

In der Ephemeropteren-Sammlung Simon Bengtsson's, die im Entomologischen Museum des Zoologischen Institutes der Universität Lund, Schweden, aufbewahrt wird, befinden sich mehrere Proben, welche Imagines und Subimagines beider Geschlechter sowie Larven von *Baetis fuscatus* L. enthalten. Das Material stammt vorwiegend aus Schonen und wurde von Bengtsson in den Jahren 1906-1924 gesammelt. Bengtsson gibt folgende Fundorte und Daten für diese Art an: Skräbeån vid Årup, 28.6.1906; Refvinge, 22.9.1906; Skärålid, 11. Juni 1916; Kjöflinge, 12. Juli 1924. Eine dieser Proben, gezeichnet: "Kjöflinge, 12. Juli 1924", enthält alle Entwicklungsstadien von *B. fuscatus*, und Bengtsson bemerkt auf einem dieser Probe beiliegenden Zettelchen, daß die Imagines im Aquarium aus Larven gezogen wurden. Daher diente dieses Material als Grundlage für die folgenden Beschreibungen. Ferner wurden derselben Probe die Neotypen entnommen.

Wie früher erwähnt (Müller-Liebenau 1964, S. 81), ist das in Bengtsson's Sammlung enthaltene Material durch die sehr lange Konservierung in Alkohol fast völlig entfärbt, so daß kaum noch Färbungscharaktere zu erkennen sind. Von der Art *B. fuscatus* liegt jedoch genügend neueres Material vor, so daß bei den folgenden Beschreibungen

hierauf wie auf neuere Literatur (Kimmins, Macan u.a.) im Vergleich mit Bengtsson's Material Bezug genommen werden kann.

BESCHREIBUNG DER NEOTYPE DER ART *BAETIS FUSCATUS*, (LINNAEUS, 1761)

Imago ♂:

Die Körpergröße des ♂ beträgt 5,5 bis 6,0 mm, die Länge der Cerci etwa 15 bis 16 mm.

Thorax und I. Abdominalsegment des ♂ sind von hellerem bis dunklerem Braun, die Tergite II bis VI weißlich bis gelblich durchscheinend, Tergite VII bis X bräunlich, aber heller als der Thorax; Cerci weiß, Basalglieder schwach grau getönt.—An den Vorderbeinen sind Schenkel, Tibia und Tarsus gleichmäßig schwach grau-braun gefärbt, Mittel- und Hinterbeine weiß-bräunlich, Tarsalgelenke bräunlich.—Flügel farblos, Adern weißlich, manchmal die Längs- und Queradern im Vorderflügel in der vorderen Flügelhälfte etwas dunkler. Hinterflügel (Abb. 1c) mit drei deutlichen Längsadern.—Gonopoden weiß. Die Form der Gonopoden und die Größenverhältnisse der einzelnen Glieder zueinander, die einer gewissen natürlichen Variation unterliegen, zeigen die Abbildungen 1a und 2. An den distalen inneren Ecken der Basalglieder sind deutliche Vorsprünge zu erkennen. Die Paraproctplatten (Abb. 1a) sind am inneren Hinterrand gleichmäßig abgerundet und fallen nach den Außenseiten hinter einer deutlichen Ecke schräg ab.

Subimago ♂:

Thorax kastanienbraun; Abdomen oben dunkelgrau, unten ebenfalls grau, aber heller als auf der Oberseite.—Schenkel aller Beine grünlich-weiß, Tibien und Tarsen nur wenig dunkler, Tarsalgelenke dunkel. Vorderbeine im ganzen ein wenig dunkler als Mittel- und Hinterbeine.—Vorderflügel grau, Hinterflügel etwas heller grau. Gonopoden vergl. Abb. 1b.

Imago ♀:

Körpergröße wie die des ♂.

Färbung des ♀ (z.T. nach Ulmer 1929) gelbbraun oder dunkel (rußbräunlich, grünlich rußfarben oder oliv); Unterseite im ersten Falle gelb, im letzteren Falle olivfarben und auf jedem Sternit nahe der Basis mit je zwei dunklen Punkten gezeichnet. Diese Punkte sind z.T. aufgelöst in einen größeren basalen und einen kleineren caudalen Punkt. Tergite mit je einem basalen, schrägliegenden dunklen Strich, dahinter ein dunkler Punkt.—Beine bräunlich. Vorderbeine nur wenig dunkler als die Hinterbeine.—Paraproctplatten (Abb. 1d) ähnlich wie beim ♂, aber die Spitzen an den äußeren Hinterecken etwas stärker ausgeprägt.—Cerci bräunlich, manchmal schwach geringelt.

Subimago ♀:

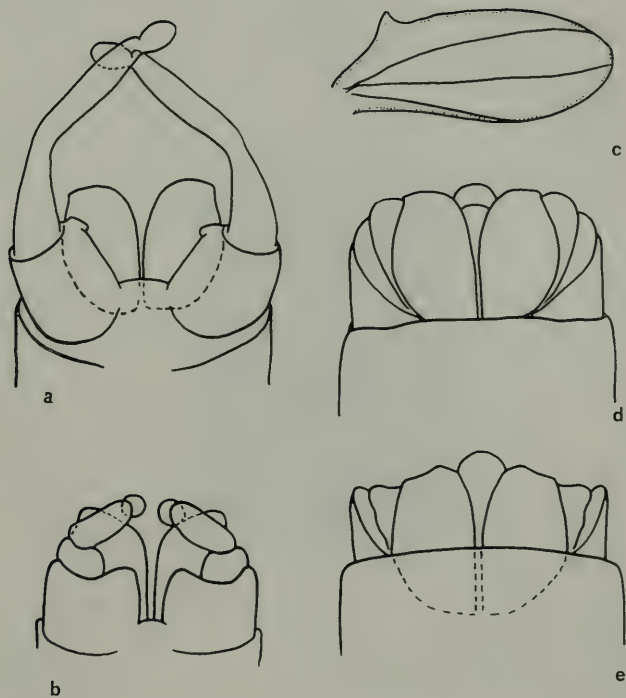
Körperfarbe bräunlich, die letzten 2 bis 3 Segmente auf der Oberseite hell, Unterseite heller als Oberseite.—Vorderschenkel aller drei Beinpaare weißlich; Tibien und Tarsen kaum dunkler als die Schenkel; Tarsalgelenke fast schwarz.—Paraproctplatten vergl. Abb. 1e.—Cerci bräunlich.

Larve:

Für die Beschreibung der Larve von *B. fuscatus* wurden aus Bengtsson's Material 6 Larven bzw. Larvenexuvien präpariert und mikroskopisch untersucht. Weitere Präparate wurden von Larven aus der eigenen Sammlung angefertigt und mit Bengtsson's Material verglichen.

Körperfärbung: Abb. 3 zeigt eine Larve mit schematischer Darstellung der am meisten hervortretenden Färbungscharaktere dieser Art, die schon mit der Handlupe zu erkennen sind. Je nach Ausfärbungsgrad der Tiere können Einzelheiten in diesem für *B. fuscatus* sehr typischen Grundmuster mehr oder weniger stark variieren (s.u.).

Auf dem Kopf liegt rechts und links der Mittellinie je eine Längsreihe unregelmäßig geformter heller Flecken.—Am Vorderrand des Pronotums (Abb. 4a) zieht sich auf der Cervikalhaut ein dunkler Streifen entlang, der von den Seiten her zur Mitte hin schmaler wird. Auf beiden Seiten des Pronotums liegt etwa in der Mitte ein ziemlich großer heller Fleck, in den von der Innenseite und von vorn her ein gebogener, am Ende dreieckig erweiterter dunkler Streifen hineinragt.—Auf den Tergiten II bis VIII



Abt. 1: *Baetis fuscatus* (L.)

- (a) ♂, Gonopoden, ventral. (b) Subimago-♂, Gonopoden, ventral.
 (c) ♂, Hinterflügel. (d) ♀, Paraproctplatten, ventral. (e) Subimago-♀,
 Paraproctplatten, ventral.



Abb. 2: *Baetis fuscatus* (L.), Gonopoden.

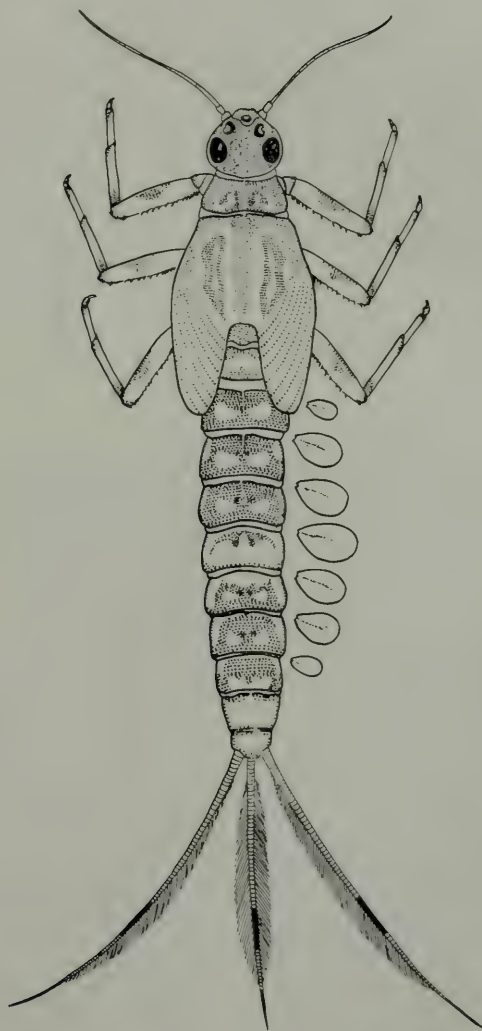
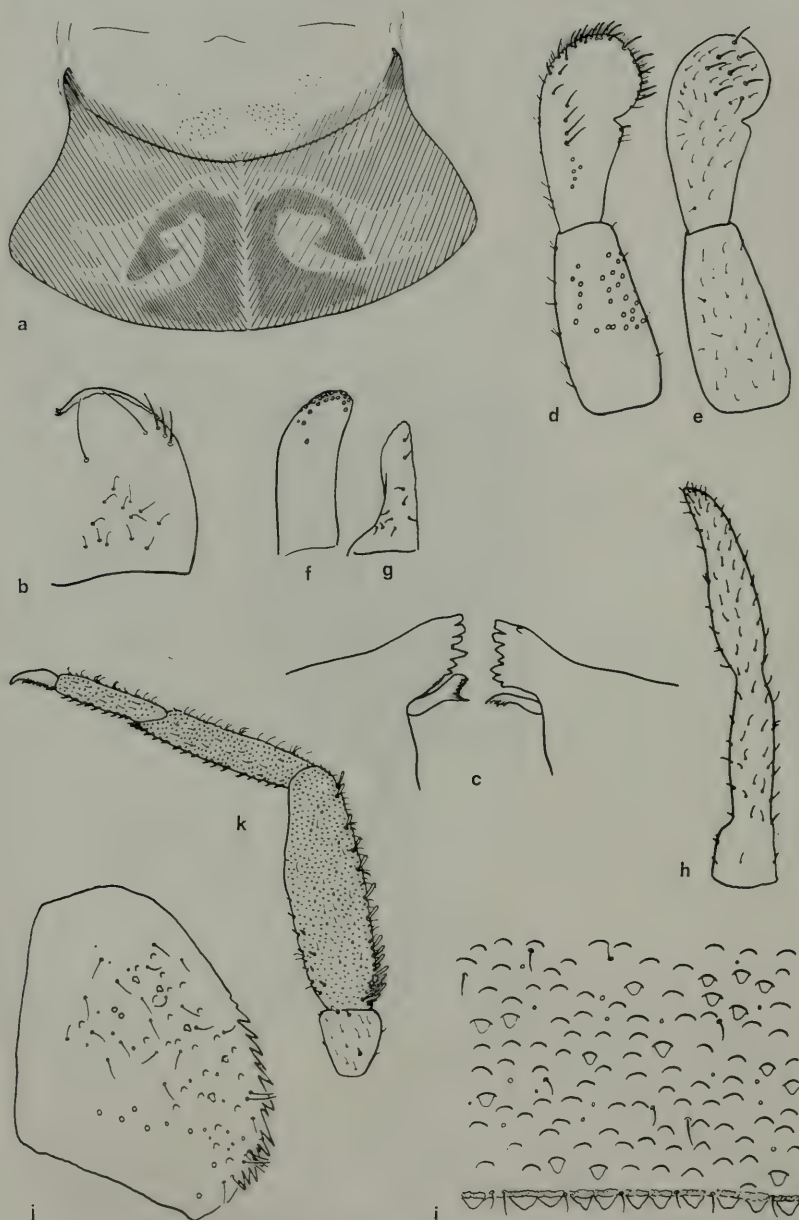


Abb. 3: *Baetis fuscatus* (L.), Larve.



Abb. 4: *Baetis fuscatus* (L.), Larve.

- (a) Pronotum. (b) rechte Hälfte des Labrums. (c) Mandibeln.
 (d) Labialpalpus, Oberseite. (e) Labialpalpus, Unterseite. (f) Para-
 glossa, Unterseite. (g) Glossa, Unterseite. (h) Maxillarpalpus.
 (i) Tergit-Oberfläche. (j) Paraproctplatte. (k) Vorderbein.

findet sich jederseits der Mitte auf dunklem Grund ein großer heller Fleck, häufig in Form eines Dreiecks, dessen eine Spitze zur Mittellinie hinweist. Auf Segment V ist die dunkle Färbung auf den vorderen Rand beschränkt, die hellen Flecken sind weiter ausgedehnt und ohne scharfe Begrenzung, so daß dieses Segment deutlich heller wirkt als die übrigen. Auf Segment VIII wird der dunkle vordere Anteil nach hinten durch 3 Zipfel begrenzt, von denen der mittlere länger ist als die beiden seitlichen, oder die beiden seitlichen fehlen mehr oder weniger ganz. Auf den mittleren Segmenten ist häufig jederseits der Mittellinie ein kleiner dunkler Fleck vor der mittleren Spitze des hellen Dreiecks stärker ausgeprägt; bei manchen Tieren ist am Vorderrand der Segmente in der Mitte das von Macan (1950) beschriebene "Vogelfußmuster" deutlich erkennbar. Die Segmente IX und X sind oft ganz hell, zuweilen aber auch dunkler gefärbt.—Die Kaudalfilamente sind hell, mit einem deutlichen dunklen Band hinter der Mitte und mit dunklen Spitzen versehen; manchmal ist auch der Basalteil bis zu dem dunklen Band stärker oder schwächer bräunlich getönt.—Die *Beine* sind ebenfalls überwiegend hell. Auf den Femora findet sich in der Mitte ein auffallender dunkler Fleck, desgleichen an den Enden von Tibien und Tarsen.

Die oben beschriebene Musterung des ganzen Tieres ist sehr charakteristisch. Selbst sehr kleine Larven von *B. fuscatus* zeigen diese Färbungsmerkmale. Bei Exuvien-Präparaten aus Bengtsson's Material ist diese Musterung noch schwach zu erkennen.

Morphologische Merkmale:

Mundteile:

Labrum (Abb. 4b): Die Anzahl der Borsten entlang dem Vorderrand beträgt jederseits 1 (nahe der Mitte) plus 3–4 (seitlich).—*Mandibeln* (Abb. 4c): Linke und rechte Mandibel sind mit je 6 größeren, kräftigen Zähnen und mit einem kleineren Zahn in der Mitte zwischen je drei größeren versehen. Auf der Unterseite der rechten Mandibel ist ein kleinerer Zahn an der Oberkante, etwas zurückgesetzt, zu erkennen.—*Labialpalpen* (Abb. 4d und e): Das 3. Glied ist an seiner Innenseite stark gewölbt und am Rande mit mehreren spitzen Borsten versehen. Die Oberseite des 3. Gliedes trägt nur wenige Borsten nahe dem Vorderrand, seine Unterseite mehrere spitze Borsten und feine Härchen auf der ganzen Fläche. Auf der Oberseite des 2. Gliedes stehen meist 4 stärkere Sinnesborsten. Der Vorsprung an der Innenseite des 2. Gliedes ist kurz, nur knapp ein Viertel der Basis des 3. Gliedes oder noch weniger.—Am Vorderrand der *Paraglossa* (Abb. 4f) stehen auf der Unterseite 3 Reihen Borsten. Hiervon sind die Borstenmale von nur 2 Reihen zu sehen, während die 3. Reihe auf der vorderen Kante liegt und im mikroskopischen Präparat nur schwer zu erkennen ist.—Die *Glossa* (Abb. 4g) hat auf der Unterseite mehrere steife Borsten.—Das Endglied des *Maxillarpalpus* (Abb. 4h) ist asymmetrisch, am Ende zugespitzt und nach innen geneigt.

Das Pronotum (Abb. 4a) ist auf seiner Oberfläche dicht besetzt mit feinen Borsten, "Halbmonden" und kurzen, kegelförmigen "hyalinen Schuppen" (Müller-Liebenau 1964, S. 82). Die seitlichen Vorderecken des Pronotums sind weit nach vorn ausgezogen. Vor dem Pronotum liegen auf der Cervikalhaut jederseits der Mitte ein größeres und ein kleineres Borstenfeld ohne dunklen Untergrund.

Die Oberflächen der Tergite (Abb. 4i) sind dicht besetzt mit relativ flachen "Halbmonden" und kurzen, breiten, kegelförmigen Schuppen.

Die Paraproctplatten (Abb. 4j) sind an der Innenkante mit mehreren starken Zacken versehen. Auf der Oberfläche finden sich "Halbmonde", kegelförmige Schuppen, feine Borsten und Sensillae campaniformae, nahe dem Innenrand manchmal vereinzelt dicke, kurze, stumpfe Borsten.

Es sind 7 Kiemenpaare vorhanden. Alle Kiemen sind in der distalen Hälfte am Rande fein gesägt und mit ein Saum feiner Härchen versehen.

Die *Beine* (Abb. 4k) sind untereinander sehr ähnlich. Die Oberkante der Femora trägt eine variierende Anzahl kräftiger, keulenförmiger Borsten, die an der Basis dichter stehen als zum Ende hin; am Vorderbein sind es ca. 20 bis 30 solcher Borsten, am Mittel- und Hinterbein um 20. Die Unterkante der Femora ist mit einigen kurzen kräftigen Borsten versehen. Die Oberkanten von Tibien und Tarsen tragen nur sehr

kleine kurze Borsten, die Unterkanten längere und kräftigere. Die Fußkrallen sind mit 8 bis 10 Zähnen versehen. Die Oberflächen aller drei Beinglieder sind ebenso wie die Tergite dicht mit zahlreichen "Halbmonden", Schuppen und feinen Borsten bedeckt.

Aus derselben Probe, deren Material der obigen Beschreibung zugrunde liegt, wurden folgende Neotypen ausgewählt:

- (1) Neotypus ♂ mit folgender Etikettierung: "*Baetis fuscatus* L., Neotypus ♂, Sk. Kjöflinge i ån, 12.VII.1924".
- (2) Alloneotypus ♀ mit folgender Etikettierung: "*Baetis fuscatus* L., Alloneotypus ♀, Sk. Kjöflinge i ån, 12.VII.1924".

Die Neotypen befinden sich im Entomologischen Museum des Zoologischen Institutes der Universität Lund.

Weitere Imagines und Subimagines beider Geschlechter sowie Larven von *B. fuscatus* finden sich in Bengtsson's Sammlung.

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COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LIST OF MIRIDAE HAHN, 1833 (INSECTA, HETEROPTERA) Z.N.(S.) 1090

(see vol. 21, pages 263-267)

By Dennis Leston (Bedford, England)

I am in complete agreement with the proposals made by Kerzhner and Trjapitzin under the file reference cited above. The case for conservation of the family-group name Miridae within Heteroptera is overwhelming if current usage is considered the prime criterion. The past 25 or so years has seen this name stabilised in usage whilst Capsidae has quite vanished. There are nearly 40 genera of pest species within the family and these have occasioned a considerable literature on identification, bionomics and control. Grasslands, lucernes and clovers, potatoes, citrus fruits, apples and pears, coffee, cocoa, tea, carrots—all have mirid pests in some part or other of their range, with a consequent local issue of agricultural bulletins, leaflets and circulars which use the name Miridae. In addition there is a small horticultural literature.

In the non-applied fields the various national or supranational catalogues, lists and faunas all use Miridae as a Family-group name within Heteroptera: examples include Carvalho, 1957-60, *Catálogo dos Mirídeos do Mundo*, Rio de Janeiro; Knight, 1941, *The plant-bugs, or Miridae, of Illinois*, Urbana, Ill.; Southwood and Leston, 1959, *Land and water bugs of the British Isles*, London; Stichel, 1957-62, *Illustrierte Bestimmungsstabellen der Wanzen*, Berlin; Wagner, 1952, *Blindwanzen oder Miriden* (Die Tierwelt Deutschlands), Jena; Kirichenko, 1951, *Nastoyashchie Poluzhestkokrylye Evropeiskoi Chasti SSSR (Hemiptera)* (Fauna of the U.S.S.R. No. 42), Moscow; Kerzhner and Jaczewski, 1964, *Ottrad Hemiptera (Heteroptera)—Poluzhestkokrylye, ili Klopy* (Opred. Nasek. Evrop. Chast, SSSR No. 1), Moscow.

Table 1—A list of genera of Miridae (Heteroptera) which include species of economic importance (based on Leston, 1961, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 137: 89–106; with additions).

<i>Adelphocoris</i> Reuter, 1896	<i>Lygus</i> Hahn, 1833
<i>Bryocoropsis</i> Schumacher, 1917	<i>Macrolophus</i> Fieber, 1858
<i>Calocoris</i> Fieber, 1858	<i>Megacoelum</i> Fieber, 1858
<i>Campylomma</i> Reuter, 1878	<i>Mertilia</i> Distant, 1904
<i>Chamus</i> Distant, 1904	<i>Monalonion</i> Herrich-Schäffer, 1850
<i>Collaria</i> Provancher, 1872	<i>Neurocolpus</i> Reuter, 1876
<i>Creontiades</i> Distant, 1883	<i>Odoniella</i> Haglund, 1895
<i>Cyrtopeltis</i> Fieber, 1860	<i>Orthops</i> Fieber, 1858
<i>Dionconotus</i> Reuter, 1894	<i>Pachypeltis</i> Signoret, 1858
<i>Distantiella</i> China, 1944	<i>Parachamus</i> Schouteden, 1946
<i>Halticus</i> Hahn, 1829	<i>Platyngomiriodes</i> Ghauri, 1963
<i>Helopeltis</i> Signoret, 1858	<i>Plesiocoris</i> Fieber, 1860
<i>Horcias</i> Distant, 1844	<i>Psallus</i> Fieber, 1858 sens. lat.
<i>Hyalopeplus</i> Stål, 1870	<i>Pseudodoniella</i> China & Carvalho, 1951
<i>Leptopterna</i> Fieber, 1858	<i>Ragnus</i> Distant, 1910
<i>Lycidocoris</i> Reuter & Poppius, 1911	<i>Sahlbergella</i> Haglund, 1895
<i>Lygidea</i> Reuter, 1875	<i>Taylorilygus</i> Leston, 1952
<i>Lygidolon</i> Reuter, 1907	<i>Tenthecoris</i> Scott, 1886
<i>Lygocoris</i> Reuter, 1875	

Faunistic papers on the near east by Hoberlandt, Linnavuori and Seidenstücker, by Odhiambo on East Africa, by Wagner, Kerzhner, Remane on the Palaearctic, by Moore on the Nearctic and by many other contemporary hemipterists use the name Miridae. Recently there have appeared contributions on the physiology of feeding and digestion by Flemion, Goodchild, Miles, Nuorteva and others; on ecology by Southwood, Dempster, Waloff and other workers; on morphology or cytology by Carayon, Davies, Leston, etc.—all use Miridae as a name within Heteroptera.

To sum up; it would not be difficult to list a thousand or more papers on Miridae written within the past dozen years: to have a name for the family other than the current one would cause inconvenience to systematists, physiologists, morphologists, ecologists, cytologists, applied entomologists and general zoologists. I therefore support the application to place Miridae Hahn, 1833 on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology, together with the applications re the concerned generic and specific names.

By G. J. Kerrich (*Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, London*)

Commissioner Henning Lemche, with assistance from the chalcidoid specialist O. Bakkendorf, has based formal proposals on my published comment on this question, and with these I am in full agreement.

I have to add that my objection to TETRACNEMINI Howard, 1892, is reinforced by the following. At the time of writing I overlooked that Erdős (1955) placed *Masia* Mercet, 1919, in synonymy with *Tetracladia* Howard, 1892, which later was shown by Graham (1959) to be synonymous with *Tetracnemus* Westwood 1837. Previous authors, notably Mercet (1921), had placed both *Tetracladia* and *Masia* very distantly from genera considered to belong to the ECTROMINI Ashmead. Having now for the first time examined two female specimens of *Tetracnemus*, determined as *Masia*, I believe that this genus should be placed in the ECTROMINI Ashmead. This genus is still very little known and the association of the sexes remains to be confirmed by rearing. By contrast the genus *Bothriothorax* Ratzeburg, 1844, is well understood, and I do not consider that the suitability of BOTHRIOTHORACINI Howard 1895 for MIRINI Ashmead can be called in question.

By B. D. Burks (*Entomology Research Division, Agr. Res. Serv.,
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.*)

I have read the proposal by Kerzhner and Trjapitzin on the proposed suppression of Mirini (Hymenoptera, Encyrtidae) in favor of Miridae and Mirini (Heteroptera), in B.Z.N., v. 21, no. 4, Oct. 1964. Although I realize that inappropriateness is not a valid legal basis for the rejection of a zoological name, I have always felt that Mirini as the name of the largest tribe of Encyrtidae is highly inappropriate. I would be glad to see it eliminated from the classification. It is based on an aberrant genus that is not at all representative of the tribe of Encyrtidae that takes its name from it. I have long thought that the eventual classification of the Encyrtidae would limit the tribal name Mirini to at best a very small number of genera of unusual structure, the bulk of the present mirine genera going into other tribes of more homogeneous composition.

I agree with Kerrich that the present encyrtid tribe Mirini may well take the name Bothriothoracini Howard, 1895. It is just as well to realize, however, that even this name may have a relatively short period of usefulness. Workers in other fields may not be aware that Ashmead's classification of the Chalcidoidea is at present being rapidly eroded. It is certain to be entirely discarded in the foreseeable future. That being the case, it is not possible to make any sort of strong argument for the retention of a part of it.

By H. Compere (*University of California, Riverside, California, U.S.A.*)

A separate of Kerzhner's and Trjapitzin's application has just been received. I am impressed with the scholarship. It seems to me it would be a waste of time and effort for hymenopterists to attempt to oppose the hemipterists' claim to the use of MIRINI. In my opinion the loss of the MIRINI to the hemipterists will not seriously handicap the hymenopterists. I suspect that in a perfected classification the group we know as MIRINI will be subdivided. Its present makeup is to heterogenous. It contains numerous groups of closely related genera that may eventually be classified as tribes.

I suspect that in a final classification DICELLOCERATINI may be very appropriate if limited to a small group of closely related genera. In this perfected classification that I see in my mind's eye, the ENCYRTINI will be elevated to the ENCYRTINAE even though this imaginary subfamily may not contain more than *Encyrtus* and *Aethognathus*. In the meantime if need be I can use DICELLOCERATINI as a catchall in place of MIRINI.

By D. P. Annecke (*Plant Protection Research Unit, Pretoria, South Africa*)

I wish to communicate to you my support for the view that the hymenopterists' use of MIRINI Ashmead should stand down in favour of the heteropterists' use of MIRIDAE Hahn. Being a well known family-group name, the latter, in my opinion, should stand, and a replacement for MIRINI should be found.

I am not happy with DICELLOCERATINI, as proposed by Kerzhner and Trjapitzin, nor with their interpretation of "the principle of Article 40" according to which they form the replacement name from one of the objective synonyms of *Mira*. I should prefer the adoption of BOTHRIOTHORACINI Howard, as proposed by G. J. Kerrich, in view of the fact that confusion has surrounded the application of the earlier name, TETRACNEMINI Howard.

By Henning Lemche (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*)

Apparently, Kerzhner and Trjapitzin have overlooked the earlier names TETRACNEMINI Howard, 1892 (*Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.* 15 : 361) and BOTHRIOTHORACINI Howard, 1895 (*Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.* 17 : 605), both of which—as pointed out by

Kerrich in his comment—are for the moment available for the tribus MIRINI Ashmead, 1900 and even have priority. Kerrich expresses grave objections to the earliest name, *Tetracnemus* Westwood, 1837, having been so much confused that it is unsuitable as a basis for a family-group name. BOTHRIOTHORACINI, however, is available and unambiguous. It is based on *Bothriothorax* Ratzeburg, 1844 (*Ichneum. Forstins.* 1 : 208) with the type by monotypy *Bothriothorax altensteinii* Ratzeburg, 1844, a junior synonym of *Encyrtus clavicornis* Dalman, 1820 (*K. svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl. f. 1820* : 161).^{*} Leaving aside the not yet fully elucidated problems of the ECTROMINI, for which a separate application ought to be presented in due time, I shall attempt here to turn Kerrich's ideas into formal proposals so that they may be voted on. (I am indebted to Mr. Bakkendorf of our museum for assistance in looking up the necessary references. He, as a specialist in the group concerned, has asked me to explain his agreement with the proposals here made.)

It is proposed that the Commission shall

- (1) under the plenary powers reject for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy the family group name TETRACNEMINI Howard, 1892, type-genus *Tetracnemus* Westwood, 1837.
- (2) place on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology the names
 - (a) MIRIDAE (correction by Dohrn, 1859 of MIRIDES) Hahn, 1833 (type-genus *Miris* Fabricius, 1794);
 - (b) BOTHRIOTHORACINI Howard, 1895 (type-genus *Bothriothorax* Ratzeburg, 1844).
- (3) place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the names
 - (a) *Miris* Fabricius, 1794 (gender masculine), type-species by designation by Latreille, 1810, *Cimex striatus* Linnaeus, 1758;
 - (b) *Mira* Schellenberg, 1803 (gender feminine), type-species by monotypy *Mira macrocera* Schellenberg, 1803;
 - (c) *Bothriothorax* Ratzeburg, 1844 (gender masculine), type-species by monotypy *Bothriothorax altensteinii* Ratzeburg, 1844.
- (4) place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the names
 - (a) *striatus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Cimex striatus* (type-species of *Miris* Fabricius, 1794);
 - (b) *macrocera* Schellenberg, 1803 as published in the binomen *Mira macrocera*, (type-species of *Mira* Schellenberg, 1803);
 - (c) *clavicornis* Dalman, 1820, as published in the binomen *Encyrtus clavicornis* [the oldest available name for *Bothriothorax altensteinii* Ratzeburg, 1844, type-species of *Bothriothorax* Ratzeburg, 1844 and identified by the neotype selected above].
- (5) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology the names
 - (a) TETRACNEMINI Howard, 1892 (type-genus *Tetracnemus* Westwood, 1837)—an ambiguous name suppressed under (1) above;
 - (b) MIRINI Ashmead, 1900 (type-genus *Mira* Schellenberg, 1803)—a junior homonym of MIRIDAE Hahn, 1833, as corrected from MIRIDES by Dohrn, 1859;
 - (c) MIRIDIDAE Timberlake, 1962 (type-genus *Miris* Fabricius, 1794)—an incorrect spelling for MIRIDAE.

By T. Jaczewski (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland*)

I wish to give full support to the application by I. M. Kerzhner and V. A. Trjapitzin (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 21 : 263–267) concerning the validation of the generic

^{*} The holotype of the former species has been lost, and its interpretation has sometimes been disputed. In order to settle the question once and for ever in the manner described by Graham (1959—*Entom. Tidsskr.* 79 : 163) who maintains the identity of the two species, I hereby select the type specimen of *Encyrtus clavicornis* Dalman, 1820, as selected by Graham (1959 : 162) to be the neotype of *Bothriothorax altensteinii* Ratzeburg, 1844.

name *Miris* Fabricius, 1794, type-species *Cimex striatus* Linnaeus, 1758, and of the family-group name MIRIDAE based on this generic name, but I find that the above application requires several corrections and additions in view of the following facts.

2. The first author who restricted the application of the generic name *Miris* Fabricius, 1794, to a more limited group of species, viz. to species of the present tribe STENODEMINI, seems to have been Fallén in 1807 (*Mon. Cimicum Svec.*: 8, 9, 22, 25, 78, 106–113). It is of some interest to note that Fallén was decidedly of the opinion (*op. cit.*: 9, 22, 25, 78) that *Cimex striatus* Linnaeus, 1758, had to be removed from *Miris* Fabricius, 1794, to *Lygaeus* Fabricius, 1794, and placed the species in question in the latter genus stating expressis verbis (*op. cit.*: 78) “habitum *Miris* non habet”. Fallén left in *Miris* Fabricius, 1794, only one species not belonging to the present STENODEMINI, viz. *Cimex ferus* Linnaeus, 1758 = *Nabis ferus* (Linnaeus, 1758).

3. This restriction by Fallén of the scope of *Miris* Fabricius, 1794, not backed, unfortunately, by a formal type selection, was completely overlooked by Latreille who in 1810 (*Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arachn. Ins.*: 433) selected, most deplorably, just *Miris striatus*: Fabricius, 1794 = *Cimex striatus* Linnaeus, 1758, as type-species of *Miris* Fabricius. Nevertheless, this type fixation by Latreille is perfectly valid, although contrary to Recommendation 69B (3) of the present International Code.

4. The above restriction by Fallén of the scope of *Miris* Fabricius, 1794, has been followed in general by most subsequent authors during the greater part of the XIXth century, including Hahn and Herrich-Schaeffer (*Wanzen. Ins.* 1–3, 1831–1835) and the generic name *Miris* became finally limited by Spinola in 1837 (*Essai Genres Ins. Ordre Hémipt.*, Gênes: 186–187) to include only the species of the present genus *Stenodema* Laporte, [1833]; Spinola quotes the latter generic name as a synonym of his *Miris*. No type-species seems ever to have been fixed for *Miris* Spinola, 1837, nec Fabricius, 1794, but *Stenodema* Laporte, [1833], has the type-species, by original monotypy, *Cimex virens* Linnaeus, 1767 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) 1 : 730).

5. Just as Fallén, Hahn (1834, *op. cit.* 2 : 134–135, 142, pl. LXXI, fig. 219) removed *Cimex striatus* Linnaeus, 1758, from his genus *Miris* and placed it in the genus *Phytocoris* Fallén, 1814, leaving under *Miris* several species of STENODEMINI. In 1831 and 1833, Hahn (*op. cit.* 1 : 15, 234, p. II, fig. 8) described under *Miris* only one species, *Miris dentata* Hahn, 1831, synonymizing it in 1833 (*op. cit.* 1 : 234) with *Miris calcaratus* Fallén, 1807. On the same page (*loc. cit.*: 234) Hahn established the family-group name MIRIDES, which is derived thus not from *Miris* Fabricius, 1794, type-species *Cimex striatus* Linnaeus, 1758, but from *Miris* Spinola, 1837, nec Fabricius, 1794, type-species *Cimex virens* Linnaeus, 1767, or even from *Miris* Hahn, 1831, nec Fabricius, 1794, type-species *Miris calcaratus* Fallén, 1807.

6. In 1838 Curtis (*Brit. Ent.* 15 : 701) and in 1840 Westwood (*Introd. mod. Classif. Ins.* 2, Synopsis Gen.: 122) designated as type-species for *Miris* Fabricius, 1794, *Cimex dolobratius* Linnaeus, 1758. These designations are invalid being antedated by that by Latreille in 1810.

7. The valid generic name for *Miris* Hahn, 1831, nec Fabricius, 1794, is *Brachystira* Fieber, 1858 (*Wiener Ent. Monatschr.* 2 : 301), type-species, by original monotypy, *Miris calcaratus* Fallén, 1807 (*op. cit.*: 110–111). The valid generic name for *Miris* Spinola, 1837, nec Fabricius, 1794, is *Stenodema* Laporte, [1833] (*Essai Class. syst. Hémipt.* [1832]: 36–40), type-species, by original monotypy, *Cimex virens* Linnaeus, 1767 (*op. cit.*: 730). The valid generic name for *Miris* Curtis, 1838, nec Fabricius, 1794, is *Leptopterna* Fieber, 1858 (*op. cit.*: 302), type-species, by original monotypy, *Cimex dolobratius* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 449).

8. Apart from the family-group name MIRIDES Hahn, [1833], derived, strictly speaking, from *Miris* Hahn, 1831, nec Fabricius, 1794, family-group names have been based on *Miris* Spinola, 1837, and on *Miris* Curtis, 1838. The oldest family-group name based on *Miris* Spinola, 1837, seems to be MIRIDAE Dohrn, 1859 (*Hemipt.*: 37), the oldest family-group name based on *Miris* Curtis, 1838—MIRIDES Gorski, 1852 (*Analecta ad Entomographian Provinciatum Occidentali-Mendionalium Inperii Rossicci* 1 : 25).

9. The oldest family-group name derived from *Miris* Fabricius, 1794, type-species *Cimex striatus* Linnaeus, 1758, is MIRIDAE China, 1943 (*Gen. Names Brit. Ins.* 8 : 255, 296).

10. The family-group name STENODEMINI China, 1943 (*op. cit.* : 262) is derived from the generic name *Stenodema* Laporte, [1833].

11. The opinion that Fabricius fixed type-species of his genera by giving an extended generic characteristic after the description of the species in question, an opinion fairly widespread among hemipterologists towards the end of the XIXth century and at the beginning of the XXth, supported in particular by such eminent workers as Reuter and Kirkaldy, is of no practical importance in this case since the Fabrician "type-species" for *Miris* Fabricius, 1794, *Cimex dolabratus* Linnaeus, 1758, has been subsequently formally selected as type-species for the genus by Curtis in 1838 and Westwood in 1840.

12. Since the recalling by China in 1943 that the first valid type selection for *Miris* Fabricius, 1794, was that made by Latreille in 1810, and that accordingly the type-species for that genus is *Cimex striatus* Linnaeus, 1758, this fact has been generally accepted in hemipterological practice and corresponding nomenclature has been adopted in a number of recent fundamental publications dealing with the Heteroptera in general or with the MIRIDAE in particular, such as: Carvalho, On the Major Classification of the MIRIDAE (Hemiptera), *An. Ac. Bras. Cienc.*, Rio de Janeiro, 24, 1952; Wagner Blindwanzen oder Miriden, *Tierwelt Deutschlands*, 41, Jena, 1952; Stichel, *Illustrierte Bestimmungstabellen der Wanzen*, II, Europa, 2, Berlin-Hermsdorf, 1956-1958; Southwood & Leston, *Land and Water Bugs of the British Isles*, London, 1959; Kerzhner & Jaczewski, Hemiptera (Heteroptera), *Opredelitel nasekomykh Yevropeyskoy tshasti SSSR*, 1, Moskva—Leningrad, 1964; etc.

13. In connection with the present case some obviously misspelt generic and family-group names should be as well placed on the appropriate Official Indexes.

14. In accordance with the above I propose to modify para. 14 of the application of I. M. Kerzhner and V. A. Tryapitsin in the following way and to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (not being a specialist in Hymenoptera I leave aside the points dealing with names in that order of insects):

(1) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

- (a) *Miris* Fabricius, 1794 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation by Latreille, 1810, *Cimex striatus* Linnaeus, 1758;
- (b) *Stenodema* Laporte, [1833] (gender : neuter), type-species, by original monotypy, *Cimex virens* Linnaeus, 1767;
- (c) *Brachystira* Fieber, 1858 (gender : feminine), type-species, by original monotypy, *Miris calcaratus* Fallén, 1807;
- (d) *Leptopterna* Fieber, 1858 (gender : feminine), type-species, by original monotypy, *Cimex dolabratus* Linnaeus, 1758;
- (e) *Mira* etc. . . .

(2) to place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:

- (a) *Miris* Spinola, 1837 (a junior homonym of *Miris* Fabricius, 1794);
- (b) *Miris* Hahn, 1831 (a junior homonym of *Miris* Fabricius, 1794);
- (c) *Miris* Curtis, 1838 (a junior homonym of *Miris* Fabricius, 1794);
- (d) *Myris* Hahn, 1834 (*op. cit.* 2 : 73) (an incorrect spelling for *Miris* Hahn, 1831);

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

- (a) *striatus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Cimex striatus* (type-species of *Miris* Fabricius, 1794);
- (b) *virens* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the binomen *Cimex virens* (type-species or *Stenodema* Laporte, [1833]);
- (c) *calcaratus* Fallén, 1807, as published in the binomen *Miris calcaratus* (type-species of *Brachystira* Fieber, 1858);

- (d) *dolobratrus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Cimex dolobratrus* (type-species of *Leptopterna* Fieber, 1858);
- (e) *macrocera* etc. . . .
- (4) to place the following family-group names on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:
- (a) MIRIDAE China, 1943 (type-genus *Miris* Fabricius, 1794) with a ruling that in accordance with Art. 40 (b) of the code it takes the date 1822 and is to be considered a senior subjective synonym and homonym of MIRIDES Hahn, [1833];
- (b) BOTHRIOTHORACINI etc. . . .
- (c) STENODEMINI China, 1943 (type-genus *Stenodema* Laporte, [1833]);
- (5) to place the following family-group names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology:
- (a) MIRIDES Hahn, [1833] (derived from the rejected and invalid type-genus *Miris* Hahn, 1831);
- (b) MIRIDAE Gorski, 1852 (derived from the rejected and invalid type-genus *Miris* Curtis, 1838);
- (c) MIRIDAE Dohrn, 1859 (derived from the rejected and invalid type-genus *Miris* Spinola, 1837);
- (d) MYRIDINA Berg, 1879 (*Hemipt. Argent.*: 117) (an incorrect spelling for MIRINAE Dohrn, 1859);
- (e) MININAE Cockerell, 1893 (*Trans. Amer. ent. Soc.* 20 : 363) (an incorrect spelling for MIRINAE Dohrn, 1859);
- (f) MIRINI Ashmead, 1900. . . .
- (g) MIRIDIDAE Timberlake, 1962 (an incorrect spelling for MIRIDAE China, 1943).

By I. M. Kerzhner (Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Leningrad).

In my joint comments with V. A. Triapitzin "On the homonymy of the family name MIRIDAE Hahn, 1833 (Insecta, Heteroptera) and the tribal name MIRINI Ashmead, 1900 (Insecta, Hymenoptera). *Bull. Zool. Nomen.*, 21, 1964 : 263-267) we have failed to take into account that Hahn, who described the family MIRIDAE, did not interpret the genus *Miris* as it is accepted at present. *Miris* Hahn corresponds to the tribe STENODEMINI China (MIRINI Hahn), and at present the name *Miris* Fabricius is applied to the genus of the tribe MIRINI sensu China, 1943 (CAPSINI Burmeister, 1835). Prof. T. L. Jaczewski has drawn attention to this discrepancy and made valuable comments and criticisms of the original text of the application, as required under Articles 41, 65(b) of the Code.

I would like to dwell in more detail on the possible ways of the solution of this problem and on various positive and negative consequences. There are three possible ways to solve the problem given below.

A. Prof. T. L. Jaczewski notes that the name MIRIDAE China, should be placed on the "Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology", because China (1943, *Generic Names Brit. Ins.*, 8 : 255, 296) was the first author who used the name MIRIDAE based on *Miris* with the type-species *Cimex striatus* Linnaeus. The above decision follows from the recognition of *Cimex striatus* as type-species.

Unfortunately, MIRIDAE, MIRINAE and MIRINI China, 1943, would be junior homonyms of MIRIDAE, MIRINAE and MIRINI Hahn, 1833, respectively, and the first two names would be at the same time subjective synonyms of the corresponding Hahn names. Even if Hahn's names and their subsequent usages are invalid because of the "misidentification" of type-genus, nevertheless the family MIRIDAE will contain more than 70 other family-group names given before 1943 and having priority over MIRIDAE China, 1943. To provide the validity of MIRIDAE China, 1943, Prof. T. L. Jaczewski suggests accepting 1833 as the year of description of MIRIDAE China (by analogy with the procedure given in the Article 40(b) although in the strict sense this Article does not apply to such cases), i.e. the acceptance in the future of writing MIRIDAE (China, 1943) 1833.

The disadvantages of such extended application of Article 40(b) are as follows: (1) the alteration of the well known authorship of the family name; (2) complex dating of this name; (3) validation of a name in spite of the common usage of the Laws of Priority and Homonymy; (4) invalidation of all usages of the name MIRIDAE before 1943. Such a complex situation in the greatest and economically most important family of Heteroptera could be a cause of difficulties and confusion for specialists, bibliographers etc. and is therefore undesirable. However, one may object that the application of the procedure given in Article 40(b) can make names with a complex dating more or less common in the nomenclature, and that the authorship of the family-group names is not of great importance (see Appendix E9 of the Code).

B. By the application of Article 70(a) (iii) the Commission would be able to rule that the genus, named by Hahn, i.e. *Miris* Fabricius, regardless of the "misidentification" of Hahn is a type-genus of MIRIDAE Hahn, 1833. Such a decision of the Commission would fix the generally accepted position in modern literature, where the name MIRIDAE is attributed to Hahn, 1833 and the genus *Miris* is interpreted sensu China, 1943. Such conservation of *status quo* though not quite logical, is convenient because in this case no changes in the current nomenclature and accepted authorship are introduced. Such a decision, however, would invalidate all usages of MIRIDAE before 1943, at least as a tribal name, excluding only that of Hahn, 1833.

The more important names, which would be validated by such a decision are given in the above mentioned comments of Kerzhner and Trjapitzin and additional names for validation or suppression are given in the comments of Jaczewski.

If alternatives A or B are chosen, an undesirable situation with respect to the name of the tribe STENODEMNI China, 1943, arises. There is a very small allied tribe PITHANINI Douglas and Scott, 1865. Kelton (1959, Male Genitalia as Taxonomic Characters in the MIRIDAE. *Canad. Ent.*, suppl. 11 : 11, 14) has shown, that it is impossible to find precise distinctions in external characters, male genitalia and biology between PITHANINI and STENODEMNI. If both tribes are united, PITHANINI will have priority over STENODEMNI. Perhaps if alternatives A or B are selected it is expedient to place also the name STENODEMNI on the "Official List of the Family-Group Names in Zoology" as was suggested by Prof. T. L. Jaczewski.

C. The problem can be solved by the application of Article 70(a) (i) of the Code by alteration of the type-species of the genus *Miris* Fabricius. In this case we must return to Hahn's conception of the genus, which with certain deviations was accepted in literature from 1807-1943.

1. Fabricius (1794, *Ent. syst.*, 4 : 215) indicates in the description of the genus *Miris*: "corpus parvum, elongatum, angustum". This characteristic fits best of all the tribe STENODEMNI though it more or less satisfies single representatives of other tribes. Fabricius referred 16 species to the genus *Miris*, species of the tribe STENODEMNI being given under following numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7. STENODEMNI is the largest of the small homogenous groups included in *Miris* in the original description. The first species mentioned by Fabricius, *Miris dolabratus* (Linnaeus, 1758) was provided with a more extended description, including in full brief generic diagnosis, set up in large print.

Many eminent hemipterists and nomenclaturists at the end of XIXth-the beginning of XXth century (Reuter, 1888, *Revisio synonymica Heteropterorum palaearcticorum quae descripsit auctores vetustioribus*, Helsingfors: 29, 243; Kirkaldy, 1906, *List of the pagopodous Heteroptera with their type-species*. . . *Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc.*, 32, 2 : 143; Oschanin, 1912, *Katalog der palaarktischen Hemipteren*, Berlin: 70; Van Duzee, 1917, *Catalogue Hemipt. Amer. north of Mexico*, Ithaca: 300) regarded such acts of Fabricius as a fixation of type-species and considered that Fabricius himself fixed *M. dolabratus* as type-species of *Miris*.

According to the Code such "distinction" of *M. dolabratus* is not a valid fixation. It should be also noted that species generally accepted now as the type-species for a number of genera of Heteroptera are not the ones distinguished by Fabricius and in exceptional cases Fabricius himself was not consistent in his distinction. It is clear,

however, that on limitation of the extent of the genus *Miris* this name had to be reserved for the tribe STENODEMINI, especially for *Miris dolabratus*.

The species *Miris striatus* (Linnaeus, 1758), accepted now as a type-species of the genus *Miris*, was given under the number 14 in the original description by Fabricius.

2. In limiting the extent of the genus *Miris* Fallén (1807, *Monogr. Cimic. Svec.*: 8 etc.), according to the diagnosis and various "indications" of Fabricius, left only species of the tribe STENODEMINI (with one exception), including *M. dolabratus*, and excluded *M. striatus* from this genus.

3. Latreille (1804, *Hist. Nat. Crust. Ins.*, 12 : 221; 1807, *Genera Crust. Ins.*, 3 : 124) interpreted the genus *Miris* considerably more widely than Fabricius and included in it many species, in which the form of the body did not correspond to the original generic diagnosis.

In 1810, Latreille (*Consid. gen. Anim. Crust. Arachn. Ins.*: 421-444) published "Table des genres avec l'indication de l'espece qui leur sert le type". It is supposed to be the first entomological work in which the word "type" was used. The types of Latreille were more likely examples used to demonstrate the correlation between his genera and those of Fabricius. Principles of fixation of the type-species by Latreille were at variance with the recent nomenclatorial practice as many of his fixations are invalid. Specialists on Coleoptera for example prefer to ignore many fixations of Latreille since their usage may result at present in a change of tens of well known generic names of beetles (Jablokoff-Khnzorian, 1962, *Die Gattungstypen von Latreille. Rovart. Közlem. (Folia Ent. Hung.)*, 15 (22) : 419-426).

On the page 433 in the "Table" mentioned Latreille wrote: "*Miris. Miris striatus* Fab.; et quelques especes de ses genres: *salda, lygaeus*". Though the fixation is made in a rather ambiguous phrase it can be admitted formally valid since the only one binominal name is mentioned (see also Direction 4 of the Commission). The fixation of Latreille contradicts Recommendations 69B (3), (6), (7), (12) of the Code, i.e. all recommendations, which may be applied in a given case. Besides, a species satisfying the original generic diagnosis less than did the other species, was selected as type.

The weak fixation by Latreille had been used by nobody up to 1943, though it was paid attention to as far back as 1917 by Van Duzee (*loc. cit.*).

4. Curtis (1938, *British Entomology*, 15 : 701) and subsequently Westwood (1840, *Introduct. Modern Classif. Ins.*, 2, *Synopsis of the Genera*: 122) designated as type-species of *Miris* the species *Cimex dolabratus*. It was made in full agreement with original diagnosis of Fabricius and was in line with the recommendations of the present Code, except Recommendation 69B (3), since up to this time Herrich-Schaeffer (1835, *Nomenclator Ent.*, 1 : 47; 1836, *Wanzen. Ins.*, 3 : 45, figs. 261, 262) had already referred *Cimex dolabratus* to the genus *Lopus* Hahn, 1831, and Burmeister (1835, *Handb. d. Ent.*, 2 : 267) to the genus *Phytocoris* Fallén, 1814.

5. The work of Hahn (1831-1835, *Wanzen. Ins.*, 1-3) consists of descriptions and illustrations of new and previously described species and genera without definite systematic order. It includes isolated descriptions of species and generic reviews, entitled "Kennzeichen der Gattung. . .". In the first part of the first volume, containing only descriptions of new genera and species, Hahn described only one species of *Miris*, which he regarded at that time as new, namely *Miris dentatus* Hahn (1831, *op. cit.*, 1 : 15). The family name MIRIDES was proposed by Hahn ([1833], *op. cit.*, 1 : 234) in the systematic index to the first volume and naturally only one species, described in this volume, namely *Miris calcaratus* Fallén (= *dentatus* Hahn) was cited under the genus *Miris*. On the same page Hahn indicated, that the review of the genus *Miris* would be given later. In the second volume of the work (1834, *op. cit.*, 2 : 73-80) Hahn gave a review of the genus *Miris* and described a further five species, including *Miris dolabratus*, which he referred to the first (!) group of the species (erroneously named "Familie"). Afterwards Hahn (1834-1835, *op. cit.*, 2 : 119, 135) described in the genus *Miris* two more species. In all *Miris* Hahn, 1831-1835, contains eight

¹ In that period (partly by Fabricius too) there was confusion between *Cimex striatus* Linnaeus, 1758, and *C. striatus*: Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785 [= *Homodemus M-flavum* (Goeze, 1778)]. What species Latreille really meant under the name *Miris striatus* is not known to me.

species, of which seven belong to the various recent genera of STENODEMINI. On the other hand, all representatives of this tribe, mentioned in the work, are referred by Hahn to the genus *Miris*. It is clear from the above, that Hahn's concept of *Miris* corresponds to the tribe STENODEMINI and, as it includes *M. dolabratus*, does not contradict the later fixation of the type-species of *Miris* by Curtis. If it is so, then MIRIDES Hahn, 1833 = MIRIDES Gorski, 1852 (the latter is the first name expressly based on *Miris* Curtis).

Prof. T. L. Jaczewski is of the opinion that Article 69 (a) (i) should be applied to *Miris* Hahn, 1833, for selection of its type-species. If so, then we come to the mistaken conclusion, that Hahn regarded his new species as the only member of the well known genus *Miris*. Article 69 (a) (i) refers however only to "newly established nominal genera" but not to future interpretations. It follows from the above, that it is not necessary to use the ruling of this Article for *Miris* Hahn, especially considering the peculiarities of Hahn's work. By this solution it is not necessary to fix the type of *Miris* Hahn.

The validation of MIRIDAE Gorski, 1852, instead of MIRIDAE Hahn, 1833, as well as the validation of MIRIDAE China, 1943, will have the same difficulties and inconveniences, because MIRIDAE Gorski is a junior homonym and in any event a synonym (as tribal name too!) of MIRIDAE Hahn. In addition, it is a junior subjective synonym of CAPSIDAE Burmeister (1835, *Handb. d. Ent.*, 2 : 263, as CAPSINI).

6. Spinola (1837, *Essai Hemipt.*: 186) was the first to synonymise *Stenodema* Laporte, [1833], with *Miris* Fabricius. He noted, that, according to the original description, the name *Miris* should be applied only for the group of species having a long, narrow body, i.e. for STENODEMINI. Four species referable to two recent genera of STENODEMINI were given by him as examples of the genus *Miris*, but by means of "etc." he showed, that these examples do not limit the extent of the genus. Out of four mentioned species three refer to the genus *Stenodema*. The position of *Cimex dolabratus* was not indicated by Spinola.

Fieber (1858, *Wien. Ent. Monatschr.*: 301; 1860-1861, *Europ. Hemipt.*: 239-241) limited the extent of the genus *Miris* to two-three species of the recent subgenus *Stenodema* s. str., but not including the type-species of *Stenodema*-*S. virens*. Such restriction of *Miris* was admitted by none of Fieber's contemporaries.

Reuter (1875, *Bihang Kongl. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl.*, 3 : 8) was the first whose conception of the genus *Miris* corresponded in full to the recent accepted volume of the genus *Stenodema*. *Miraria* Reuter, (1875, *loc. cit.*) was the first name based on *Miris* Reuter, 1875.

Hahn, Spinola, Fieber and Reuter (1875) did not fix the type-species of *Miris*.

7. The history of the interpretations of the genus *Miris* in the basic literature can be presented in following way:

(a) From 1807-1858—approximately to the extent of the tribe STENODEMINI.

(b) From 1858-1875—as a part of the genus *Stenodema* or as part of the tribe STENODEMINI.

(c) From 1875-1888—as a senior synonym of *Stenodema* and according to the present extent of the last genus.

(d) In 1888, Reuter (*loc. cit.*) took the "distinction" of Fabricius as the fixation of *Cimex dolabratus* as a type-species of *Miris*. From 1888-1943 the name *Miris* Fabricius, 1794, was used as a senior synonym of *Leptopterna* Fieber, 1858.

(e) In 1943, China (*loc. cit.*) drew attention to the important fact that the generally accepted at that time "fixation" of Fabricius is invalid and the first valid fixation is that of Latreille (1810). Having accepted the formally valid (Opinion 11), but very poor Latreille fixation, China changed CAPSINI Burmeister, 1835, into MIRINI Hahn, 1833, established a new tribe STENODEMINI for MIRINI auct. (including Hahn, 1833!) changed *Pycnopterna* Fieber, 1858, into *Miris* Fabricius, 1794, and *Miris* Fabricius sensu auct. into *Leptopterna* Fieber, 1858.

This nomenclature, especially from 1952 to 1964, was widely used in a number of fundamental taxonomic works, guides and catalogues, the most important of which are mentioned by Prof. T. L. Jaczewski.

In the absolutely analogous case of that other old genus of MIRIDAE—*Capsus* Fabricius, 1803, the Commission (Opinion 298), in respect to the application by Dr. W. E. China, rejected the formerly valid fixation of the type-species by Latreille, 1810, which has a priority, and in accordance with the "distinction" of Fabricius, the subsequent fixation by Westwood, 1840, and adopted usage, designated *Cimex ater* Linnaeus, 1758, as a type-species under the plenary powers. This timely decision has enabled hemipterists not only to avoid changes in the current nomenclature but also an embarrassing situation in the family-group names. Unfortunately, the Commission did not discuss simultaneously the question of the type-species of the genus *Miris*.

If the Commission, as in the case with the genus *Capsus*, rejects Latreille's fixation and asserts the type-species of *Miris* according to the subsequent fixation of Curtis, 1838, this decision will have the following advantages: (1) the problem of the family name and its authorship will receive the most logical and simple solution, corresponding to the Code, since *Miris* Fabricius, 1794, with the type-species *Cimex dolabratus* Linnaeus, 1758, will be a type-genus of MIRIDAE Hahn, [1833], which is in full agreement with Hahn's (1831–1835) interpretation of the genus *Miris*; (2) the genus *Miris* Fabricius will be interpreted in the best accordance with the author's original diagnosis, as well as with Fallén's subsequent restriction; (3) nomenclature, which was widely used from 1888 to 1943 in a great number of works, which are still of importance in our day, will be fully restored; (4) the name CAPSINI will be restored for the tribe now called MIRINI, which is very convenient since it is just this tribe which contains the majority of economically important species known in applied entomology as "capsid bugs"; (5) for the tribe STENODEMINI the name MIRINI Hahn, 1833, will be restored and cannot be threatened by the priority of PITHANINI Douglas and Scott, 1865.

The negative side of such a decision consists in the alteration of the names for two genera and two tribes, which have been used in literature within the last twenty-two years. These genera, however, are not large (2–4 species) and have no economic importance and the tribal names are exclusively used by specialists. The taxonomy of the family MIRIDAE is in the stage of intensive elaboration, that is why the nomenclature of genera and tribes is usually undergoing correction and addition. Even if we preserve now the nomenclature of these two genera and two tribes, we shall not be able to save completely the nomenclature used in modern guides and catalogues of MIRIDAE from "growing antiquated" in the future. No doubt the transition to other names is inconvenient to specialists but is facilitated by the fact that these names were widely used within 75 years (1888–1943) and in the majority of basic works from 1943 to 1964 the restored names are mentioned as junior synonyms.

If solution "C" be used, then in accordance with the above considerations the International Commission is asked:

- (1) to set aside under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Miris* Fabricius, 1794, made prior to the Ruling now requested and, having done so, to fix *Cimex dolabratus* Linnaeus, 1758, as type-species for that genus;
- (2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
 - (a) *Miris* Fabricius, 1794 (gender : masculine), type-species, as fixed above under (1), *Cimex dolabratus* Linnaeus, 1758;
 - (b) *Stenodema* Laporte, [1833] (gender : neuter) type-species, by original monotypy, *Cimex virens* Linnaeus, 1767;
 - (c) *Pycnopterna* Fieber, 1858 (gender : feminine), type-species, by subsequent designation by Reuter, 1888, *Cimex striatus* Linnaeus, 1758;
 - (d) *Mira* etc. . . .;
- (3) to place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:
 - (a) *Miris* Latreille, 1810 (a junior homonym of *Miris* Fabricius, 1794);

- (b) *Myris* Hahn, 1834 (an obvious spelling error for *Miris* Fabricius, 1794);
- (c) *Miris* Spinola, 1837 (a junior homonym of *Miris* Fabricius, 1794);
- (4) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
 - (a) *dolabratus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Cimex dolabratus* (type-species of *Miris* Fabricius, 1794);
 - (b) *virens* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the binomen *Cimex virens* (type-species of *Stenodema* Laporte, [1833]);
 - (c) *striatus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Cimex striatus* (type-species of *Pycnopterna* Fieber, 1858);
 - (d) *macrocera* etc. . . .;
- (5) to place the following family-group names on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:
 - (a) MIRIDAE (correction of MIRIDES) Hahn, [1833] (type-genus *Miris* Fabricius, 1794);
 - (b) the name adopted for MIRINI Ashmead, 1900;
- (6) to place the following family-group names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology:
 - (a) MIRIDES Hahn, [1833] (an incorrect original spelling for MIRIDAE Hahn, [1833]), and all subsequent incorrect spelling variants of family-group names based on the generic name *Miris* Fabricius, 1794;
 - (b) MIRIDAE Dohrn, 1859 (derived from the rejected and invalid type-generic name *Miris* Spinola, 1837, nec Fabricius, 1794), and all subsequent spelling variants of this name;
 - (c) MYRIDINA Berg, 1879 (erroneous spelling for MIRINAE Dohrn, 1859);
 - (d) MININAE Cockerell, 1893 (obvious printing error for MIRINAE Dohrn, 1859);
 - (e) MIRINI Ashmead, 1900 etc. . . .;
 - (f) MIRIDAE China, 1943 (derived from the rejected and invalid type-generic name *Miris* Latreille, 1810, nec Fabricius, 1794), and all subsequent spelling variants of this name.

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED PRESERVATION OF *SARDINA*
PILCHARDUS AS THE NAME FOR THE EUROPEAN SARDINE.

Z.N.(S.) 1614

(see volume 21, pages 360-362.)

By E. Tortonese (*Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova, Italy*)

Any problems concerning names of well known and practically important fishes deserve particular attention and must be carefully considered. Wheeler's action for preserving *Sardina pilchardus* (Walbaum, 1792) as the name for the European sardine, is to be supported. *Arengus minor* Cornide, 1788, does not appear as a serious threat to *S. pilchardus*; on the other hand, that name was so rarely employed for our sardine, that no upset of nomenclature is to be feared. In his book Cornide quoted each species with several words and it seems really evident that he did not apply the principles of binominal nomenclature.

By C. E. Lucas (*Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland, Aberdeen*)

My attention has been drawn to the submission recently made by Dr. Alwyne Wheeler of the British Museum of Natural History, for the preservation of the name *Sardina pilchardus* (Walbaum, 1792) for the European sardine or pilchard.

On behalf of my colleagues and myself, as fishery scientists, may I say how pleased we are to see this submission, and request that our support for it might be recorded. I believe indeed that this submission will have the support of many fishery scientists (as was instanced by a recent recommendation of the International Council for the

Exploration of the Sea), if only because it is so important to them to have the scientific names of such familiar and commercially important fish both fixed and in a familiar form.

By G. Krefft (*Institut für Seefischerei der Bundesforschungsanstalt für Fischerei, Hamburg-Altona, Federal Republic of Germany*)

In 1960 during its Annual Meeting, held in Moscow, the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) set up a working group with the task to review the scientific names of the European marine fishes of major commercial importance with regard to their nomenclatural validity.

As a member of this group and as a student of isospondyleous fishes, I was especially interested in A. Wheeler's paper on *Sardina pilchardus*. As the European sardine is one of the best known and economically most important Clupeid species, the preservation of its scientific name seems to be highly desirable in the interest of stability.

Therefore, may I support Wheeler's action. Having discussed this question with the members of the Sardine Committee of the ICES as well as within the above-mentioned working group and having personally considered it, I think

- (1) that the publication of Cornide, J., 1788, *Ensayo de una historia de los Peces y otras producciones marinas de la Costa de Galicia*, arreglado al sistema del caballero Carlos Linneo . . . 264 pages, Corunna, should be placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature as a work in which the author did not consistently apply the principles of binominal nomenclature

- (2) that as a consequence the further steps suggested by Wheeler should be taken.

Not only in the major zoological literature, but in the fishing industry of many countries, the binomen *Sardina pilchardus* is well known and widely in use.

The specific name *pilchardus*, as from Walbaum, 1792, has even entered the custom-house regulations and the jurisdiction in several countries. I refer, f.i., to a verdict of the German Supreme Court (the "Reichsgericht") "according to which in this country the trivial name 'Sardine' only may be used for the fish of the species *Clupea pilchardus* Walbaum, 1792" (R.G.St., Vol. 99, p. 132 of June 4, 1920).

Also in some of the International Conventions, f.i. that of the canning industry, CIPC, the term "sardine" is fixed to include the European Sardine, *Sardina pilchardus* Walbaum and the species of the genus *Sardinops* Hubbs.

Therefore, the preservation of the binomen *Sardina pilchardus* would be for the benefit also of the various governments, their legal advisers and the fishing industries involved.

By Arni Fridriksson (*Secretary General, International Council for the Exploration of the Sea*)

At the 51st Statutory Meeting of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, which was held in Madrid from September 30th to October 9th, 1963, the Council's Consultative Committee made the following recommendation and asked me to pass it on to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

"In the interest of long-standing custom, the Consultative Committee endorses the recommendation of the Sardine Committee that an attempt be made to conserve the scientific name *Sardina pilchardus* (Walbaum), 1792, and that the Council write in accordance with the Committee recommendation to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature forthwith (Sardine Committee Recommendation B (1))."

The Recommendation B (1) from the Sardine Committee, referred to above, reads as follows:

"Le Comité de la Sardine estime que le Conseil International pour l'Exploration de la Mer doit adresser à la Commission Internationale de la Nomenclature Zoologique la proposition d'adoption définitive pour la sardine du nom *Sardina pilchardus* (Walbaum), 1792, selon le loi du 'Nomina conservanda', et l'inclusion de celui d'*Arengus minor* Cornide, 1788, dans la synonymie de l'espèce."

COMMENT ON THE VALIDATION OF THE GENERIC NAME *ORTHOLITHA* HÜBNER, 1825 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA). Z.N.(S.) 1585

(see volume 20, page 380 and 21 pages 261-262)

By R. Alvarado (Madrid, Spain)

Concerning the proposal made by the present author, in the name of R. Agenjo (*Bull. Zool. Nomencl.* 20 : 380), it would be fitting to add the following considerations in view of the commentaries of C. Herbulot and D. S. Fletcher (*Bull. Zool. Nomencl.* 21 : 261-262).

1. The generic name *Ortholitha* Hübner, [1825], has been used by authors in a consistent manner for more than 70 years; included among others are the species *mucronata* Scopoli and *plumbaria* Fabricius. Bibliographic references follow, selected from among the most eminent of the specialists, using *Ortholitha*.

2. The species of *Ortholitha* are not in fact of medical, veterinary or agricultural interest, but have been cited hundred of times and are very common. Thus, in Grassé (J. Bourgogne. *Lépidoptères*, in Grassé, t. X, fasc. 1 : p. 214, fig. 235), the genital apparatus of *Ortholitha chenopodiata* L. is used in order to explain the genital structure of the Geometridae.

3. No difficulty would arise if the *status quo* were maintained, providing the present status of the name *Ortholitha* were not to be changed, which would follow if the use of *Phasiane* sensu Herbulot is allowed to stand. But the reasons which E. Herbulot and D. S. Fletcher (*Bull. Zool. Nomencl.* 21 : 261-262) submit, lead the present author to believe that the Commission will have to give validity to *Ortholitha* Hübner [1825] and fix a type-species for this genus.

As regards the generic name *Phasiane* in the current sense (not sensu Herbulot), it is also widely used and includes well known species.

As to the type-species of *Ortholitha*, neither R. Agenjo, as a specialist in Lepidoptera, nor R. Alvarado, as the author of the proposal, see inconvenience in the opening of an inquiry in order to determine which should be the stated type-species, whether *plumbaria* Fabricius, 1775 (after Hulst, *Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc.* 23 : 292. 1896) or *mucronata* Scopoli, 1763 (after Lhome, *Cat. Lépidoptères de France* 1 : 456-457. 1923-1935). One must point out that George D. Hulst in the synonymy of *Xanthorhoe* Hübner, in which the citation of *Ortholitha* is "*Ortholitha* Hüb., Verz. 338. 1818, type *plumbaria* Fab.", has limited the type-species. This action confirms the selection of a type, finally conveyed by Lhomme.

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COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES FOR
PURPURA BRUGUIÈRE, 1789. Z.N.(S.) 1621
 (see volume 21, pages 235–239)

By C. O. van Regteren Altena (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

I agree with Dr. Keen that the proposals at the end of her paper present the best solution of the problems she dealt with. For me there is only one exception: I should prefer the family name *Purpuridae* to that of *Thaïsidae*, but I must admit that the arguments in favour of these two possibilities practically balance each other.

By Joshua L. Baily, Jr. (*La Jolla, California, U.S.A.*)

This application deals with several matters not very closely related, which might better have been submitted separately. I wish to comment upon only one of these, the proposed substitution of the little used family name *THAÏIDAE* for the older and more frequently used name *PURPURIDAE*. I am opposed to this step for the following reasons:

First, the name *PURPURIDAE* is the older of the two, it dates from 1839 in any case, while *THAÏIDAE* originated in 1913, as has been stated.

Secondly, the name *PURPURIDAE* is the commonly accepted name. The name *THAÏIDAE* has never come into general usage.

Third, the old rule was that the family name should be derived from that of the nominate genus, which is *Purpura*. *Thais* at best is not more than a subgenus of *Purpura*. Consequently the use of the family name *THAÏIDAE* might easily result in confusion, since it is derived from a group of only subgeneric rank. It is true that *Thais* was for a while used as a generic name, and the reason for such use should have been accounted for in the application. These are the facts:

The name *Purpura* dates from 1789, as has been correctly stated by the author of the application. When Dall realized that Martyn had used the name *Purpura* in a different sense as early as 1784, he followed the rule that requires that a genus should take the same name as its oldest subgenus and employed *Thais* for the entire genus in the broad sense as well as for the subgenus under it. When the *Universal Conchologist* of Martyn was suppressed availability was restored to *Purpura* Bruguière, 1789, for which reason I would amend Dr. Keen's application, and suppress the unnecessary name *THAÏIDAE*.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSALS CONCERNING THE NAME *GARI*
 SCHUMACHER, 1817 Z.N.(S.) 1461

By Joshua L. Baily, Jr. (*P.O. Box 1891, La Jolla, California*)

The revised proposals by Dr. Henning Lemche on the problems grouped around the generic name *Gari* Schumacher *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 21 (5) : 323, 1964, meet with my approval except for one detail. I do not think that the names *Gari* and *Garum* Dall, 1900, should be allowed to co-exist, as they are not different names but only

different forms of the same name. As long as Latin is accepted as the medium in which zoological nomenclatorial terms are to be expressed, the laws of the formation of Latin words should be adhered to. And since generic names are nouns in the nominative case it follows that *Garum* is eligible for use, while *Gari* is not. The fact that the dubious specific name *gari* is to be suppressed does not help matters any, for it is clear that Schumacher originated his generic name by promoting a Linnaean specific name to generic rank, and in so doing showed that he was not a good Latinist, or he never would have committed the error of retaining the genitive case ending, which is accepted as a specific, but not as generic name.

There is one difficulty with the suppression of the name *Gari*. It is the practice of the Commission not to suppress a name unless at the same time another name can be validated to take its place, and so far no name seems to have been proposed to replace either *Gari* or *Garum*. Since these two separate names are now considered to represent two different groups, the name *Garum* might be applied to either one, and in either instance a new name would be needed for the other. Such a new name should be proposed by a systematic zoologist, who is thoroughly familiar with the characteristics of each group. I do not offer to suggest such a name myself, because I am making this protest against *Gari* not as a systematic zoologist but as a classic Latinist. Of course I shall abide by the decision of the Commission whether it favors my suggestion or not.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSAL TO PLACE HÜBNER'S *ERSTE ZUTRÄGE* ON
THE OFFICIAL INDEX. Z.N.(S.) 1611
(see volume 21, pages 58-80)

By W. H. T. Tams (*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

In response to the request by the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature for comments on papers published in the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature, I should like to offer some remarks on Dr. I. W. B. Nye's application relating to the pamphlet by Jacob Hübner entitled *Erste Zuträge zur Sammlung Exotischer Schmetterlinge* printed in 1808.

In paragraph 3, Dr. Nye comments on, among other Hübner works, the Tentamen. The settlement of a question propounded by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in its Opinion 97: "Did Hübner's Tentamen, 1806, create monotypic genera?" involved ultimately the rejection of the Tentamen, see *Bull. Zool. Nomencl.* (1950) 4 : 338, in which it is stated that the Commission, having fully realised that the wording of the summary of Opinion 97 was unsatisfactory, had agreed that

"as regards Opinion 97, the entry to be made in the appropriate schedule should be that this leaflet was not published within the meaning of Article 25 and therefore that the new names which appeared therein did not acquire availability as from the date on which copies of that leaflet were distributed by its author; . . ."

In the original Opinion 97, it is stated that Commissioner Karl Jordan submitted the case to "Members of the Entomological Committee on Nomenclature" and various local committees and . . . , in addition, asked a number of entomologists for their views." He reported to the Secretary as follows:

"I. *Arguments for the acceptance of the Tentamen names.* [Paragraph] 5. If the Tentamen names are rejected, many other names (i.e., many of Ochsenheimer's and Guenee's, which are in general use, but have no more claim to recognition than have Hübner's) must be discarded, and the confusion would be terrible."

"II. *Arguments against the acceptance of the Tentamen names.* [Paragraph] 5. If the Tentamen names are adopted no good will be served, some familiar names, such as *Abraxas*, will be superseded, other lists of naked names will become valid publications, and numerous useless changes and infinite chaos will result."

I have drawn attention to the above statements because we are faced with a similar predicament in considering the *Erste Zuträge*.

Much against my personal feelings, I sided with the non-acceptors of the Tentamen names, but I have since realised how wrong I was. Anxious to get on to some settled basis on which to build up a stable nomenclature, I unfortunately allowed myself to be influenced.

Now that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is functioning with more satisfactory speed and is establishing official lists, as well as considering the opinions of everybody, one is encouraged to express one's own views. I shall never change from the view that the suppression of the Tentamen was utterly wrong. If the decision relating to the Tentamen were now reversed, the most serious difficulties raised by the Erste Zuträge would disappear, together with a number of other difficulties arising from Hübner's works.

Failing the reversal of that decision, no other course is possible than the rejection of the Erste Zuträge names.

COMMENTS OF THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A NEOTYPE FOR
BELEMNITES MUCRONATUS LINK, 1807. Z.N.(S.) 1160
(see volume 21, pages 268-296)

By R. V. Melville (*British Embassy, Paris*)

It is a pleasure for an English palaeontologist to write in support of Dr. Jeletzky's application in the above case.

The name *Belemnitella mucronata* has been used to designate the index-fossil of an important zone of the English chalk for some sixty years. The fossil itself is common in its zone and has been familiar to all workers in Chalk palaeontology and stratigraphy under the same name for even longer. Dr. Jeletzky does not overstate the confusion and dismay that would ensue if, by the strict application of the Rules, this fossil came to bear an unfamiliar name and if the name *Belemnitella mucronata* were to be transferred to a species in a closely related genus and used as the index-fossil of the next succeeding zone.

The fossil used for many years as the index of this next succeeding (Lower Maestrichtian) zone was *Ostrea lunata* Nilsson, and during that period the abundant belemnites of the zone were not distinguished from *Belemnitella mucronata*. Dr. Jeletzky was the first to show that these belemnites should be referred to the genus *Belemnella* and it is to him that we owe the use of more precise belemnite taxonomy in refining the stratigraphy of the *mucronata* Zone. Since his first English paper on the subject (Jeletzky 1948a), the term "zone of *Belemnella lanceolata*" has quite replaced that of "zone of *Ostrea lunata*". The correctness of his main conclusions was at once recognised and accepted.

Thus, although the name *Belemnella lanceolata* has only come into use fairly recently in Britain, it is already well entrenched in the general consciousness, applied both to the fossil and the zone, to the point where the transfer to this species of the name *Belemnitella mucronata* would cause confusion at that level. The two zones cannot, however, be considered in isolation one from the other, and any change in the established usage of the name would be disastrous. I therefore earnestly hope that the Commission will vote in favour of Dr. Jeletzky's application. I also hope that Scandinavian, German, Polish and Russian workers will make their views known to the Commission.

By C. L. Forbes (*Department of Geology, University of Cambridge, England*)

I wish to support Dr. Jeletzky's proposed designation of a neotype for the following reasons:

- (1) Strict application of the Rules, as proposed by Wind, would necessitate considerable alterations in established practice both in nomenclature and stratigraphy.

- (2) Strict application would also apparently require the introduction of a new name for a species well-defined and well-known at present as *Belemnitella mucronata* and it is nowhere suggested that any useful result would accrue from this.

The minor doubt as to precise horizon of the proposed neotype does not appear to me to be significant. Zoologically speaking, the specimen is a good one. My interest in this matter arises from work as a University teacher, museum curator and hydrological geologist in East Anglia, a region where the fossil in question, *B. mucronata* Jeletzky, is common and of importance in several aspects of my work.

By C. W. Wright (London)

I strongly support J. A. Jeletzky's proposals, designed to stabilise current usage of *Belemnitella mucronata* and *Belemnitella*. Any result other than that which he seeks to achieve would have most serious effects by making incomprehensible a whole mass of literature of great stratigraphical importance, which is based on the current usage of the names in question.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A NEOTYPE FOR
CANCER SETIFERUS LINNAEUS, 1758. Z.N.(S.) 1617
(see volume 21, pages 227-234)

By Alfred R. Smalley (Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A.)

The lengthy discussion of Holthuis' proposal to validate a neotype for *Cancer setiferus* Linnaeus, 1767 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 21 (3) : 227-229, 1964; comments by Gunter, Ingle, and Holthuis, *ibid.*, 229-234; and references therein) results from the difficulty in determining a type locality for Seba's specimen. Regardless of the worth of the various points considered by Holthuis and Gunter, the question of the type locality apparently cannot be finally settled to the satisfaction of all. Gunter's most serious objections to Burkenroad's neotype designation really goes back to the provenance of the holotype.

Since the matter cannot be settled on the basis of the systematic evidence, frequency of usage becomes all the more important. Application of the name *Penaeus setiferus* to the white shrimp of the West Indies and South America would be very upsetting to fishery biologists of the Americas. Surely Mr. Ingle recognizes that he very probably represents a minority opinion among fishery biologists, who are disturbed by, if not antagonistic to, nomenclatural changes in common species, particularly for non-zoological reasons.

Therefore, the interests of stability, if not the weight of taxonomic evidence, favors the proposal of Dr. Holthuis to validate Burkenroad's neotype designation of *Cancer setiferus*.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF THE MAMMALIAN
FAMILY-GROUP NAME CIMOLESTIDAE MARSH, 1889. Z.N.(S.) 1630
(see volume 21, page 363)

By Charles A. Long (Department of Zoology, University of Illinois, Urbana)

1. In regard to the proposal calling for suppression of the mammalian family-group name CIMOLESTIDAE Marsh, 1889, I concur that suppression best serves the aims of maintaining stability and universality of nomenclature.

2. If the rules of priority were followed in arranging *Cimolestes incisus* Marsh, 1889, in the family PALAEOXYCTIDAE Winge, 1917, this family-name would be replaced by the older CIMOLESTIDAE. Clemens *et al.* (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 21 (5) : 363) properly

referred this case to the Commission (inasmuch as *C. incisus* was misidentified); their request for suppression is one of two possible actions. At first glance, usual taxonomic practice involving priority seems warranted; PALAEOXYCTIDAE has been in use only 48 years and CIMOLESTIDAE has lain in disuse only 35 years. Neither is a nomen oblitum. Furthermore, not many persons have studied fossil mammals of the aforementioned taxa, and the literature is not burdened by their names.

3. If PALAEOXYCTIDAE were supplanted by the older name CIMOLESTIDAE, the latter taxon no longer would include marsupials, as it did previously, but would instead include numerous insectivores formerly known as palaoryctids. Furthermore, most palaoryctids after 1958 are those insectivores which before that date and since 1926 comprised the DELTATHERIDIIDAE Gregory and Simpson. This confusing revolution of names resulting from usual practice alternative to suppression is complicated by consideration of animals in time as well as space. Suppression of the name CIMOLESTIDAE seems to me to best maintain stability of the names concerned, permitting more effort and print to be devoted toward study of the fossils themselves instead of toward determining and explaining names and time-ranges.

4. Including *C. incisus* with the other palaoryctids hardly alters the concept of this family, as pointed out by the authors. One point in favor of following rules of priority, no matter what, is the preservation of the concepts of early workers as well as those of recent workers. In this case the early concept of *C. incisus* and its relationships is of little worth.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE APPLICATION CONCERNING THE VALIDATION OF AMAUROBIUS C. L. KOCH AND COELOTES BLACKWALL.

Z.N.(S.) 1625

(see volume 21, pages 150-153)

By Herbert W. Levi (*Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.*) and Otto Kraus (*Natur-Museum und Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt a.M., Germany*)

(1) The main purpose of the original proposal is the stabilisation of accustomed usage of the generic names *Amaurobius* C. L. Koch, 1837, and *Coelotes* Blackwall, 1841. But we find now that the application needs to settle also the interpretation of the type-species of *Coelotes*. The problem is set out below.

(2) At the time when the generic name *Coelotes* was established by Blackwall (1841), only one included species was mentioned: *Clubiona saxatilis* Blackwall, 1833, which consequently is the type-species (by monotypy). It was generally accepted by arachnologists that *saxatilis* would be a junior subjective synonym of *Drassus atropos* Walckenaer 1830. These are the reasons why Levi and Kraus in their original application correctly cited *saxatilis* as type-species of the genus, but asked to place the "valid" name *atropos* on the Official List.

(3) P. Chrysanthus now points out¹ that in this current sense *atropos* is to be regarded a misidentified species: in contradiction to *atropos* autt., *atropos* Walckenaer 1830 with high probability seems to be a senior subjective synonym of *Aranea terrestris* Wider 1834 [= *Coelotes*], a closely related species, and thus the species currently known as *C. atropos* would lose its name, and should be called *saxatilis* Blackwall 1833. On the other hand, *atropos* would replace the well-known name *terrestris*. This is more than a case of simple name changing, for the transfer of the name *atropos* from one species to another within the same genus would lead to hopeless confusion.

Coelotes atropos and *terrestris* are very important specific names in spiders. They refer to two of the most common European species, and they are almost continuously cited now in connection not only with taxonomic but also faunistic, ecological, and

¹ We wish to express our sincere thanks to Father Chrysanthus who informed us (in litt.) of his conclusions.

ethological studies (Tretzel, 1961). Up to 1939, *atropos* has been used more than 200, *terrestris* more than 100 times (fide Bonnet, 1956).

(4) Under these circumstances it seems justified to ask the Commission to stabilize extensive current usage (as established especially by O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1879, Simon, 1937, Locket and Millidge, 1953, and Wiehle, 1963).

There is no type-material of *Drassus atropos* Walckenaer, 1830, in existence; so the best solution of the case seems to be the interpretation of the nominal species in question by designating a neotype being in conformity with usage.

We propose to regard a male specimen, on which Wiehle (1963 : 289-296) based his profound taxonomic treatment of the species, the neotype of *atropos*. It is transferred from the collections of the Senckenberg-Museum, Frankfurt a.M. (SMF 12156) to those of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, for *atropos* was originally described from France by a French author. The label reads as follows: "*Amaurobius atropos* (Walckenaer), Neotype of *Drassus atropos* Walckenaer 1830. — Locality: Harz, Stolberg, Mischwald, unter Steinen. H. Wiehle leg IX.1934, det. 1962".

Since the fixation of this neotype is not in strict conformity with the provisions of article 74c (4; 5) of the Code, it will be necessary for the Commission to use its plenary powers when adopting this solution of the case.

We propose to amend para. 13 (4, b) of our original application (*Bull. Zool. Nomencl.*: 21 (2) : 152) as follows:

(b) *atropos*, *Drassus*, Walckenaer, 1830, *Faune française*, Aranéides, 27 : 171, as interpreted by the neotype designated by Levi and Kraus.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT ON THE PROPOSED REJECTION OF
ASCOLI. Z.N.(S.) 1176*
(see volume 20, pages 294-295)

By C. Jacot-Guillarmod, J. Chester Bradley and J. G. Betrem

Dr. Karl V. Krombein has kindly called our attention to the fact that in 1951 he designated *Scolia flavifrons* Fabricius to be the type-species of *Ascoli* Saussure and Sichel, 1864, (Krombein, 1951, p. 775). This he did on the assumption that Saussure and Sichel, by merely citing the unavailable name "*Ascoli*" Guérin as a synonym of the subgenus *Triscolia* Saussure and Sichel thereby validated it as a new nominal taxon dating from 1864, with themselves as authors.

Dr. Krombein mentions in a letter to Dr. Betrem that he has discussed this situation with Mr. Sabrosky, who is of the opinion that Krombein's treatment of *Ascoli* was the proper one under the old code, "That is that *Ascoli* was validated in synonymy, that it should be credited to Saussure and Sichel, 1864, not to Guérin, 1839" and further that Krombein's designation of *Sc. flavifrons* to be the type-species was valid.

Krombein wrote to Dr. Betrem further: "Sabrosky points out that in the 1961 publication of the new code, Art. 11 (d) would have made unavailable a name first published in synonymy. However, in the revised edition of the new code as amended at Washington, in 1963, a saving clause was added to Art. 11 (d) so that such names recognized prior to 1961 (as in my treatment of *Ascoli*) are available."

With all of this we agree, except as modified by the following facts:

- (1) The taxon *Triscolia* was established not by Saussure and Sichel, 1864, but by Saussure, 1863, p. 17 (cf. Betrem in Betrem and Bradley, 1964, p. 433).
- (2) The type of the taxon *Triscolia* Saussure, 1863, was the Mexican species *Scolia (Triscolia) badia* Saussure, 1863, and this was type by monotypy.
- (3) *Triscolia* as used by Saussure and Sichel, 1864, was not as a new taxon, homonym of *Triscolia* Saussure, 1863†, but was an extension of the latter, consisting of the type-species with twenty-four others.

*This statement has been prepared with the aid of a grant from the National Science Foundation of the United States of America.

†Saussure and Sichel, p. 54, give this date as 1862, because Saussure's paper was read December 29, 1962. It, however, could not have been published in that year.

- (4) In establishing *Ascoli* as an available nominal taxon, by merely citing it as a synonym of "*Triscolia nobis*" (correctly Saussure, 1863), Saussure and Sichel, 1864, made it an objective synonym of the latter, that is one with the same type, namely *Scolia (Triscolia) badia* Saussure.
- (5) It follows that Krombein, 1951, should have cited *Scolia (Triscolia) badia* as type both of the taxon *Triscolia* Saussure, 1863, and of *Ascoli* Saussure and Sichel, 1864, had he been aware of Saussure's 1863 paper.

With these facts in mind, we repeat our request that the Commission add *Ascoli* Guérin-Meneville, 1839, and *Ascoli* Betrem, 1926, to the Official index of rejected and invalid names in zoology, and further request them to add *Ascoli* Saussure and Sichel, 1864, to the same Index.

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THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE



The Official Organ of
**THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON
ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE**

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 22, Part 3 (pp. 143-206)

13th August, 1965

NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting*.—In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the Plenary Powers*.—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin*:—

- (1) Validation of the generic name *Cacatua* Vieillot, 1817 (Aves). Z.N.(S.) 1647.
- (2) Designation of a type-species for *Anthanassa* Scudder, 1875 (Insecta, Lepidoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1697.
- (3) Suppression of the specific name *Aphelenchus steueri* Stefański, 1916 (Nematoda). Z.N.(S.) 1698.
- (4) Validation of the generic name *Amblema* Rafinesque, 1820 (Lamelli-branchiata) Z.N.(S.) 1699.
- (5) Suppression of the specific names *Voluta pertusa* Linnaeus, 1758, *V. morio* Linnaeus, 1767, *V. ruffina* Linnaeus, 1767 and *Bulla conoidea* Linnaeus, 1767 (Gastropoda). Z.N.(S.) 1700.
- (6) Validation of the specific name *Vespertilio yumanensis* H. Allen, 1864 (Mammalia). Z.N.(S.) 1701.
- (7) Suppression of the generic name *Trichogonia* Rossmäessler, 1835 (Lamellibranchiata). Z.N.(S.) 1702.

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London, S.W.7, England.
June 1965.

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary,
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

COMMISSIONER DR. N. S. BORCHSENIUS

We regret to announce the death, on May 5th 1965, of Commissioner Dr. Nikolai Borchsenius, Institute of Zoology, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad, U.S.S.R. An obituary will be published in the Bulletin in due course.

GARI SCHUMACHER, 1817: COMMENTS ON DR. H. LEMCHE'S PROPOSALS
By L. R. Cox (*British Museum (Natural History), London*). Z.N.(S.) 1461

As instigator of the original proposals relating to the above nominal genus, I should like to offer some comments on Dr. Lemche's "Revised Proposals" (1964, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 323-5). These coincide with mine except in two matters. I am prepared to accept Dr. Lemche's recommendations on one of these but not on the other. An important point is involved which is likely to arise again when lectotypes are selected by reference to artist-drawn illustrations.

As very divergent views as to the identity of *Tellina gari* Linnaeus have been expressed by those who wrote criticizing my proposal that a neotype conforming with Chemnitz's interpretation on the species should be established, I am not opposing Dr. Lemche's suggestion that the name should be suppressed. The next available name for the species to which my proposed neotype belongs should at the same time be placed on the Official List. The name in question is *Tellina truncata* Linnaeus (1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) : 1118), the holotype of which was illustrated in my original application (1960, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18**, pl. 1, figs. 2a-d). This would not displace any name that has become established in the literature.

To come, now, to the main point of this note. Exception must be taken to Dr. Lemche's statement that Schumacher's *Gari vulgaris* "is defined by its extant type-specimen", as if there were only one specimen concerned. The identification of *G. vulgaris* must be based on a lectotype selected from Schumacher's syntypes. By referring to the two figures published by Chemnitz (1782, *Conch. Cab.* **6**, pl. 10, figs. 92, 93) Schumacher made the specimens illustrated available as syntypes of *G. vulgaris*, the more so as it seems clear from Dr. Lemche's researches that these specimens were studied by Schumacher; they may, in fact, have been the only material seen by him. Dr. Lemche has discovered from an associated label in the handwriting of the conchologist O. A. L. Mörch that the original of Chemnitz's fig. 93 was the specimen of which the interior of both valves was figured by Schumacher in illustration of the hinge-structure of *G. vulgaris*, although this would not have been apparent without the label, as the relative size of the hinge-teeth is greatly exaggerated in his figures. Schumacher's choice of this specimen to illustrate the characters of the hinge does not, however, make it the holotype of *G. vulgaris*.

The earliest and, up to the present time, the only selection of a lectotype for *G. vulgaris* has been by myself (1961, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 226), and I chose the original of Chemnitz's fig. 92. Dr. Lemche, however, finds that two specimens are now associated with a label referring to this illustration, and, while both belong to the species illustrated, he is unable to say which was the original of the figure. Either a second specimen has been added or (as Dr. Lemche considers probable) the figure was composite. Dr. Lemche argues that the existence of a second specimen makes the lectotype selection invalid, so that the unique original of fig. 93 (which belongs to a species long considered to be distinct from fig. 92) must, by elimination, be the type-specimen of *G. vulgaris*.

This case suggests that the rule permitting the selection of a lectotype by reference to its published illustration needs amplification, if any selection can be held to be invalid when uncertainty is expressed as to which of two or more specimens was the actual one drawn by the artist; or as to whether an illustration, based partly or even mainly on one specimen, was completed by reference to another. It is now suggested that, once uncertainty has been expressed, an opportunity should be given to the reviser to declare which specimen is to be regarded as the original of the figure he has selected. This would be preferable to declaring all of the possible originals of the figure to be ineligible for selection as lectotype.

As *Gari vulgaris* is a junior synonym (of *Tellina truncata* Linnaeus or of *Solen amethystus* Wood) whether it is restricted to the fig. 92 species or to the fig. 93 one, the essential issue in the present case is which of these species is to be accepted as type-species of *Gari*. The principle of established usage does not enter into the question,

as the various species cited as such in the literature do not include these and are unavailable by the provisions of the International Code. It would also probably be asked which of the two species concerned would best suit the convenience of workers in general. Dr. Lemche, in support of his preference for *Solen amethystus*, states that this comes from the "geographical area wanted", but is not clear why anybody should want it to come from any particular area, Schumacher having made no statement regarding the distribution of his species and genus. Dr. Lemche also makes the point that *Tellina fervensis* Gmelin, type-species of *Psammobia* Lamarck, needs separating, as an Atlantic species, at least subgenerically from the Indo-West Pacific species *Solen amethystus*, so that, if the latter is accepted as type-species of *Gari*, the familiar but junior name *Psammobia* could also be retained. While I am fully aware that taxonomic separation is a subjective matter, I can merely say that, after careful comparison of specimens of *amethystus* and *fervensis*, I have failed to detect any morphological characters, either internal or external, which would justify the reference of these species to different genera or subgenera. I would certainly object to the principle of basing taxonomic separation on geographical distribution.

Tellina truncata, on the other hand, is unique among the *Psammobiidae* for its strongly discrepant ornament, the well-defined ribbing on the anterior part of its surface being oblique (as shown in fig. 1a of my original application) in contrast to the weak concentric ornament of *Psammobia fervensis*. For this reason many modern systematists would separate these two species subgenerically and possibly generically. The conclusion from this line of argument is that conservation of the name *Psammobia* as well as of *Gari* would be best brought about by the decision that *Tellina truncata* rather than *Solen amethystus* should be accepted as type-species of the latter nominal genus.

I would thus strongly support Dr. Lemche's "revised proposals" except for the following suggested modifications:

Section 3 (pp. 324-5 of Dr. Lemche's proposals) to read as follows:

(3) place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

- (a) *truncata* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the binomen *Tellina truncata* [the oldest available name for *Gari vulgaris* Schumacher, 1817, as defined by the lectotype designation of Cox, 1961; type-species of *Gari* Schumacher, 1817];
- (b) *amethystus* Wood, 1815, as published in the binomen *Solen amethystus* Wood;
- (c) *fervensis* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the binomen *Tellina fervensis* (type-species of *Psammobia* Lamarck, 1818);
- (d) *filosa* Conrad, 1833, as published in the binomen *Psammobia filosa* (type-species of *Garum* Dall, 1900).

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF TYPE-SPECIES FOR
SIX GENERA IN THE SUPERFAMILY MURICACEA. Z.N.(S.) 1623
(see volume 21, pages 422-428)

By David F. McMichael (*The Australian Museum, Sydney, Australia*)

I wish to make the following comments on Dr. A. Myra Keen's proposals concerning type-species in the Superfamily Muricacea (Z.N.(S.) 1623).

In general I am very much in favour of attempts to stabilise generic names in the Muricacea, but in three of the cases submitted by Dr. Keen I think there are better solutions. My comments are numbered in the order of Dr. Keen's submissions.

1. The identity of *Murex mancinella* Linné is certainly obscure as has often been pointed out. I agree that the best solution in this case would be to regard the species as a *nomen dubium*. However, I believe that Dr. Keen has erred in citing the type-species of *Mancinella* Link. The exact text in Link (1807, p. 115) is as follows:

Mancinella. Igelschnecke. (Here follows a few lines of description in German, concluding with the broad synonymic reference (*Murex* L.)

M. aculeata. Gezackte I. *Murex mancinella*. L.G. p. 3538. M. C. 3. t. 101. f. 967. 968.—*M. hystrix* . . .

It is clear from this that in his genus *Mancinella*, Link included a nominal species, *M. aculeata*, to which he referred *Murex mancinella* Link and Gmelin as synonyms and which he defined by reference to two figures in Martini-Chemnitz, "Conchylien Cabinet". The species *Mancinella aculeata* Link is listed by Sherborn (1922, p. 50).

According to the International Code, Article 68, (d)—"If a newly established nominal genus contains among its originally included nominal species one possessing the generic name as its specific name . . . as a cited synonym, that *nominal species* is ipso facto the type-species (my italics)". Thus the type-species is not the cited synonym, but the "nominal species originally included" which in the case in question is *Mancinella aculeata* Link. The type of this nominal species must be the specimen figured in Martini-Chemnitz, 3, pl. 101, figures 967 and 968, which is clearly identifiable as *Mancinella mancinella* auct. Thus, while I agree that *Mancinella mancinella* Linné should be rejected as suggested, I would suggest that the correct type-species for *Mancinella* Link is *M. aculeata* Link, 1807, which is identical with and has priority over *M. gemmulata* Lamarck. Since neither name has been used widely, the adoption of *aculeata* Link would not upset current usage.

2. I am in full agreement with Dr. Keen's suggestions regarding *Chicoreus* Montfort, which would be in conformity with current usage in Australia.

3. I have no comments to make on the matter concerning the name *Polyplex*.

4. In regard to *Thalessa* H. & A. Adams, I agree with the need to distinguish between *Murex hippocastanum* Linné and *M. hippocastanum* auct., and it seems clear that *Purpura aculeata* Deshayes is an available substitute. There is however the possibility that, if *aculeata* Link be accepted as the type-species of *Mancinella*, then *aculeata* Deshayes would be preoccupied in *Mancinella* should any subsequent worker regard *Mancinella* and *Thalessa* as synonyms.

However, the question arises as to whether it is desirable to resurrect the genus *Thalessa*, which seems to have been little used, was overlooked by Thiele and referred to the synonymy of two other genera by Wenz, when the name *Menathais* Iredale is available, with type-species *pica* Blainville (for which *tuberosa* Röding is considered an earlier name). *Menathais* has been used by a number of Australian workers during recent years (Allan, 1950, p. 144, Cotton, 1965, p. 1, Iredale and McMichael, 1962, p. 74) and it has been used in the identification of shells for a number of other scientists and shell collectors throughout Australia. It might therefore be a better solution to confirm *Murex hippocastanum* Linné as the type-species of *Thalessa*, and let the name disappear in the synonymy of *Volema*. Alternatively, both *Thalessa* H. & A. Adams and *Murex hippocastanum* Linné should be placed on the appropriate Index of Rejected Names.

5. In regard to *Kalydon* and *Xymene*, I fully support Dr. Keen's proposals which will be in conformity with current usage.

6. In regard to *Tolema* Iredale, I cannot support Dr. Keen's suggestion that the species *Purpura sertata* Hedley, 1903, should be confirmed as type-species. When Iredale created the genus *Tolema* he did so in the belief that the adult shell figured by him was worthy of generic separation. It is an accepted axiom that the type of a genus is in fact a species of animal, not a name, and it can generally be argued that when an author founds a genus on a clearly recognizable species, then that species ought to be regarded as the type, even though it was misidentified (see for example, Mayr, Linsley and Usinger, 1953, pp. 269-270). The correct way to bring this about is by application to the International Commission, and Laseron (1955) did not do this. Instead he took unilateral action and renamed the misidentified type-species of *Tolema* as *Tolema australis* Laseron, thus retaining the generic name *Tolema* for its accepted usage. For the group of species to which the true *Purpura sertata* Hedley apparently belongs, Laseron proposed *Liniaxis* with a new species *L. elongata* Laseron as type-species. Most Australian workers have adopted *Tolema* in the sense of Iredale and Laseron, and have used *Liniaxis* for the *elongata*-*sertata* series (e.g. Macpherson and Gabriel, 1962, pp. 182-183, Allan, 1950, p. 242, Iredale and McMichael, 1962, pp. 72-73) and a number of overseas workers have also used *Tolema* in the same way (e.g. Wenz, 1938, p. 1132, Kira, 1961, pp. 64-65). However, if Dr. Keen's proposal is adopted then *Tolema* may have to be applied to the shells now known as *Liniaxis*. There does not seem to be any sense in taking action under the plenary powers which would make *Tolema* represent a group different from that which its author intended and different from that for which it has been used by a number of recent authors. Such action becomes even less acceptable when it involves the replacement of the generic name *Liniaxis* which has become accepted at least in Australia.

The fact that *Tolema* (if continued in its present usage) would have to compete with the names *Mipus* Gregorio and *Babelomurex* Coen is beside the point. Neither are *nomina oblita* and consequently the three names are available for selection on priority grounds by any author who regards them as representing the same taxon.

I therefore request that the type-species of *Tolema* Iredale, be determined as *Tolema australis* Laseron, the first available name for *Tolema* "*sertata*" of Iredale, not *Purpura sertata* Hedley.

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COMMENTS ON APPLICATION TO VALIDATE *XIPHIAS PLATYPTERUS* SHAW & NODDER, 1792, FOR THE INDIAN OCEAN SAILFISH.

Z.N.(S.) 1657

(see volume 21, pages 444-446)

By Henning Lemche (*Universitetets zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*)

The proposals relating to the name *gladius* Bloch (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 21 : 444-446) do not appear easily acceptable to zoologists interested in stability in nomenclature. To me, it seems much the simpler to restrict the name *gladius* Bloch so as to be valid only for the Pacific species.

Is there any reason given by the applicant but not to be deduced from his application, why he does not use his right to serve as a "first reviser" through stating that he selects the specimen in the British Museum as the lectotype. Then, the name *gladius* Bloch becomes unequivocal, and I understand that it is this name that Mr. Whitehead wishes to replace by the forgotten name *platypterus* Shaw & Nodder.

May I suggest, therefore, that the application is returned to Mr. Whitehead with the suggestion that he either withdraws it entirely and uses his right to serve as a first reviser in such a manner as to preserve the name *gladius* Bloch now in use, or supplies the Commission with further information on his reason for not doing so.

REPLY TO COMMENTS BY HENNING LEMCHE

By P. J. P. Whitehead (*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

Dr. Lemche's objection to resurrection of *Xiphias platypterus* Shaw & Nodder, 1792, for the Indian Ocean sailfish is merely personal preference for the conservation of *Istiophorus gladius* (Bloch); it fails to undermine the reasons given for preferring the former name, and advances as reasons only simplicity and easier acceptability. Revision and type designation are only the means towards effecting Dr. Lemche's preference, not reasons for doing so, and are thus irrelevant to the issue.

The question centres plainly round the concept of "stability". My application gave reason why purely verbal stability (retention of the name *gladius*) should be subordinated in favour of nomenclatorial stability (provision of unassailable basis on which species was first described).

To achieve the former (verbal stability), several rather arbitrary steps must be taken. Much of Bloch's description of *Scomber gladius*, and most of his figure, must be discounted. The fact that a well-known specimen had been described and figured accurately must be passed over in favour of designating it neotype of a species so inaccurately described that specimen and figure are sometimes in flat contradiction. This is perhaps not unexpected since the author of *Scomber gladius* had never examined what would now become the type.

To achieve the latter (nomenclatorial stability), only a single controversial step is required (resurrection of a *nomen oblitum*). The description and type agree, and the name accords with all the provisions of the Code except Article 23(b).

For simplicity, the latter course is quite plainly superior to the former.

For easier acceptability, it can be pointed out that Article 23(b), without which the present application would be unnecessary, has been perhaps more heavily attacked than any other article in the Code (for example by Bradley, 1962, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, 19 (6) : 345-346; Smith, 1962, *ibid.*, 19 (6) : 346-348; Holthuis, 1963, *ibid.*, 19 (6) : 348-349; Vockeroth, 1963, *ibid.*, 20 (1) : 79-80; Sabrosky, 1963, *ibid.*, 20 (1) : 79-80).

Name changes caused by systematic procedure (through lumping or splitting) are accepted and assimilated to the extent of their objective (ultimately biological) validity. Verbal convenience is not one of the parameters involved. Name changes caused by nomenclatorial procedure, however, may rest solely on grounds of priority, in which case, all else being equal, convenience, acceptability and the interests of general usage

must be considered. But, in the present case, the choice involves not merely priority, but also comparison between the objective validity of two names *as indications of the species*.

In this sense, there can be little doubt that *Xiphias platypterus* Shaw & Nodder is superior. This fact outweighs any temporary inconvenience caused by a name change. Other name changes may well follow revision of the several nominal Indo-Pacific species of *Istiophorus*, perhaps resulting in the recognition of a single species. That species should be based on an accurate description and type specimen, both of which pertain to *Xiphias platypterus* Shaw & Nodder; neither of which pertain to *Scomber gladius* Bloch.

My application is, therefore, not withdrawn.

FURTHER COMMENTS BY HENNING LEMCHE

Z.N.(S.) 1657

Mr. Whitehead seems to have slightly misunderstood my attitude in the case of *Scomber gladius*, maybe because he may not have realised that I have no personal preference but that as a Commissioner I will have to vote against his application as the reasons for adopting it do not appear sufficiently strong to me.

I have never asked Mr. Whitehead to establish a neotype for *Scomber gladius*, but I have asked for the reasons why Mr. Whitehead has not himself clarified the issue simply by selecting the specimen in the British Museum as the lectotype. Such a procedure would make that name unambiguous, and clarifications of this sort are commonplace in taxonomy.

The introduction in the Rules of the completely new principle advocated by Mr. Whitehead of nomenclatorial (sic!) stability versus a verbal one would probably be most disturbing. It has never been practice to consider the name used in the better description as thereby being the one to be preserved even against general usage.

On the other hand, if the specialists concerned do support Mr. Whitehead's proposal to the exclusion of the one mentioned by me, I would imagine that my attitude would become influenced.

The misinterpretations of Article 23(b) which form the basis of many protests against its application do not need to be discussed here, as they may soon be officially treated in some manner.

REPLY TO HENNING LEMCHE'S COMMENT

By P. J. Whitehead

The three points in Commissioner Henning Lemche's comment can be briefly answered.

1. *Lectotype designation*: the British Museum Banksian sailfish, undoubted holotype of *Xiphias platypterus* Shaw & Nodder, could be designated *neotype*, not *lectotype*. The Code clearly indicates that a *lectotype* be chosen only from syntypical material. The specimen is not one examined by Bloch. *Lectotype* designation might be made under the Plenary Powers, but the designation of this specimen as type of *Scomber gladius* Bloch would be most improper because,

- (a) Bloch's description (text) has been almost universally condemned since Günther (1868, *Cat. Fish. Brit. Mus.*, 2 : 513),
- (b) but authors have accepted Bloch's figure (albeit with misgivings since it shows a "generic hybrid" between the swordfish, *Xiphias gladius* L., and a species of sailfish, *Istiophorus*),
- (c) however, *Scomber gladius* Bloch has been unequivocally restricted to an *Atlantic* species by Whitley (1955, *Austral. Mus. Mag.*, 11 (12) : 382) (on Bloch's figure only—see my reply to Prof. Robin's comment).

Bloch cites but criticises Broussonet's description of the Banksian specimen.

Since Broussonet's description is fair, it must be presumed that Bloch's material (or at least concept of the species) differed sufficiently from the specimen which Commissioner Lemche now suggests as type, for Bloch to comment.

2. *Usage and acceptability*: Prof. Robins and other scombroid specialists favour recognition of a single Indo-W. Pacific species of sailfish. In Japanese waters the name *I. orientalis* (Temm. & Schleg.) has hitherto been consistently applied; the senior synonym to replace it will be immaterial since either of the two in question will temporarily upset popular literature. In the Indian Ocean, the name "*gladius*" has been generally used. But all scombroid specialists who have made their opinion known have been in favour of resurrecting the name "*platypterus*", and a number of other ichthyologists have concurred.

3. *Nomenclatural stability*: in many cases, the merit of a particular name over another is decided solely on the grounds of priority of publication. In the present case, however, the issue is not priority, but priority *versus* conservation. This results from Article 23(b), the prior claim of *platypterus* requiring support from other factors. The chief of these is the concept to which the names "*platypterus*" and "*gladius*" were first attached. A ruling in favour of the name "*gladius*" will render the concept to which it was attached so altered that the author would neither recognise it, nor (apparently) accept the type specimen provided for him.

However, a ruling in favour of the name "*platypterus*" would preserve the original author's concept (i.e. description and type specimen), and such an action seems to embody a more fundamental degree of stability than the arbitrary retention of an extremely dubious name. It is in this sense that a purely verbal stability was contrasted with a nomenclatural stability. The necessity for this is not new; it is inherent in Article 23(b) in which the basic Law of Priority is placed in opposition to another principle (i.e. conservation).

By C. R. Robins (*Institute of Marine Science, University of Miami, U.S.A.*)

Although the writer supports Dr. Whitehead's principal position he wishes to clarify several points.

1. The sailfishes, *Istiophorus*, have never been subjected to systematic review and their taxonomy is definitely unsettled. Most workers who have concerned themselves with the problem have concluded that there is but one species in the Atlantic Ocean though admittedly few specimens have been recorded from the African sector of the Atlantic (and these unavailable for study). To this species most now apply the name *Istiophorus albicans* Latreille, 1824 (*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat.*, Paris, ed. 1, vol. 24: 104) (latinization of makaira blanchâtre of Bosc in turn based on Marcgrav's Guebucu). Modern use of this stems from Whitley, 1931 (*Rec. Austral. Mus.*, vol. 20, no. 1: 16-17) who in turn was followed by Fowler (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philadelphia*, 1941, vol. 93: 84-85; *Monogr. Acad. nat. Sci. Philadelphia*, 1945, no. 7: 290-291). The eastern part of the Pacific ocean also seems to have one species of *Istiophorus* whose features differ somewhat from *albicans*. To this species the name *I. greyi* has been regularly applied; *I. orientalis* Temminck and Schlegel, 1842 has been used less often, especially in recent years. Least is known about the sailfishes of the vast Indo-Pacific region. As noted by Mr. Whitehead, recent reports have favoured the recognition of one species in that region and the name *I. gladius* (Bloch) has often been used, especially recently. To this correspondent the sailfish of the Indo-West Pacific differs from that of the Atlantic but no comment is offered on the distinction of *gladius* and *greyi*. Other later names are available but they are not pertinent to this discussion.

2. *Scomber gladius* Bloch is, as noted by Whitehead, based on references to sailfishes from the Indian and the Atlantic oceans (Broussonet and Marcgrav, respectively) and hence on two species. What Mr. Whitehead has not noted is that Goode, 1882 (*Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.*, vol. 4 [1881]: 424-425), separated the Atlantic and Indian ocean sailfishes applying to the latter the name *Istiophorus gladius*. He particularly discusses this restriction on page 426 (erroneously considering Broussonet to be the author of *gladius*) stating (page 426 that *gladius* was based largely on a stuffed speci-

men sent to the British Museum "from the Indian Ocean . . . where it still remains in the collections. . . ." Possibly this is the same specimen on which *platypterus* is based. The late John K. Howard in a manuscript now in press discusses this restriction and both he and the present correspondent agree that Goode's action constituted a valid restriction of the name by a revisor. Whitley apparently was unaware of Goode's action when he restricted (*Austral. Mus. Mag.*, 1955, vol. 11, no. 12 : 382) the use of *I. gladius* to the Atlantic species as based on "a drawing by the Dutch Soldier Prince Maurice of Nassau-Siegen (1604-1697) who painted fishes from eastern Brazil. . . ." Whitley's action is deemed improper in the light of Goode's much earlier action. Goode's action predated Jordan's (1917) designation of *Scomber gladius* as the type-species of *Istiophorus*.

3. Shaw and Nodder, in their description of *Xiphias platypterus*, include Marcgrav's Guebucu adding the statement "It was first described by Marcgrav, in his history of Brasil. . . ." The description therefore is composite even though the Indian-ocean specimen and its illustration is clearly the main basis for their account.

4. The *nomen oblitum* question is one to be debated seriously and should not be supported indirectly by the application in question. This correspondent particularly does not wish to sanction this rule as it is currently written.

With this as background, this correspondent offers the following suggestions:

- (1) That *Xiphias platypterus* be accepted as applying only to the sailfish of the Indian Ocean represented by the type specimen BMNH 1964.7.2.1 in the British Museum (Natural History).
- (2) Inasmuch as the status of the species of *Istiophorus* is unsettled and inasmuch as no one name including *gladius* has been used consistently and in major works for any sailfish of the Indo-West Pacific, that proposal (3) of Whitehead (page 446) placing the specific name *platypterus* Shaw and Nodder, 1792, as published in the binomen *Xiphias platypterus* on the official List of Specific Names in Zoology, should be accepted. This will support the earliest name and will not upset any well-established name.
- (3) Inasmuch as *Istiophorus gladius* (Bloch) as restricted by Goode (1882) is a junior synonym of *platypterus*, there is no need to reject it officially. Thus *gladius* will be available if the sailfish problem turns out to be more complex than now believed. Indeed, if Goode's action is taken to include selection of a type specimen, *gladius* and *platypterus* may prove to be based on the same stuffed sailfish.
- (4) Proposals (1) and (2) of Whitehead, regarding the type species of *Istiophorus* are unnecessary and do not need attention since the type species remains the same and even in the unlikely event that *gladius* be used for a second, unexpected, species of Indian Ocean sailfish, there can be no question that the two will be congeneric.

Most of the points reviewed here were discussed with Col. John K. Howard. We were in agreement and had in mind preparing a joint statement to the International Commission. Col. Howard's death prevents such a joint statement.

REPLY TO PROF. ROBINS' COMMENT

By P. J. P. Whitehead (*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

Professor Robins' letter in support of my application to validate *Xiphias platypterus* Shaw & Nodder, 1792 for the Indian Ocean sailfish calls for a comment on the systematic procedure of Goode (1882, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.*, 4 : 424-425) in dealing with the name "*gladius*".

Professor Robins argues that Goode restricted *Istiophorus gladius* (Bloch) to an Indian Ocean species, whereas it had originally been based on Atlantic as well as Indian Ocean records. However, a much more cogent argument can be advanced to show that Goode did not so restrict Bloch's name. This has an important bearing on the Atlantic species of sailfish.

First it must be acknowledged that Goode accepted Broussonet's authorship of the name *Scomber gladius*. Thus, he cites the species as "9. *Histiophorus gladius* (Broussonet) Lacépède", with "*Scomber gladius*, Broussonet, Mem. Acad. Sci. 1786, p. 454, pl. X" as the first reference in the synonymy. Following the synonymy he notes that the species was "described first by Broussonet", and again (p. 426) that "From this specimen [i.e. the British Museum type] M. Broussonet prepared a description, giving it the name *Scomber gladius*. . . ." Goode's citation of Lacépède as author (in part) does not mean that Lacépède cites for the first time an MS name attributable to Broussonet; Lacépède (1802, *Hist. Nat. Poiss.*, 3 : 375) mentions Broussonet but associates no binomen with this reference. Lacépède himself used the binomen *Istiophorus gladiifer*, not *Istiophorus gladius* as Goode mis-quotes.

Second, far from unequivocally restricting *Scomber gladius* Bloch to an Indian Ocean species, Goode (pp. 423-424) cites Bloch's figure (but not description) in the synonymy of both an Indian Ocean and a United States species. It is important to note that Goode makes no further reference to Bloch, and no reference anywhere to Bloch's description.

Clearly then, it was the Indian Ocean "*Scomber gladius* Broussonet" which Goode "restricted" to an Indian Ocean species; not only had he no cause to restrict *Scomber gladius* Bloch, but patently he did not do so. Thus Goode's action cannot in itself serve to render *Scomber gladius* Bloch a junior synonym of *Xiphias platypterus* Shaw & Nodder. The first true restriction of *Scomber gladius* Bloch was that of Whitley (1955, *Austral. Mus. Mag.*, 11 (12) : 382). This was based on Bloch's figure, Bloch's description being considered an amalgam of Atlantic and Indian Ocean species. Whitley identifies the figure as based on a drawing by Prince Maurice of Nassau-Siegen, who painted fishes from Eastern Brazil, and therefore Whitley unequivocally restricts the name to an Atlantic species.

If the name *Scomber gladius* Bloch is to be retained (and not regarded as a *nomen dubium*), and if restrictions on the meaning of such doubtful names are to be accepted, then *Istiophorus gladius* (Bloch) must be given priority over *I. albicans* (Latreille), 1824 for the single Atlantic species recognised by Professor Robins.

In the light of the argument set out here, paragraphs (1) and (2), and suggestions (3) and (4) of Professor Robins' letter require re-appraisal and perhaps re-statement, particularly in the search for the correct name for the Atlantic species of sailfish. The points raised by Professor Robins do not, however, invalidate the original argument set out in my application, nor the four proposals on which the Commission's ruling was sought.

By F. Williams (Guinean Trawling Survey, Lagos, Nigeria)

From 1951-62 I worked at the East African Marine Fisheries Organisation, Zanzibar. I was concerned from 1958-62 with the biology of, and the sport fishery for, the Indian Ocean Sailfish, off the East African coast. In my review of the East African scombroid fishes presented to the Marine Biology Association, Mandapam Camp Symposium in 1962 I noted that the commonly accepted name *Istiophorus gladius* (Broussonet) could not stand, as although the specimen is in the British Museum (Natural History), Broussonet did not give the fish a scientific name (no Latin binomen). Some years ago I examined the B.M.(N.H.) specimen of sailfish collected by Banks and was in no doubt that it represented the Indian Ocean sailfish. However, I did not then carry out further investigation to determine the correct binomen for the fish. I have provisionally used the name *Istiophorus gladius* Bloch 1793 with great caution pending future clarification.

Certainly I think this clarification has now been made by Mr. Whitehead and I consider a strong case, which I strongly support, has been outlined for the validation of the *nomen oblitum* *Xiphias platypterus* for the Indian Ocean sailfish. Several workers, including myself, are currently working on the biology of the Indian Ocean sailfish and it will be of great practical importance to have at long last a valid scientific name for the fish.

By Th. Monod (*Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, 57, Rue Cuvier, Paris 5*)

Ayant pris connaissance de la proposition du Mr. P. J. P. Whitehead (B.Z.N., 21, 6, Dec. 1964, p. 444-446), je désire vous signaler que j'approuve et appuie cette proposition.

L'exposé de l'auteur est très clair: il en ressort que le nom spécifique de *platypterus* (*Xiphias platypterus* Shaw & Nodder, 1792) doit se voir substitué à *gladius* (*Scomber gladius* Bloch, 1793). D'autre part "*Xiphias platypterus*" semble bien devoir devenir le type du genre *Istiophorus* Lacépède 1801, et remplacer à cet égard le "*Scomber gladius*" de Bloch 1^o auquel ne correspond aucun spécimen authentifié et 2^o dont la diagnose (et la figure) ne permettent même pas (*fide* Whitehead) de préciser l'appartenance générique (*Xiphias* ou *Istiophorus*?)

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED REJECTION OF HÜBNER'S
ERSTE ZUTRÄGE, 1808. Z.N.(S.) 1611
 (see volume 21, pages 58-80)

The following passage is the "Summary and Conclusions" from a full comment on this case published by Dr. E. Berio (*Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova, Italy*) in *Mem. Soc. ent. Ital.*, 43 : 129-144).

During his fertile activity as a describer of species, J. Hübner prepared the drawings of thousands of Lepidoptera and arranged them in about 2435 engraved plates painted by hand. They were intended for separate volumes of different works; however, they were printed and sold in batches differing in the number of included plates and in their destination, according to the number that it was possible to print.

The fascicles of text relating to these plates were irregularly distributed, before, during or after the distribution of the corresponding plates. The sale of the plates was not, however, affected by the irregular appearance of the text, because on each plate and for each illustration, the author printed the generic and specific name and usually other taxonomic names useful for giving to the plates their own value independently from the text.

Thirty-five plates are to be excepted: they appeared between 1808 and 1813, had no names at all and contained the illustrations of 75 species not taxonomically arranged and bearing only consecutive numbers. The text for these 35 plates was only published in 1818.¹ It is certain that Hübner did not want to keep as a secret the names of those 75 species until the appearance of the text: this is demonstrated indeed by the citation of some of those names (with reference to those 35 plates) already in the fascicles of the *Verzeichniss* published in 1816.

So it is impossible that Hübner published for more than five years some figures of Lepidoptera without names.

We know that in 1808, at the beginning of the publication of such plates, he printed at least three copies of a fascicle containing a list of 75 binomials with numbers referring to the 75 species which were subsequently figured in the 35 plates. This may easily be verified by comparing the specific names contained in the text of 1808 with those of the 1818 text.

It is immediately evident that the *Erste Zuträge* was sold or presented to the probable purchasers of the plates during their gradual publication. We must therefore deduce that at least as many copies of the *Erste Zuträge* were printed, as there were copies of the plates which were sold later on. It is also to be inferred that the author sold, or more probably presented, the *Erste Zuträge* to those who had purchased the plates without it or without receiving it with the first group of purchased plates. We must conclude that the small fascicle printed with the title *Erste Zuträge* and announcing the intention of publishing the plates (and of giving meanwhile provisional names to the species to be illustrated later on) was really published.

There are several strange aspects related to the printing of the *Erste Zuträge*. The 107 plates of the *Zuträge* differed from the others; the small fascicle was incomplete and suddenly stopped, notwithstanding the promise of continuation. Some of the specific names of the *Erste Zuträge* differed from those of the text of 1818. All the generic names were changed in the later work. The great rarity of the copies of the fascicle. All these peculiarities are neither proof nor an indication that the small fascicle was never distributed. On the contrary, they have an easy explanation in the historical and bibliographical analysis which has been fully dealt with in my paper and here is now briefly summarized.

The *Erste Zuträge* was compiled with the purpose of announcing the publication of plates containing the illustrations of new taxa that Hübner had received after recently becoming acquainted with collectors from South America. At first, Hübner

¹ We are concerned here with only the 26 plates, illustrating the 75 species which were named in the *Erste Zuträge*. Further, all 172 plates of the *Zuträge* were without names. [Editor]

had planned a contemporary publication of plates and text, but immediately after having printed and distributed the first fascicle of the text, Hübner did not continue it and was only interested in the plates, that probably were more easily sold. Hübner needed to sell them, as his life, after the end of 1700, was not supported by a rich income and his spare money had gone after the trouble provoked by the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars. He had a wife and a daughter and his work as a textile designer certainly did not provide a luxurious life.²

Meanwhile Hübner's new systematic ideas born in 1806 and expressed in the *Tentamen*—on which also the *Erste Zuträge* was based—were gradually changing. He went on preparing the plates in the same order as he had announced in the *Erste Zuträge* (as he felt compelled to do so for the benefit of those who had received the latter), but he avoided putting names on the plates in order to preserve the possibility of a further systematic change (influencing the generic names) and kept the references to the *Erste Zuträge* only by numbers.

When the buyers had the *Erste Zuträge*, they kept it together with the plates, as the only means of knowing the name of each species. They waited for the continuation even when they saw on the sale lists that the author announced that the text would be published later on. It was impossible for them to know that Hübner would not go on with the text already begun, but would prepare a different one.

When the first volume of plates came to its end, Hübner wrote the new text with the title *Zuträge*, etc., and distributed it. Competent people thought that for this reason the *Erste Zuträge* had no more value and threw it away, attaching to the plates the new text. Some had purchased the plates without a great interest and so kept both texts without further enquiring.

In this way a copy went to the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Milan, where nobody was interested in Lepidoptera during the eighteenth century; a copy remained in Friedländer & Sohn's hands, who had sold a complete set of text and plates; a copy—perhaps preserved by someone endowed with an unusual bibliographical mentality—was left in Vienna, bound with the *Zuträge*. The copy preserved in Berlin arrived perhaps with Hübner's papers, as the author surely kept at least one copy in order to keep the illustrations to the same arrangement, but perhaps it was Herrich-Schaeffer's personal copy. I feel sure that other copies may have been lost chiefly in Germany during World War II, and that others may still exist in private or public libraries. Together with the three copies that are known, they prove with absolute certainty that the *Erste Zuträge* was published and must be declared as such by the Commission in order to stop for ever the questions on its evident availability for nomenclatorial purposes. I have, furthermore, explained here the indirect proof which is not at all impaired by Dr. Nye's arguments, which are not univocal and therefore cannot support a contrary opinion.

² These are the authors who reported information on Hübner's life: Geyer (Thon: *Archiv*. 1: 28), Freyer (*Ent. Ztg. Stettin* 22: 297), Ferd (*Int. ent. Ztg.* 10: 125), Hemming (*Hübner* 1: 3).

MEMORANDUM ON PROPOSAL TO VALIDATE *CACATUA*
submitted by the Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature of the
International Ornithological Congress. Z.N.(S.) 1647

The Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature of the International Ornithological Congress (hereafter referred to as S.C.O.N.) opposes the application to use the plenary power to credit Brisson (1760) with authorship of the generic name *Cacatua*. For reasons discussed below, the S.C.O.N. believes that it would create an unnecessary precedent, highly disturbing to nomenclatural stability, to attribute generic status, with authorship in Brisson, to a name that was not a genus in his "Ornithologie"—as a device to achieve priority.

This would not only require suspension of the provisions of the Code, but would be contrary to repeated decisions by the Commission on Brissonian names and to the most authoritative usage prior to the Règles (Cf. Opinion 37, 1911, *Smiths. Publ.* 2013, pp. 125-137; supplemented by Direction 105, 1963, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, vol. 20, pp. 343-344; see full discussion J. A. Allen, 1910, *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 28).

Substitute Proposal

To settle the current conflict in usage, the S.C.O.N. submits, instead, this proposal (which will involve no exceptions to previous Brissonian rulings)—the validation of *Cacatua Vieillot*, 1817, as a *nomen conservandum*.¹

Outline of the Situation

"*Cacatua*" of Brisson. The nomenclature of Brisson is discussed in detail in an authoritative article by Commissioner Allen (1910) mentioned above, which gave the background for the Opinion 37 of 1911, written by him for the Commission, establishing that only the 115 genera considered and listed as such by Brisson himself have any nomenclatural standing under his authorship. Direction 105, 1963, merely implemented and clarified this long established and correct decision. Admittedly "*Cacatua*" is not one of the 115 genera of Brisson. It is one of a number of specific substantives included by Brisson in his genus *Psittacus*. There are dozens of other such Latin substantives whose first post-1758 appearance was in the "Ornithologie". These have the same "Brissonian" status as "*Cacatua*", but nobody today credits them to Brisson. Were such names to be given Brissonian status as of 1760, a major and useless revolution in ornithological nomenclature would result,

¹ The S.C.O.N. has been informed that this proposal is fully acceptable to the proponents of the original application [Z.N.(S.) 1647] to validate *Cacatua* as a Brissonian name. The supporting arguments here presented do not purport to represent the views of such original applicants, for this memorandum was independently prepared by the S.C.O.N.

Since the preparation of this paper—a draft of which was sent to Australia—the S.C.O.N. has been informed by the Convener of the Royal Australasian Ornithologists Union's Checklist Committee that the committee voted in favor of the proposal to adopt *Cacatua Vieillot*—as here recommended.

involving changes of authorship, changes and transfers of names, and changes of applicability through alteration of generic type-species.

Brisson's great multi-volume "Ornithologie" was written in parallel columns of French and Latin. The "Ornithologie" is in no sense a binominal work. Like many early zoologists, Brisson recognized genera. His genera Brisson did not leave in doubt, for he named them in Latin and French calling them expressly "genus" and "genre", designating and numbering them as such in the introductory "Tabula Synoptica", in the text, and in the volume indexes. There were 115 such genera, and they are the accepted valid current names (where not junior synonyms or homonyms of Linnaean 1758 names).²

In naming species, Brisson did not use the 1758 Linnaean method. Brisson's system (though not binominal) was plain and internally consistent—he simply translated or adapted into Latin the French vernacular name listed by him for the species. If the French specific name consisted of one word, Brisson's Latin name was mononominal; if the French specific name consisted of two, three, or four words, the Latin name was polynominal. Similarly, whether the generic name was included in the Latin name of the species depended on whether or not the French vernacular name included the French generic name. As a consequence, in a large proportion of cases the name of a species, even when polynominal, did not include the name of the genus in which Brisson placed it. But Brisson left no doubt as to generic allocation, for the included species were listed under their genus in sequence, with Arabic numbers, the numbers starting anew with each genus. The consistency of Brisson's translating system led him to use the same substantive (with modifiers) for species which he placed in different genera. For example, because the French called many red birds "Cardinal", he used the Latin "Cardinalis", with modifying adjectives, in at least three of his genera (*Passer*, *Tangara*, and *Coccothraustes*); similarly, although he recognized a genus for the thrushes called *Turdus* ("Grive" in French), he also named a species in his very different genus *Tringa*, "Turdus aquaticus" because the French vernacular name was "Grive d'eau".

In his parrot genus *Psittacus* (genre "Perroquet" in French), he used a variety of Latin substantives depending *solely* on French vernacular usage. Thus those birds known in French as "Are", he designated in Latin "Ara"; the French "Kakatoès" he called "Cacatua"; the French "Perruche" (a then vernacular for a female parrot) he called "Psittaca" (feminine of *Psittacus*); the French "Lorie" became "Lorius", the French "Perruche petite", "Psittacula". Scattered throughout were birds with the French substantive "Perroquet", and these were the only species which he called by the Latin name "Psittacus" (the generic name of the entire group). The Latin substantive adopted thus depended, not on Brisson's views of relationship, but on conformity with French vernacular usage.

² Under the Règles, Opinion 37 recognized as available Brisson's 115 genera on the theory that Brisson was a "binary", although not binominal, author. Under the Code different language is used, but the same result follows because of the publication of these genera in the index (see Art. 11(c) (ii)), and also because a previously made decision of the Commission as to a particular work remains effective (Art. 86(a)).

Brisson's generic names were validated under the Plenary Powers in Direction 16, 1955. See *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, 19: 9, 1962, [Editor]

The number of Brissonian Latin substantive names is very great. Many of them (as was true of many of his generic names) had long been in the literature published in Latin before Linnaeus, or were probably used by the learned. In later binominal works most, possibly all, of these substantives were introduced as true generic names by subsequent authors, sometimes "ex Brisson", sometimes with a rather different application.

Such well-known generic bird names (to mention only a very few) as *Fregata*, *Egretta*, *Ara*, *Psittacula*, *Turtur*, *Cardinalis* had their first post-1758 publication as substantives (not as genera) in Brisson's "Ornithologie"—yet, though in current use, no modern ornithological work credits them to Brisson. Their status as "Brissonian" is exactly the same as that of "Cacatua", although in some cases (e.g. *Turtur*, *Psittacula*, *Cardinalis*) their current application is different from that which would be required if Brisson were to be regarded as author. There are a number of other Brissonian substantives, formerly widely used as generic names under later binominal authorship, which were superseded (from twenty to fifty years ago) with the application of the rule of priority under the Règles. Authoritative ornithological literature long before the Règles recognized that such generic names could not be credited to Brisson, 1760, for they were not genera in Brisson. In effect to invite applications for their restoration, through the device of crediting "Cacatua" to Brisson 1760, would be the greatest disservice to nomenclatural stability.

Cacatua of Vieillot. The first valid generic usage of *Cacatua* was by Vieillot, admittedly credited by him to Brisson, 1817 (*Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* 17 : 6). Although some nineteenth century authors credited the name to Brisson (especially in the period before there was crystallization and general consensus on nomenclatural principles), by the latter nineteenth century, the nomenclaturally more authoritative works credited Vieillot (rather than Brisson) with authorship of the genus *Cacatua* (e.g. Gray, 1870, "Handlist of Genera and Species of Birds"; Meyer and Wigglesworth, 1898, "Birds of the Celebes"; Waterhouse, 1899, "Index Generum Avium"; Salvadori, 1901, "Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum", vol. 20 (Psittacidae); Sharpe, 1901, "Handlist of Genera and Species of Birds"; Sherborn, 1902, "Index Animalium 1758-1800").

After the general acceptance of the Règles, enunciating the principle of strict priority (and disregarding such factors as correct classical construction, appropriateness, and the original describer's preference), it became evident that Vieillot's name was not the earliest, although the availability of the others was questioned for lack of adequate diagnoses.³ Ultimately, under Opinion 39 of 1912, dealing with Cuvier's "Leçons d'Anat Comp.", 1800, *Kakatoe* of Cuvier appeared to be the earliest available (see discussion below). Nevertheless a number of authors, especially those writing on the birds of the

³ As pointed out in the application, Z.N.(S.) 1647, other names (subsequent to *Kakatoe* Cuvier 1800 and before *Cacatua* Vieillot 1817) had appeared in the literature: *Cacatoës* Duméril 1806, *Catacus* Rafinesque 1815, and *Phytolophus* Vieillot 1816. All three names have been attacked as objectionable, and, so far as we know, they have not been used in literature of the past fifty years, except for *Cacatoës* Duméril, which was briefly favored by Mathews and a number of others during the first quarter of this century, until it became known that the earlier *Kakatoe* Cuvier had been declared available.

Papuan area, continued to use *Cacatua*, taking the view that *Kakatoe* was a *nomen nudum* and that earlier usage should prevail (apparently despite Commission Opinions 39 and 37; see Mayr, 1937, *Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 947 : 6).

The extensive use of *Cacatua* has continued to date. Indeed the name has gained recently, for (as mentioned in the application) several influential Australian ornithologists, who had formerly employed *Kakatoe*, have since 1962 switched over to *Cacatua*. This is important, as the genus is essentially a group of the Papuan and Australian areas and the Australians, in the past, were the chief supporters of *Kakatoe*. Moreover a number of widely used works (some of them popular, but still important) use *Cacatua* (Mayr, 1941, "List of New Guinea Birds"; Delacour and Mayr, 1946, "Birds of Malaysia"; Delacour, 1947, "Birds of the Philippines"; Gilliard, 1958, "Living Birds of the World"; Austin, 1961, "Birds of the World").

Kakatoe of Cuvier. The generic name *Kakatoe* appears in table 2 of the tables classifying the entire animal kingdom (down to genera) in Cuvier's 1800 "Leçons d'Anatomie Comparée," at the end of vol. 1. In these tables the Latin generic names are accompanied by French equivalents, but by no diagnoses. Many zoologists regarded these names as *nomina nuda* in Cuvier (see Sherborn, 1902, "Index Animalium"). However in 1912 the International Commission ruled unanimously in Opinion 39 (Smiths. Publ. no. 2060, p. 91) that the Cuvier generic names in the tables were available (i.e. not *nomina nuda*), where by the accompanying French names they could be identified in the published works listed by Cuvier in the introduction to his Leçons⁴ (and provided they were not junior homonyms or synonyms). As a result of this Opinion, a number of the Cuvier names in the tables (not previously published) have become the current generic names, not only in ornithology but in other fields of zoology.⁵ Mathews in 1917 (*Birds of Australia* 6 : (2) 160-164) clearly explained why under Opinion 39 *Kakatoe* Cuvier became the earliest available name. Consistently thereafter he used that name. The Australian Checklist Committee, which prepared the 1925 "Official Checklist of Birds of Australia," adopted *Kakatoe*. Thereafter, at least until about 1962, it appears to have been used by all Australian authors. J. L. Peters in 1937 adopted *Kakatoe* in "Check-list of Birds of the World," vol. 3. Following Peters a very substantial literature (some of it popular), in addition to the Australian, has adopted that name (e.g. Berlioz, 1950, in Grassé, "Traité de Zoologie,"⁶ 15 : 935 ; Duke

⁴ Whether this would be a sufficient "indication" under the new Code (cf Art. 16(a) (i) and Art. 16 (b) (i)) is unnecessary to decide, for under Art. 86(a) previous Commission decisions remain effective as to the particular work involved. The present proposal avoids any such issue.

⁵ We have not cross-checked all the names in the Cuvier tables to determine how many were new (most were not). However, in addition to *Kakatoe*, in ornithology *Psittacula* Cuvier has become current (apparently used by everyone), and in mammalogy *Pteromys* Cuvier (Old World flying-squirrels) —both based on the tables of the Leçons.

⁶ The conflict of usage is indicated by the fact that in this same volume two other writers used *Cacatua* (without indicating authorship) and one of these writers used both *Cacatua* and *Kakatoe*.

of Bedford, 1954, "Parrots and Parrot-like Birds"; Rand and Rabor, 1962, "Birds of the Philippine Islands: etc." *Fieldiana Zool.* 35 (7) : 331; Thomson *et al.*, 1964, "A New Dictionary of Birds"; Fisher and Peterson, 1964, "The World of Birds").

Solution of the Problem

Whatever may be the technical merits, a current conflict of usage unquestionably exists. This requires action by the International Commission for its solution. The course adopted should be that most likely to achieve universality of usage in the particular case and least likely to have collateral unsettling effects on other current names.

Cacatua of Vieillot was undoubtedly the prevailing name in the literature of at least the second half of the nineteenth and the early twentieth century. *Cacatua* has continued to be used by a substantial number of distinguished ornithologists who reject *Kakatoe* of Cuvier.

The Australian students, who since 1925 have been the chief users of *Kakatoe*, seem now prepared—to judge from recent publications of several of their most influential ornithologists—to accept *Cacatua* if the Commission so rules.⁷ Hence there is reason to believe that if *Cacatua* Vieillot is declared a *nomen conservandum*, as a means of ending a conflict of usage, the decision will meet general acceptance.

On the other hand, use of the plenary power to turn "*Cacatua*" Brisson into a generic name as of 1760 would have broadly unfortunate results: (a) it would tend to undermine stability of other names by encouraging attempts to attribute Brissonian generic authorship, and thus priority, to the numerous other substantives of identical Brissonian status, which have been superseded within the past fifty years; (b) it would tend to defeat the very objective of attaining universality by stimulating very strong and justified objections as a matter of general principle.⁸ For it is clear: (1) that "*Cacatua*" was not regarded as a genus by Brisson; (2) that even before the Règles the nomenclaturally most authoritative literature did not credit *Cacatua* to Brisson;

⁷ See footnote 1 as to Australian vote in favor of *Cacatua* of Vieillot.

⁸ The very fact that the application cites the supposed special case of "*Gallinago* Brisson" as a precedent shows how one exception invites applications for others, and can be self-defeating of a meritorious purpose. Over a generation ago the Commission ruled that *Gallinago* Koch was the valid generic name of the snipe. Later the prior name "*Capella*" of Frenzel was discovered and was adopted by many ornithologists who considered that under the *then* rules the earlier decision no longer applied (as well as those who did not adhere to the International Rules). To settle the conflict the Commission felt that its earlier validation of *Gallinago* should be upheld. But instead of simply ruling that Koch's name was a *nomen conservandum*, it adopted the unnecessary device of creating priority for *Gallinago* by validating it as a genus of Brisson, 1760—which in fact it was not, and which was opposed by ornithological usage and the rationale of Opinion 37. The Brissonian aspect of the decision was strongly attacked (Wetmore, 1958, *Ibis* 100 : 125–127; but cf. Mayr, 1963, *Ibis* 105 : 402–403). Objection to the Brissonian decision caused the questionable nature of Frenzel's "*Capella*" to be disregarded. As a result the intended universality failed of achievement, for two among the works most influential in determining usage declined to accept the Commission's decision: the American Ornithologists' Union's "Check-list of Birds of North America," 1957, and Ripley's "Synopsis of the Birds of India and Pakistan," 1961.

(3) that under the Règles and the Code "Cacatua" has no nomenclatural status as a name of Brisson; and (4) that the Commission has repeatedly ruled that only the 115 true genera of Brisson have nomenclatural status.

The Commission can avoid opening up a Pandora's box of Brissonian problems by simply validating *Cacatua Vieillot*, 1817, as a *nomen conservandum*. Under the Code such action is effective regardless of prior names, known or unknown (Code Art. 23(a) (ii)). If, as seems probable, Australian ornithologists now find *Cacatua* acceptable, such action should terminate the existing conflict of usage.

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is requested:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following generic names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:
 - (a) *Kakatoe* Cuvier, 1800 (*Leçons d'Anatomie Comparée* 1 : tab. 2);
 - (b) *Cacatoës* Duméril, 1806 (*Zoologie Analytique* : 50);
 - (c) *Catacus* Rafinesque, 1815 (*Analyse de Nature* : 64);
 - (d) *Plyctolophus* Vieillot, 1816 (*Analyse* : 26, 70);
- (2) to place the generic name *Cacatua* Vieillot, 1817, based on "Cacatua" Brisson, 1760, *Ornithologie* 4 : 204 = *Psittacus albus* P. L. S. Müller, 1776, *Systema Naturae Suppl.* : 76, no. 50, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;
- (3) to place the specific name *albus* P. L. S. Müller, 1776, *Systema Naturae Suppl.* : 76, no. 50, as published in the binomen *Psittacus albus*, type of the genus *Cacatua* Vieillot, 1817, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;
- (4) to place the generic names suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

*Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature
of the International Ornithological Congress*

- J. P. Dorst, Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France.
 E. Eisenmann, American Museum of Natural History, New York, U.S.A.
 F. Salomonsen, Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark.
 K. H. Voous, Zoologisch Museum, Amsterdam, Netherlands.
 C. Vaurie, American Museum of Natural History, New York, U.S.A.
Chairman.

OPINION 736

FLEXICALYMENE SHIRLEY, 1936 (TRILOBITA): PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES

RULING.—(1) The generic name *Flexicalymene* Shirley, 1936 (gender: feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Calymene caractaci* Salter, 1865, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1679.

(2) The specific name *caractaci* Salter, 1865, as published in the combination *Calymene blumenbachii* var. *caractaci* (type-species of *Flexicalymene* Shirley, 1936) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2083.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1529)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission in March 1962 by Professor H. B. Whittington. Prof. Whittington's application was sent to the printer on 21 May 1962 and was published on 11 April 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 20 : 157–158. The application was supported by Dr. C. J. Stubblefield.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 December 1964 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (64)25 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 20 : 157–158. At the close of the voting period on 1 March 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-two (22), received in the following order: China, Boschma, Mayr, Simpson, Bonnet, do Amaral, Lemche, Riley, Uchida, Miller, Obruchev, Vokes, Jaczewski, Tortonese, Evans, Holthuis, Ride, Binder, Kraus, Mertens, Forest, Alvarado.

Negative votes—two (2): Sabrosky, Brinck.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Hubbs, Munroe.

Commissioners Stoll and Borchsenius returned late affirmative votes. The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Mr. C. W. Sabrosky (17.ii.65): "I vote against this proposal because of my belief that the overburdened Commission and staff should not be bothered with such unnecessary proposals. The situation involves subjective synonymy, and any author who regards *Orimops* as unrecognizable is free to disregard Fisher's (1957) synonymy and to adopt *Flexicalymene* without bothering the Commission."

Dr. Per Brinck (24.ii.65): "I am afraid I cannot accept the details presented by Dr. Whittington as a basis of any action of the Commission. Data as regards *Orimops* are insufficient."

REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

caractaci, *Calymene blumenbachii* var., Salter, 1865, *Mon. Brit. Trilobites*: 96
Flexicalymene Shirley, 1936, *Quart. J. geol. Soc. Lond.* **92** : 395

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (64)25 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 736.

G. OWEN EVANS

Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

W. E. CHINA

Assistant Secretary

London

16 March 1965

OPINION 737

BIRONELLA GRACILIS THEOBALD, 1905 (INSECTA, DIPTERA):
VALIDATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby Ruled that *Bironella gracilis* Theobald, 1905, is not invalidated by its senior secondary homonym *Anopheles gracilis* Donitz, 1902.

(2) The generic name *Bironella* Theobald, 1905 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Bironella gracilis* Theobald, 1905, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1680.

(3) The specific name *gracilis* Theobald, 1905, as published in the binomen *Bironella gracilis* (type-species of *Bironella* Theobald, 1905) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2084.

(4) The specific name *bironelli* Christophers, 1924, as published in the binomen *Anopheles bironelli* (a junior objective synonym of *gracilis*, *Bironella*, Theobald, 1905) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 820.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1244)

The present application was first submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Elizabeth N. Marks, Dr. I. M. Mackerras, Mr. D. J. Lee and Dr. M. O. T. Iyengar in September 1957. The application was sent to the printer on 27 July 1962 and was published on 26 April 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 206–209. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b: *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials. The proposals were supported by Dr. Donald H. Collness, Dr. H. A. Standfast, Dr. A. R. Woodhill, Dr. W. Peters, Dr. P. F. Mattingly, Professor John N. Belkin, Dr. R. Slooff, Dr. J. H. Hitchcock, Dr. J. van den Assem and Prof. Kenneth L. Knight.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 December 1964 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (64)28 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 207. At the close of the voting period on 1 March 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: China, Boschma, Mayr, Simpson, Bonnet, do Amaral, Riley, Uchida, Miller, Obruchev, Vokes, Jaczewski, Tortonese, Ride, Brinck, Binder, Kraus, Mertens, Forest, Alvarado.

Negative votes—four (4): Lemche, Evans, Sabrosky, Holthuis.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Hubbs, Munroe.

Commissioners Stoll and Borchsenius returned late affirmative votes. The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Prof. Ernst Mayr (10.xii.64): "However, I vote against the wording. The arbitrary action of the Editorial Committee to put the words 'after 1960' into Article 59c will continue to cause us much trouble. Secondary homonymy is a matter of taxonomic judgment and to hold one person's bad judgment nomenclaturally binding on all those disagreeing with him is strictly in conflict with the taxonomic freedom provision of the Preamble. The fact that virtually all dipterologists (and all after 1938) have continued to use the name *gracilis* in spite of the alleged secondary homonymy is further proof that the provisions of 59c have always been the majority practice in zoology and not only since 1960."

Dr. Henning Lemche (31.xii.64): "Acceptance of the proposals would mean that the Commission decided on the systematic validity of the genus *Bironella*."

Mr. C. W. Sabrosky (17.ii.65): "It is my conviction that the Rules should be suspended to conserve a name only where the importance of the name is over-powering, or confusion really and demonstrably serious. Neither condition holds for *Bironella gracilis*. There will be no respect whatever for Code or Commission if Rules can be suspended easily for cases of essentially minor importance."

"1. *B. bironelli* is adopted in the recent world catalog of the group: 'A synoptic catalog of the mosquitoes of the world,' by Stone, Knight, and Starcke (1959).

"2. Under the Rules, the species in question should have been called *bironelli* ever since 1924, whether placed in *Anopheles* (subgenus *Bironella*) or in the genus *Bironella*.

"3. The species is not of medical or veterinary importance, and has no claim to special consideration on those grounds.

"4. The species is not of overwhelming commonness or importance. It is of interest chiefly to specialists. From the figures in the application itself, including the correct uses, only fifty publications are cited (even counting two editions of one book, and listing two volumes of Theobald's Monograph as separate works), and only 36 authors (even counting all joint authors), for over a half century of publication.

"5. Three other uses of *bironelli* for the period in question have been called to my attention:

"1929. Walch and Soesilo, Meded. Dienst. Volkgezondh. Ned. Indie 18 : 464

"1931. Strickland and Choudhury, Anoph. Larv.; Suppl. : 10

"1938. Hell, Meded. Dienst. Volkgezondh. Ned. Indie 27 : 477."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Bironella Theobald, 1905, *Ann. Mus. nat. Hung.* 3 : 69

bironelli, *Anopheles*, Christophers, 1924, *Ind. Med. Res. Mem.* 3 : 5, 16

gracilis, *Bironella*, Theobald, 1905, *Ann. Mus. nat. Hung.* 3 : 49

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (64)28 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 737.

G. OWEN EVANS

*Secretary**International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*

W. E. CHINA

*Assistant Secretary**London**19 May 1965*

OPINION 738

TRITURUS (*GYRINOPHILUS*) *LUTESCENS* RAFINESQUE, 1832
(AMPHIBIA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *lutescens* Rafinesque, 1832, as published in the binomen *Triturus lutescens*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The specific name *duryi* Weller, 1930, as published in the binomen *Pseudotriton duryi*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2085.

(3) The specific name *lutescens* Rafinesque, 1832, as published in the binomen *Triturus lutescens* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 821.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1516)

The present case was submitted to the Office of the Commission by Dr. Ronald A. Brandon in January 1962. Dr. Brandon's application was sent to the printer on 31 January 1962 and was published on 26 April 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 210–211. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Article 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two herpetological serials. The proposals were supported by Dr. Frank J. Kramer and Dr. Joseph T. Collins and Prof. Hobart M. Smith (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 10–12).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 December 1964 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (64)29 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 211. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 1 March 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: China, Boschma, Mayr, Simpson, Bonnet, do Amaral, Lemche, Riley, Uchida, Obruchev, Vokes, Jaczewski, Tortonese, Brinck, Ride, Binder, Kraus, Mertens, Forest, Alvarado.

Negative votes—four (4): Miller, Evans, Sabrosky, Holthuis.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Hubbs, Munroe.

Commissioners Stoll and Borchsenius returned late affirmative votes. The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Dr. A. H. Miller (1.i.65): "I do not see that undue confusion would result from following the rules and the first reviser on only a subspecific name issue."

Mr. C. W. Sabrosky (17.ii.65): "I am impressed by the well-reasoned arguments of Kramer and Collins that *lutescens* and *duryi* do not apply to the same

taxon. I would consider that *lutescens* is presently unrecognizable, and does not conflict with use of *duryi*. I would not suppress it at this time because a taxon to which it applied perfectly might yet be discovered, and the name could then be used."

Dr. L. B. Holthuis (22.ii.65): "As the name *duryi* is (a) only a subspecific name (b) of relatively recent date, and (c) has been used relatively little (only 20 published references), it seems unjustified to use the plenary powers to save this name. The fact that the name *lutescens* is almost 100 years older than *duryi* makes it moreover a more stable name, the chance of senior synonyms being found is much smaller."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official List and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

duryi, *Pseudotriton*, Weller, 1930, *Proc. Jr. Soc. nat. Sci. Cincinnati* 1 (5-6) : 7
lutescens, *Triturus*, Rafinesque, 1832, *Atlantic J.* 1 (3) : 121

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (64)29 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 738.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London
20 May 1965

OPINION 739

SIGARA FABRICIUS, 1775, AND *MICRONECTA* KIRKALDY, 1897
(INSECTA, HEMIPTERA): ADDED TO THE OFFICIAL LIST

RULING.—(1) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

- (a) *Sigara* Fabricius, 1775 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Notonecta striata* Linnaeus, 1758 (Name No. 1681);
- (b) *Micronecta* Kirkaldy, 1897 (gender: feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Notonecta minutissima* Linnaeus, 1758 (Name No. 1682).
- (2) The specific name *minutissima* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Notonecta minutissima* (type-species of *Micronecta* Kirkaldy, 1897) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2086.
- (3) The generic name *Corisa* Amyot & Serville, 1843 (an unjustified emendation of *Corixa* Geoffroy, 1762) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1764.
- (4) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:
 - (a) CORIXIDAE (correction of CORIXIDA) [Leach, 1815] (type-genus *Corixa* Geoffroy, 1762) (Name No. 395);
 - (b) MICRONECTINAE Jaczewski, 1924 (type-genus *Micronecta* Kirkaldy, 1897) (Name No. 396).
- (5) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:
 - (a) CORIXIDA [Leach, 1815] (type-genus *Corixa* Geoffroy, 1762) (an incorrect original spelling for CORIXIDAE) (Name No. 417);
 - (b) CORISIDES Amyot & Serville, 1843 (type-genus *Corisa* Amyot & Serville, 1843) (a junior objective synonym of CORIXIDAE [Leach, 1815]) (Name No. 418).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1519)

The present case was submitted to the Office of the Commission by Professor T. Jaczewski in January 1962. A revised version of Professor Jaczewski's application was sent to the printer on 21 May 1962, and was published on 26 April 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 212–214. The proposals were supported by Dr. E. Wagner.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 December 1964 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (64)30 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 213–214. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 1 March 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order:

China, Boschma, Mayr, Simpson, Bonnet, do Amaral, Jaczewski, Lemche, Riley, Uchida, Miller, Obruchev, Vokes, Tortonese, Sabrosky, Holthuis, Brinck, Ride, Binder, Kraus, Mertens, Forest, Alvarado.

Negative votes—one (1): Evans.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Hubbs, Munroe.

Commissioners Stoll and Borchsenius returned late affirmative votes. The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Mr. C. W. Sabrosky (17.ii.65): "I do not approve paragraph (3). (3) (a) is incorrect: there is no such thing as '*Sigara* Leach, 1817 (a junior homonym. . .)'. That is merely an incorrect application by Leach of the name *Sigara* Fabricius, as Jaczewski makes clear in paragraph 5 of his application.

"Re (3) (b), I am opposed to placing unjustified emendations on the Official Index, thereby cluttering the Index with names that are invalid without action by the Commission."

Dr. L. B. Holthuis (22.ii.65): "If the name *Sigara* Leach, 1817, is only an incorrect usage by Leach, 1817, of the name *Sigara* Fabricius, 1775, it should not be placed on the Official Index."

Mr. Sabrosky and Dr. Holthuis are correct in their view of the status of "*Sigara* Leach, 1817" and it was therefore decided that this name should not be placed on the Official Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Corisa Amyot & Serville, 1843, *Hist. nat. Ins., Hémipt.* : 445

CORISIDES Amyot & Serville, 1843, *Hist. nat. Ins., Hémipt.* : II, 444

CORIXIDA [Leach, 1815], an incorrect original spelling for CORIXIDAE q.v.

CORIXIDAE [Leach, 1815], in Brewster's *Edinb. Ency.* 9 (1) : 124

Micronecta Kirkaldy, 1897, *Entomologist* 30 : 260

MICRONECTINAE Jaczewski, 1924, *Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. N.H.* 3 : 3

minutissima, *Notonecta*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 439

Sigara Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 691

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (65)30 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 739.

G. OWEN EVANS

Secretary

W. E. CHINA

Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London

20 May 1965

OPINION 740

PISANIA BIVONA, 1832 (GASTROPODA): DESIGNATION
OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Pisania* Bivona, 1832, made prior to that by Iredale, 1915, of *Pisania striatula* Bivona, 1832, are hereby set aside.

(2) The generic name *Pisania* Bivona, 1832 (gender: feminine), type-species, under the plenary powers in (1) above, by designation by Iredale, 1915, *Pisania striatula* Bivona, 1832, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1683.

(3) The specific name *striata* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the binomen *Murex striata*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2087.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1521)

The present case was submitted to the Office of the Commission by Dr. Harald A. Rehder in February 1962. Dr. Rehder's application was sent to the printer on 9 March 1962 and was published on 26 April 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 215–216. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two malacological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 December 1964 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (64)31 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 216. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 1 March 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order: China, Boschma, Mayr, Simpson, Bonnet, do Amaral, Lemche, Riley, Uchida, Miller, Jaczewski, Obruchev, Vokes, Tortonese, Sabrosky, Holthuis, Brinck, Ride, Binder, Kraus, Mertens, Forest, Alvarado.

Negative votes—one (1): Evans.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Hubbs, Munroe.

Commissioners Stoll and Borchsenius returned late affirmative votes. In returning his vote, Mr. Sabrosky made the following comment: "This is virtually a case of misidentified type-species, to be treated under Article 70a. The proposed action also agrees with the spirit, if not with the letter, of Article 69a(iv)."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:
Pisania Bivona, 1832, *Effem. sci. lett. Sicilia* **2** : 8

striata, *Murex*, Gmelin, 1791, in Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) **1** : 3530

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for the genus concerning in the present Ruling:

For *Pisania Bivona*, 1832: Iredale, 1915, *Trans. Proc. New Zealand Inst.* **47** : 464

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (64)31 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 740.

G. OWEN EVANS

Secretary

W. E. CHINA

Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London

20 May 1965

OPINION 741

CTENOPHTHALMUS KOLENATI, 1856 (INSECTA, SIPHONAPTERA):
DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY
POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers:

- (a) all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Ctenophthalmus* Kolenati, 1856, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Ctenophthalmus bisoctodentatus* Kolenati, 1863, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus;
- (b) the following specific names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:
 - (i) *musculi* Kolenati, 1856, as published in the binomen *Ctenophthalmus musculi*;
 - (ii) *talpae* Kolenati, 1856, as published in the binomen *Ctenophthalmus talpae*;
 - (iii) *unidentatus* Kolenati, 1859, as published in the binomen *Ctenophthalmus unidentatus*;
 - (iv) *bisseptemdentatus* Kolenati, 1863, as published in the binomen *Ctenophthalmus bisseptemdentatus*;
 - (v) *bisbidentatus* Kolenati, 1859, as published in the binomen *Ctenophthalmus bisbidentatus*.

(2) The generic name *Ctenophthalmus* Kolenati, 1856 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above, *Ctenophthalmus bisoctodentatus* Kolenati, 1863, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1684.

(3) The specific name *bisoctodentatus* Kolenati, 1863, as published in the binomen *Ctenophthalmus bisoctodentatus*, as interpreted by the neotype designated by Hopkins, 1963 (type-species of *Ctenophthalmus* Kolenati, 1856) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2088.

(4) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

- (a) *Spalacopsylla* Oudemans, 1906 (a junior objective synonym of *Typhlopsylla* Taschenberg, 1880) (Name No. 1765);
- (b) *Spalacopsylla* Oudemans, 1908 (a junior objective synonym of *Ctenophthalmus* Kolenati, 1856, and a junior homonym of *Spalacopsylla* Oudemans, 1906) (Name No. 1766).

(5) The following specific names, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above, are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

- (a) *musculi* Kolenati, 1856, as published in the binomen *Ctenophthalmus musculi* (Name No. 822);

- (b) *talpae* Kolenati, 1856, as published in the binomen *Ctenophthalmus talpae* (Name No. 823);
 - (c) *unidentatus* Kolenati, 1859, as published in the binomen *Ctenophthalmus unidentatus* (Name No. 824);
 - (d) *bisseptemdentatus* Kolenati, 1863, as published in the binomen *Ctenophthalmus bisseptemdentatus* (Name No. 825);
 - (e) *bisbidentatus* Kolenati, 1859, as published in the binomen *Ctenophthalmus bisbidentatus* (Name No. 826).
- (5) The family-group name CTENOPHTHALMINAE Rothschild, 1915 (type-genus *Ctenophthalmus* Kolenati, 1856) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 397.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1523)

The present case was submitted to the Office of the Commission by Mr. G. H. E. Hopkins in March 1962. Mr. Hopkins' application was sent to the printer on 9 March 1962 and was published on 26 April 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 217-223. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials. The proposals were supported by Dr. Robert Traub (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 19).

DECISION OF THE COMMITTEE

On 1 December 1964 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (64)32 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 222-223. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 1 March 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-four (24), received in the following order: China, Boschma, Mayr, Simpson, Bonnet, do Amaral, Lemche, Riley, Uchida, Miller, Jaczewski, Obruchev, Vokes, Tortonese, Evans, Sabrosky, Holthuis, Brinck, Ride, Binder, Kraus, Mertens, Forest, Alvarado.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Hubbs, Munroe.

Commissioners Stoll and Borchsenius returned late affirmative votes.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

- bisbidentatus*, *Ctenophthalmus*, Kolenati, 1859, *Jh. k. k. mähr.schl.Ges. Ackerbau, Natur- und Landeskunde* **1858** : 65
- bisocodentatus*, *Ctenophthalmus*, Kolenati, 1863, *Hor. Soc. ent. ross.* **2** : 35, pl. 2, fig. 6
- bisseptemdentatus*, *Ctenophthalmus*, Kolenati, 1863, *Hor. Soc. ent. ross.* **2** : 36
- Ctenophthalmus* Kolenati, 1856, *Parasiten der Chiroptern* (Brünn ed.) : 33
- CTENOPHTHALMINAE Rothschild, 1915, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **51** : 77
- musculi*, *Ctenophthalmus*, Kolenati, 1856, *Parasiten der Chiroptern* (Brünn ed.) :

Spalacopsylla Oudemans, 1906, *Tijdschr. Ent.* **49** : lxiii

Spalacopsylla Oudemans, 1908, *Ent. Ber.*, Amst. **2** : 219, 220

talpae, *Ctenophthalmus*, Kolenati, 1856, *Parasiten der Chiroptern* (Brünn. ed.) : 36
unidentatus, *Ctenophthalmus*, Kolenati, 1859, *Jh. k. k. mähr. schl. Ges. Ackerbau*,
Natur- und Landeskunde **1858** : 65

The following is the original reference for the designation of a neotype for a species concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Ctenophthalmus bisoctodentatus* Kolenati, 1863 : Hopkins, 1963, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 220, Pl. 4

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (64)32 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 741.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London

20 May 1965

OPINION 742

CERATOMYA SANDBERGER, 1864 (BIVALVIA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Ceratomya* Sandberger, 1864, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Isocardia excentrica* Roemer, 1836, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Ceratomya* Sandberger, 1864 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Isocardia excentrica* Roemer, 1836 (Name No. 1685);

(b) *Ceratomyopsis* Cossmann, 1915 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation by Rollier, 1913, through *Ceromyopsis* de Loriol, 1897, *Ceromyopsis helvetica* de Loriol, 1897 (Name No. 1686).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *excentrica* Roemer, 1836, as published in the binomen *Isocardia excentrica* (type-species of *Ceratomya* Sandberger, 1864) (Name No. 2089);

(b) *helvetica* de Loriol, 1897, as published in the binomen *Ceromyopsis helveticus* [sic] (type-species of *Ceratomyopsis* Cossmann, 1915) (Name No. 2090).

(4) The family-group name CERATOMYIDAE Arkell, 1934 (type-genus *Ceratomya* Sandberger, 1864) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 398.

(5) The family-group name CEROMYIDAE Fischer, 1887 (type-genus *Ceromya* Agassiz, 1842) (invalid because the name of its type-genus is a junior homonym) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 419.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1526)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. L. R. Cox in March 1962. Dr. Cox's application was sent to the printer on 21 May 1962 and was published on 26 April 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 224–226. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two malacological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 12 February 1965 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (65)1 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 225–226. At the close of the prescribed Voting Period on 12 May 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-two (22), received in the following order: China, Lemche, Mayr, Binder, Riley, Vokes, Stoll, Holthuis, Obruchev, Simpson, Alvarado, Tortonese, Jaczewski, Uchida, do Amaral, Forest, Miller, Mertens, Ride, Kraus, Brinck, Sabrosky.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Bonnet, Borchsenius, Hubbs.

Commissioners Evans, Boschma and Munroe returned late affirmative votes.

In returning his vote, Dr. Obruchev pointed out that directions on the dates to be ascribed to *Ceratomya* Sandberger and to CERATOMYIDAE Arkell in paragraphs (2) (a) and (4) of the proposals were made in conformance with the deleted Article 39a of the Code, and that these directions should now also be deleted. Thus, *Ceratomya* and CERATOMYIDAE now take priority from the dates of their publication, and not from the dates of publication of the names they replace.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Ceratomya Sandberger, 1864, *Würzburg. naturw. Z.* **5** : 16

CERATOMYIDAE Arkell, 1934, *Brit. Corallian Lamellibr.* (Mon. pal. Soc.) : 315

Ceratomyopsis Cossmann, 1915, *Bull. Soc. nivern. Lett. Sci.* (3) **15** : 7

CEROMYIDAE Fischer, 1887, *Manuel Conchyl.* : 1164

excentrica, *Isocardia*, Roemer, 1836, *Versteinerungen des norddeutschen Oolithen-Gebirges* : 106

helvetica, *Ceromyopsis*, de Loriol, 1897, *Mém. Soc. pal. suisse* **24** : 79

The following is the original references for the designation of a type-species for a genus concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Ceratomyopsis* Cossmann, 1915: Rollier, 1913, *Mém. pal. Soc. suisse* **39** : 269 (through *Ceromyopsis* de Loriol, 1897)

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (65)1 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 742.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

London

24 May 1965

OPINION 743

XYLOCOPA LATREILLE, [1802-1803] (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA):
VALIDATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Xilocopa* Latreille, 1802, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Xilocopa* Latreille, [1802-1803] (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation by Westwood, 1840, *Apis violacea* Linnaeus, 1758, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1687.

(3) The specific name *violacea* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Apis violacea* (type-species of *Xilocopa* Latreille, [1802-1803]) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2091.

(4) The generic name *Xilocopa* Latreille, 1802 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1767.

(5) The family-group name XYLOCOPIDAE (correction of "Des Xylocopites") Lepeletier, 1841 (type-genus *Xilocopa* Latreille, [1802-1803]) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 399.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1527)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Paul D. Hurd, Jr., in March 1962. Dr. Hurd's application was sent to the printer on 21 May 1962 and was published on 26 April 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 20 : 227-228. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 21 : 184) and to seven entomological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 12 February 1965 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (65)2 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 20 : 227-228. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 12 May 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: China, Lemche, Mayr, Binder, Riley, Vokes, Stoll, Holthuis, Obruchev, Jaczewski, Simpson, Alvarado, Tortonese, Uchida, do Amaral, Forest, Miller, Mertens, Kraus, Brinck, Sabrosky.

Negative votes—one (1): Ride.

Voting Papers not returned—four (4): Bonnet, Borchsenius, Hubbs, Munroe.

Commissioners Evans and Boschma returned late affirmative votes.

In returning his vote Prof. G. G. Simpson made the following comment: "On the evidence submitted, there seems to be a *prima facie* case that the result sought would follow from application of Art. 32a (ii) and other provisions of the Code. The invocation of plenary powers seems almost frivolous and should be discouraged in such cases, but at this point the harm is done."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

violacea, *Apis*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 578

Xilocopa Latreille, 1802, *Hist. nat. Fourmis* : 432

Xylocopa Latreille, [1802-1803], *Hist. nat. gén. partic. Crust. Ins.* 3 : 379

XYLOCOPIDAE Lepeletier, 1841, *Hist. nat. Ins., Hyménopt.* 2 : 147

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for the genus concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Xylocopa* Latreille, [1802-1803]: Westwood, 1840, *Introd. mod. Classif. Ins.*, Gen. Synopsis : 86

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (65)2 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 743.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
24 May 1965

OPINION 744

ABLABES CHINENSIS GÜNTHER, 1889 (REPTILIA):
VALIDATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *sumichrasti* Bocourt, 1886, as published in the binomen *Henicognathus sumichrasti*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The specific name *sumichrasti* Bocourt, 1886, as published in the binomen *Henicognathus sumichrasti* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 827.

(3) The specific name *chinensis* Günther, 1889, as published in the binomen *Ablabes chinensis*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2092.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1532)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Professor Hobart M. Smith in May 1962. Professor Smith's application was sent to the printer on 27 July 1962 and was published on 26 April 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 229. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two herpetological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 12 February 1965 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (65)3 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 229. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 12 May 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: China, Lemche, Mayr, Binder, Riley, Vokes, Stoll, Holthuis, Obruchev, Simpson, Alvarado, Tortonese, Uchida, Jaczewski, do Amaral, Forest, Miller, Mertens, Ride, Brinck, Sabrosky.

Negative votes—one (1): Kraus.

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Bonnet, Borchsenius, Hubbs.

Commissioners Evans, Boschma and Munroe returned late affirmative votes.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Dr. Otto Kraus (10.v.65): "There is no note in the original application giving information upon usage and importance of the name *chinensis* Günther, 1889."

Mr. C. W. Sabrosky (11.v.65): "I vote for this reluctantly. Dr. Smith has not demonstrated that the name *chinensis* is of such importance as to merit conservation. 'Universally accepted' may imply this, but even the name of a rare species could be so referred to."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official List and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

chinensis, *Ablabes*, Günther, 1889, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6)4 : 220
sumichrasti, *Henicognathus*, Bocourt, 1886, *Mission scientifique au Mexique* (10) : 628-630, pl. 41, fig. 5

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (65)3 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 744.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London
25 May 1965

OPINION 745

COLUBER SUBOCULARIS BROWN, 1901 (REPTILIA):
VALIDATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby Ruled that the specific name *subocularis* Brown, 1901, as published in the binomen *Coluber subocularis*, is not invalidated by its senior secondary homonym *Bascanion suboculare* Cope, 1866.

(2) The specific name *subocularis* Brown, 1901, as published in the binomen *Coluber subocularis*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2093.

(3) The specific name *sclerotica* Smith, 1941, as published in the binomen *Elaphe sclerotica* (a junior objective synonym of *subocularis*, *Coluber*, Brown, 1901) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 828.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1534)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Professor Hobart M. Smith in May 1962. Professor Smith's application was sent to the printer on 27 July 1962 and was published on 26 April 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 231. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two herpetological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 12 February 1965 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (65)5 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 231. At the close of the prescribed period on 12 May 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: China, Lemche, Mayr, Binder, Vokes, Stoll, Obruchev, Simpson, Alvarado, Tortonese, Uchida, Jaczewski, do Amaral, Forest, Miller, Mertens, Ride, Kraus, Brinck, Sabrosky.

Negative votes—two (2): Riley, Holthuis.

Voting Papers not returned—four (4): Bonnet, Borchsenius, Evans, Hubbs. Commissioners Boschma and Munroe returned late affirmative votes.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official List and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

sclerotica, *Elaphe*, Smith, 1941, *Copeia* **1941** : 135–136

subocularis, *Coluber*, Brown, 1901, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1901** : 492

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (65)5 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 745.

G. OWEN EVANS

Secretary

W. E. CHINA

Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London

25 May 1965

OPINION 746

SPILOTES MELANURUS DUMÉRIL, BIBRON & DUMÉRIL, 1854
(REPTILIA): VALIDATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby Ruled that the specific name *melanurus* Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854, as published in the binomen *Spilotes melanurus*, is not invalidated by its senior secondary homonym *Coluber melanurus* Schlegel, 1837.

(2) The specific name *melanurus* Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854, as published in the binomen *Spilotes melanurus*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2094.

(3) The specific name *melanocercus* Smith, 1941, as published in the combination *Drymarchon corais melanocercus* (a junior objective synonym of *melanurus*, *Spilotes*, Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 829.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1535)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Professor Hobart M. Smith in May 1962. Professor Smith's application was sent to the printer on 27 July 1962 and was published on 26 April 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 232–233. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two herpetological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 12 February 1965 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (65)6 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 232–233. At the close of the voting period on 12 May 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: China, Lemche, Mayr, Binder, Vokes, Stoll, Obruchev, Simpson, Alvarado, Tortonese, Uchida, Jaczewski, do Amaral, Forest, Miller, Mertens, Ride, Kraus, Brinck, Sabrosky.

Negative votes—two (2): Riley, Holthuis.

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Bonnet, Borchsenius, Hubbs.

Commissioners Evans, Boschma and Munroe returned late affirmative votes.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official List and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

melanocercus, *Drymarchon corais*, Smith, 1941, *J. Wash. Acad. Sci.* **31** : 473–474
melanurus, *Spilotes*, Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854, *Erp. Gén.* **7** : 224–225

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (65)6 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 746.

G. OWEN EVANS

Secretary

W. E. CHINA

Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London

25 May 1965

OPINION 747

RYGCHIUM SPINOLA, 1806 (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA):
VALIDATION OF EMENDATION TO RHYNCHIUM

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the emendation to *Rhynchium* of the generic name *Rygdium* Spinola, 1806, is hereby validated.

(2) The generic name *Rhynchium* (emend. of *Rygdium*) Spinola, 1806 (gender: neuter), type-species, by monotypy, *Rygdium* [sic] *europaeum* Spinola, 1806, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1688.

(3) The specific name *oculata* Fabricius, 1781, as published in the binomen *Vespa oculata*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2095.

(4) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

- (a) *Rygdium* Spinola, 1806 (Ruled under the plenary powers in (1) above to be an incorrect original spelling for *Rhynchium*) (Name No. 1768);
- (b) *Rygdium* Billberg, 1820 (an incorrect spelling for *Rhynchium* Spinola, 1806) (Name No. 1769);
- (c) *Rhynchium* Sturm, 1829 (an unjustified emendation of *Rygdium* Spinola, 1806) (Name No. 1770);
- (d) *Rhygdium* Saussure, 1853 (an incorrect spelling for *Rhynchium* Spinola, 1806) (Name No. 1771).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1540)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. J. van der Vecht in June 1962. Dr. van der Vecht's application was sent to the printer on 27 July 1962 and was published on 26 April 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 234-235. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 12 February 1965 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (65)7 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 235. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 12 May 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: China, Lemche, Mayr, Binder, Riley, Vokes, Stoll, Holthuis, Obruchev, Jaczewski, Simpson, Alvarado, Tortonese, Uchida, do Amaral, Forest, Mertens, Ride, Kraus, Brinck, Sabrosky.

Negative votes—one (1): Miller.

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Bonnet, Borchsenius, Hubbs.

Commissioners Evans, Boschma and Munroe returned late affirmative votes.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

oculata, *Vespa*, Fabricius, 1781, *Spec. Ins.* 1 : 463

Rhygchium Saussure, 1853, *Et. Fam. Vesp.* 1 : xxxi, 276

Rhynchium Spinola, 1806, *Ins. Ligur.* 1 : 84

Rychium Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins.* : 109

Rygchium Spinola, 1806, an incorrect original spelling for *Rhynchium* q.v.

Rynchium Sturm, 1829, *Verz. Ins. Nuernberg* : 12

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (65)7 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 747.

G. OWEN EVANS

Secretary

W. E. CHINA

Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London

26 May 1965

OPINION 748

EULACHNUS DEL GUERCIO, 1909 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA):
ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES

RULING.—(1) The generic name *Eulachnus* del Guercio, 1909 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation by Wilson, 1911, *Lachnus agilis* Kaltenbach, 1843, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1689.

(2) The specific name *agilis* Kaltenbach, 1843, as published in the binomen *Lachnus agilis* (type-species of *Eulachnus* del Guercio, 1909) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2096.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1541)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission in July 1962 by Dr. V. F. Easop as a proposal for the suppression under the plenary powers of *Eulachnus* del Guercio, 1909. Dr. Eastop's application was sent to the printer on 27 July 1962 and was published on 26 April 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 236–237. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials. Objections to Dr. Eastop's proposals by Dr. D. Hille Ris Lambers and Dr. F. C. Hottes were published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 2. As a result of these objections a revised proposal was published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 325.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION (Z.N.(S.) 1541)

On 12 February 1965 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (65)8 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 325. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 12 May 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-two (22), received in the following order: China, Lemche, Mayr, Binder, Munroe, Riley, Vokes, Stoll, Obruchev, Simpson, Alvarado, Tortonese, Jaczewski, Uchida, do Amaral, Forest, Miller, Mertens, Ride, Kraus, Binder, Sabrosky.

Negative votes—one (1): Holthuis.

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Bonnet, Borchsenius, Hubbs.

Commissioners Evans and Boschma returned late affirmative votes.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

agilis, *Lachnus*, Kaltenbach, 1843, *Mon. Phytophthires* : 161–162
Eulachnus del Guercio, 1909, *Redia* **5** : 315

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for the genus concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Eulachnus* del Guercio, 1909: Wilson, 1911, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **4** : 54

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (65)8 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion 748.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

London
26 May 1965

LEPUS DOUGLASII GRAY, 1837 (MAMMALIA): PROPOSED ADDITION
TO THE OFFICIAL INDEX AS A *NOMEN OBLITUM*. Z.N.(S.) 1696

By Charles A. Long (Department of Zoology and Museum of Natural History,
University of Illinois, Urbana, U.S.A.)

Article 23(b) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, requires that a *nomen oblitum*, if discovered, be referred to the Commission in order that the name may be rejected or conserved in the interest of maintaining nomenclatural stability. The purpose of this notice is to bring to the attention of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature the species-group name *douglasii* Gray, 1837 (*Magazine of Natural History*, Charlesworth, (N.S.) 1 : 586), published in the combination "*LEPUS Douglasii*," because it is a *nomen oblitum* which if made available would lead toward nomenclatural instability. I therefore propose that the name be rejected.

2. The name *douglasii* was based on two specimens described as varieties 1 and 2. Gray (*loc. cit.*) stated that variety 1 was "rather larger" and that variety 2 had softer, blacker fur and hairier soles. The latter variety, perhaps also the former, was mentioned as "from California"; the distribution was given as North America, Texas. A question mark was placed before the phrase, "called the Marsh hare." The date of publication is 1837, and Waterhouse (*A Nat. Hist. Mammalia* 2 : 112, 1848) said Gray's publication was "for November".

3. Bachman (*J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 8 : 79, 1839) listed "*LEPUS Douglasii*, (Gray)" as a synonym of his *Lepus palustris* Bachman, 1837, mentioning that his description was read May 10, 1836, whereas Gray's paper was read November, 1837. In his description of *Lepus* [= *Sylvilagus*] *bachmani* Waterhouse (*Proc. Zool. Soc. London* 1838 : 103) compared this kind with one of the rabbits named by Gray. Waterhouse referred to Gray's rabbit as "*Lep. palustris*".

4. Bachman's concept of *Sylvilagus palustris* (Bachman) was, initially, fairly accurate (*J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia*, 7 (2) : 194-199, 1837), for he ascribed Florida and South Carolina to the geographic range of this species. He subsequently and incorrectly mentioned that Texas was inhabited by *palustris*, basing his opinion on observations of Audubon and one specimen of the two described by Gray as *douglasii* (see Bachman, 1839, *loc. cit.*; and Audubon and Bachman, *The viviparous Quadrupeds of North America* 1 : 151, 1854). *Sylvilagus palustris* (Bachman) does not occur in Texas, nor west of Alabama (Nelson, *N. Amer. Fauna* 29 : 266-270, 1909; Hall and Kelson, *The Mammals of North America* 1 : 259, 1959).

5. It is extremely doubtful that Gray's rabbits were obtained by David Douglas from as far east as Alabama, or farther. Identification of both syn-types are important because *douglasii* is a *nomen dubium*. Waterhouse (1848, *op. cit.* : 112-115, 119-122) placed variety 1 of Gray in the synonymy of *Lepus aquaticus* Bachman, 1837. He stated (p. 114) that Gray's variety 1 was from "Texas?", and, further, that Bachman had examined the specimen and

recognized it as of "his *Lep. aquaticus*". Of interest are remarks by Waterhouse: "... the greater harshness of the fur, and the tail being pure white beneath—characters which are noticed as distinguishing the *L. aquaticus* from *L. palustris* [white underside of tail is today considered diagnostic of *aquaticus*]—do not in the specimens in the British Museum, present points of distinction, the tail being coloured beneath, and the fur being somewhat less harsh in the *L. aquaticus* than in the *L. palustris*". The original description characterized both tails of the cotypes as white on the lower side, and Waterhouse's inability to distinguish between them might be interpreted as a point of resemblance. Nelson (*op. cit.*, pp. 270–272) listed *douglasii* in the synonymy of *aquaticus* with a question mark. He stated, "The exact status of *douglasii* appears to be still unsettled." Dr. G. B. Corbet, British Museum (Natural History), in his letter to me of April 6, 1965, is "quite sure" the syntypes are "*S. aquaticus*". Both had previously "been labelled *S. aquaticus*". He compared the syntypes to one specimen of *S. palustris* and three of *S. aquaticus*, and "using the key in Hall and Kelson both of the *douglasii* go straight to *S. aquaticus*". In the U.S. National Museum I examined numerous specimens of *aquaticus* and *palustris* to see if the character of white underside of tail truly distinguishes *aquaticus*. Tails are brownish or soiled grey and brown below in *palustris*. Only rarely are tails of *aquaticus* washed with pale brownish below; the holotype of *S. aquaticus littoralis* shows such a tinge. The key character of white tail in *aquaticus* is judged valid. Therefore, *douglasii* is referred to *Sylvilagus aquaticus*.

6. There is no evidence that the description of *aquaticus* appeared before that of *douglasii*. The former was read March 21, 1837, whereas the latter was read in November (Bachman, 1839, *op. cit.*, pp. 78–79). The last paper included in the 1837 volume of the *Journal of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* was read June 27, 1837, indicating publication in July or later. Coues and Allen (*Monograph of the North American Rodentia*: 362, 1877) mention that the dates of publication of *palustris* and *douglasii* are "nearly the same". There is no evidence, to my knowledge, showing that *douglasii* is younger than *aquaticus*.

7. Perhaps *douglasii* was based upon a specimen(s) referable to a Texan subspecies of *aquaticus* known as *Sylvilagus aquaticus littoralis* Nelson, 1909, which name would be merely a junior synonym although used continuously for 56 years. Perhaps the long-used name *aquaticus* owing to priority is merely a junior synonym of the long-forgotten and problematical *douglasii*.

8. For the reasons listed above, I now request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

To place the specific name *douglasii* Gray, 1837, as published in the binomen *Lepus douglasii*, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology as a *nomen oblitum*.

ANTHANASSA SCUDDER, 1875, (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA)*:
PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE
PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1697

By F. Martin Brown (*Fountain Valley School, Colorado Springs, Colorado, U.S.A.*)

In 1945, Forbes erected the genus *Tritanassa*, type-species *drusilla* Felder, 1861, to accommodate the *Melitaea texana* Edwards, 1863, group of species. Previously this taxon had been placed in *Anthanassa* Scudder, 1875. Scudder specifically named, as the type-species of his genus, *Eresia cincta* Edwards, 1864. He listed two species in the genus *Anthanassa*. These are *texana* Edwards, with *cincta* Edwards and *smerdis* Hewitson, 1864, as synonyms, and *punctata* Edwards, 1871.

2. It is puzzling why Scudder should name as the type-species of his new genus a taxon that he considered to be a synonym of one of the species he included in the new genus. Edwards' original description of *cincta* does not support such synonymy. The name applies to a butterfly that is related to or synonymous with *leucodesma* Felder, 1861. This is made abundantly clear in a footnote to the original description of *cincta*. Scudder's synopsis of the characteristics of *Anthanassa* does not fit *cincta* Edwards but does fit *texana* Edwards. It is obvious that Scudder misidentified the name *cincta* Edwards.

3. The confusion of *cincta* with *texana* is not the responsibility of Scudder, but of W. H. Edwards. After he had described *cincta* Edwards returned the syntypes to their owner. This person or institution is not now known. It is surmised to have been either a member of the Entomological Society of Philadelphia, or the cabinet of that Society. A thorough search of material in American museums and many privately held collections has failed to reveal any of the syntypes of the name *cincta* Edwards. The search did produce a specimen bearing a holograph label of Edwards, "*cincta*", on a specimen of *texana* in the collection of Mr. Roderick R. Irwin, of Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Irwin is preparing a note to be published about the Edwardsian material in his collection. The history of these specimens will be detailed there. The specimens were labelled by Edwards after he had described *Erebia rhodia* in 1871, and before his discovery that this taxon had been named previously *epipsodea* by Butler. Edwards learned of the synonymy from Butler before 1875. In that year he used *epipsodea* in a list of butterflies appended to Mead's account of the butterflies collected by the Wheeler Expeditions.

4. Edwards freely admitted to Henry Edwards in numerous letters that he had difficulty remembering what he had named once the original types left his hands. Thus by 1871, W. H. Edwards had mentally transferred the name *cincta* to *texana*. In his catalogue of 1884, Edwards placed *cincta* as a synonym of *texana*, clear indication of his continued confusion of the two names. Edwards frequently sent determined material to Scudder and Scudder visited Edwards in

* This study was made with support from the National Science Foundation, GB 2741.

Coalburgh, West Virginia. It is not difficult to see how Scudder was misled and confused *cincta* and *texana*.

5. It is apparent that in 1945, Forbes took at face value Scudder's designation of *cincta* as the type-species for *Anthanassa*. It is equally apparent that he did realize that a misidentification was involved. He wrote: "The following groups form a distinct subgenus, for which I have not found a valid name, though if *cincta* were a synonym of *texana* as formerly supposed, instead of *leucodesma*, *Anthanassa* would have been available for it." At the time that Forbes wrote this there was nothing he could do but accept *cincta* Edwards as the type-species of *Anthanassa*. There was no way for him to get around the clear fact that Scudder had misidentified the name *cincta*. It was with some reluctance that Forbes erected the genus *Tritanassa* with *drusilla* Felder, 1861, as the type for the group of butterflies that includes *texana*.

6. Thus, since *cincta* Scudder (not Edwards) = *texana* Edwards, the type-species of *Anthanassa* is in reality *texana* Edwards. Article 70 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1964) is designed to be used in such a case. Three solutions to the problem are allowed by the Code: first to correct the identity of the type-species (70 (a) (i)); second, in case the identity is doubtful, to select a type-species in keeping with use of the generic name (70 (a) (ii)); and third, to adhere to the original type-species name and ignore the misidentification (70 (a) (iii)). Forbes, unknowingly, applied the third choice with reluctance.

7. Article 70 of the Code requires that cases involving the misidentification of the type-species of a generic name be submitted to the Commission for adjudication. I do this with the recommendation that Article 70 (a) (i) be applied and that the type-species of *Anthanassa* Scudder, 1875, be fixed as *Melitaea texana* Edwards, 1863.

8. Such action will preserve a generic name that has been in use for almost a century and had been accepted as valid for eighty years. If the Commission supports Forbes's action, (alternative (iii) of Article 70) then the name *Anthanassa* Scudder, 1875, with *Eresia cincta* Edwards as its type is available for Forbes's "Group 6" which he placed in the genus *Eresia* Boisduval, and Scudder's original conception of the genus is lost.

9. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Anthanassa* Scudder, 1875, made prior to the Ruling now requested and to designate the nominal species *Melitaea texana* Edwards, 1863, to be the type-species of that genus;
- (2) to place *Anthanassa* Scudder, 1875 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above, *Melitaea texana* Edwards, 1863 on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;
- (3) to place *texana* Edwards, W. H., 1863, as published in the binomen *Melitaea texana* (type-species of *Anthanassa* Scudder, 1875) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

REFERENCES

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- 1864. Original description of *cineta*. *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Philadelphia*, **2** : 502
- 1871. Original description of *punctata*. *Transaction of the American Entomological Society*, **3** : 191–192
- 1884. "Revised catalogue of the Diurnal Lepidoptera of America north of Mexico." *Transaction of the American Entomological Society*, **11** : 245–337
- MSS—letters to Henry Edwards. Library of American Museum of Natural History, New York, N.Y.
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- HEWITSON, WILLIAM C. 1864. Original description of *smerdis*. *Exotic Butterflies* **3** : *Eresia* 5, f. 33, 34
- MEAD, THEODORE L. 1875. "Report upon the collection of diurnal Lepidoptera, etc. etc." Chapter VIII, Vol. 5, Zoology, Surveys West of 100th Meridian, Washington, D.C., esp. p. 793
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APHELENCHUS STEUERI STEFAŃSKI, 1916 (NEMATODA):
PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS.
Z.N.(S.) 1698

By S. A. Sher (University of California, Riverside, California, U.S.A.)

The purpose of the present application is to stabilize the name of a well-known economic pest by asking that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature use its plenary powers to suppress the name *Aphelenchus steueri* Stefański, 1916.

1. *Aphelenchus steueri* Stefański, 1916 (Zool. Anz., Leipzig, **46** : 383) was proposed as a synonym of *Tylenchorhynchus robustus* var. *brevicaudatus* (de Man, 1876) Micoletzky, 1922 (Arch. Naturg., Berlin, **87A** : 650). Goffart in 1930 (Monographien zum Planzenschutz, hrsg. von H. Morstatt, Berlin, 105 pp.) listed this species as a synonym of *Tylenchus robustus* de Man, 1876 (Tijdschr. Nederl. Dierk. Ver. **2** : 78-196) and Loof & Oostenbrink in 1958 (Nematologica **3** : 34-43) placed *A. steueri* in *species inquirendae*.

2. Type specimens of *A. steueri* have not been found (personal visit to University of Innsbruck) and are presumed to be unavailable. Specimens were collected by the author at the type locality of *A. steueri* and identified as *Helicotylenchus steueri* (Stefański, 1916) Sher, 1961 (Nematologica **6** : 155-169). Subsequent study of these specimens revealed that two genera (*Rotylenchus* Filipjev, 1936 and *Helicotylenchus* Steiner, 1945) were present representing five described species. Although Stefański's original description and illustration are considered inadequate for a proper identification, the measurements and mention of "chitinous hooks" at the vulva (=epitygma) most closely fit the genus *Rotylenchus*. Of the three species of *Rotylenchus*, found at the type locality Stefański's description, illustrations, and measurements most closely fit *Rotylenchus buxophilus* Golden, 1956 (Maryland Ag. Exp. Sta. Bull. **A-85**, 28 pp., 1956). This species is considered adequately described, illustrated and documented with a holotype and numerous well preserved paratypes (Nematologica **10** : in press). *R. buxophilus* is an economic root parasite and this name is in wide use (Christie, 1959, Plant Nematodes, Univ. of Florida; Thorne, 1961, Principles of Nematology, N.Y., McGraw-Hill).

3. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the name *steueri* Stefański, 1916, as published in the binomen *Aphelenchus steueri*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;
- (2) to place the specific name *buxophilus* Golden, 1956, as published in the binomen *Rotylenchus buxophilus*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;
- (3) to place the specific name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

AMBLEMA RAFINESQUE, 1820 (LAMELLIBRANCHIATA): PROPOSED
ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LIST AND PROPOSED SUPPRESSION
OF AMBLEMA RAFINESQUE, 1819. Z.N.(S.) 1699

By Arthur H. Clarke, Jr. (*National Museum of Canada, Ottawa, Canada*) and
William J. Clench (*Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.*
02138, U.S.A.)

Since 1914,¹ nearly all North American malacologists who have written on the Unionidae have used the nominate genus *Amblema* Rafinesque, 1819, with *A. costata* Rafinesque, 1820, as type, for a group of freshwater mussels collectively known as washboard clams. The species contained are dominant and conspicuous members of the American freshwater mollusk fauna and are of economic importance in the button industry. Recent application of the Rules has resulted in the replacement of *Amblema* with the name *Crenodonta* Schlüter, 1838. Such replacement is invalid, however, and unless *Amblema* is conserved by the International Commission a new generic name will be necessary. Details of the case are as follows:

- (1) In 1819, Rafinesque² first published the new nominal genus *Amblema*, with a brief description, and cited a single species, *A. ovalis*. *A[mblesma] ovalis* was not described then nor subsequently and it is not recognizable from the short generic description. *Amblema* Rafinesque 1819, and *A. ovalis* Rafinesque, are therefore *nomina dubia*.
- (2) In 1820, Rafinesque³ again published the generic name *Amblema* but with a different description. Included under *Amblema* were five new species, each with a description, but no type-species was indicated. The "*A. ovalis*" mentioned by Rafinesque in 1819 was not included in 1820. The first valid subsequent type designation found for *Amblema* Rafinesque, 1820, is that by Frierson, 1914,¹ who selected one of the originally included species, *Amblema costata* Rafinesque, 1820, as type-species. Subsequently (from 1919 to 1956) *Amblema* Rafinesque, 1819, with *A. costata* as type, was used incorrectly but universally in the literature.
- (3) In 1956, Clench and Turner⁴ pointed out that *Amblema* Rafinesque, 1820, was a junior homonym of *Amblema* Rafinesque, 1819, and was therefore invalid. They substituted the next apparently available name, viz. *Crenodonta* Schlüter, 1838,⁵ with *C. plicata* (Say) (*Unio plicata* Say) as type-species based on the subsequent designation of Simpson, 1900.⁶ *Crenodonta* Schlüter had been used previously by Simpson (1900, 1914),⁷ by Ortmann (1912),⁸ and by other writers during that period. Since *Unio plicata* Say and *Amblema costata* Rafinesque are clearly congeneric,⁹ *Crenodonta* Schlüter, 1838, was presumed to be a synonym of *Amblema* Rafinesque, 1820.
- (4) A previous valid type designation for *Crenodonta*, overlooked by Simpson⁶ and by other workers, has now come to light. Herrmannsen, 1852,¹⁰ designated as the type of *Crenodonta* another of the

originally included species, viz. *Crenodonta securis* (Deshayes), 1830 (= *Unio securis* Lea, 1829).¹¹ *Unio securis* is quite a different species from *Unio plicata* and is now included in the genus *Plagiola* Rafinesque, 1819. *Crenodonta* is therefore not applicable to the *Unio plicata* group and is not synonymous with *Amblesma* Rafinesque, 1820.

(5) In view of these difficulties which result in the *Unio plicata* group being legally nameless, in the interests of stability and uniformity, the International Commission is hereby requested:

- (a) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Amblesma* Rafinesque, 1819, for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy;
- (b) to place the generic name *Amblesma* Rafinesque, 1820 (gender: feminine) (type-species, by designation by Frierson, 1914, *Amblesma costata* Rafinesque, 1820) on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;
- (c) to place the specific name *costata* Rafinesque, 1820, as published in the binomen *Amblesma costata* (type-species of *Amblesma* Rafinesque, 1820) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;
- (d) to place the generic name *Amblesma* Rafinesque, 1819 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology.

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VOLUTA PERTUSA LINNAEUS, 1758; *VOLUTA MORIO* LINNAEUS, 1767; *VOLUTA RUFFINA* LINNAEUS, 1767; *BULLA CONOIDEA* LINNAEUS, 1767 (MOLLUSCA, GASTROPODA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1700

By Walter O. Cernohorsky (*Vatukoula, Fiji Islands*)

This communication requests the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to make use of its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, three specific names in the genus *Voluta* and one specific name in the genus *Bulla* as published by Linnaeus in the *Systema Naturae*, 1758 and 1767.

1. *Voluta pertusa* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 732, No. 367. The original diagnosis is "V. testa fusiformi striata punctis pertusis, labro denticulato". The only infrageneric indication is "Fusiformes". Figure H on pl. 54 in Gualtieri (1742, *Index Testarum Conchyliorum quae adservantur in Museo Nicolai Gualtieri*) is cited as an indication. No locality is given.

In the 12th edition of the "*Systema*", the indications "emarginata" and "columella quintuplicata" have been added. This additional indication combined with the original diagnosis are sufficient to identify the shell as a member of the genus *Mitra* Röding, 1798, but inadequate for an unequivocal specific identification. The cited delineation from Gualtieri (1742) also defies identification, and the figure cannot be associated with any known *Mitra* species with even a reasonable amount of certainty.

Linnaeus described *Voluta pertusa* from the Museum Ludovicae Ulricae collection (1764, *Museum s:ae r:ae m:tis Ludovicae Ulricae Reginae Svecorum* : 596, No. 237), and in doing so, cited the full description which appeared later in the 12th edition of the "*Systema*". The subdescription is "Habitus V. Mitrae, cujus forte sola varietas. Differt 1. quod brevior, crassior. 2. Fasciis longitudinalibus testaceo-fuscescentibus. 3. Striis exarata transversis ex punctis excavatis, sic etiam Mitra saepius striata est".

The Museum Ulricae description seems only to add to the confusion, and appears to describe a different species to that from the 10th edition of the "*Systema*".

Dodge (1955, *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 107 : 117), treated *Voluta pertusa* Linnaeus, in great detail, and commented that "The details of the description might be used to describe two distinct species, *Mitra cardinalis* (Gmelin, 1791) and *M. digitalis* (Dillwyn, 1817) [= *M. imperialis* Röding, 1798], and both identifications have been proposed from time to time".

Mitra imperialis Röding is a species with distinct coronations at the sutures, however the important diagnostic phrase "suturis crenulatis" is lacking in all Linnaean descriptions of *Voluta pertusa*. These sutural crenulations are not discernible in the two views of the cited Gualtieri figure (1742). It is further doubtful that *V. pertusa* represents the same species as *V. cardinalis* Gmelin, since Linnaeus would not have failed to cite Figure G2 on pl. 53 from Gualtieri (1742); these two views of the shell are an extremely good representation of the

species *V. cardinalis* Gmelin, and the figure has been cited by Gmelin for his species.

Gmelin (1791, *Systema Naturae Linnaei* (ed. 13) 1 (6) : 3458) was equally confused about the true identity of *Voluta pertusa*, as he included no less than four different species under this name, i.e. *V. cardinalis* Gmelin, *Mitra imperialis* Röding, *M. eremitarum* Röding and *M. contracta* Swainson. Such confused usage of *Voluta pertusa* has persisted in literature almost to the present day.

"A specimen of *Mitra digitalis* (= *M. imperialis* Röding) is found in the Linnaean collection in London, as well as an example of *M. cardinalis*, and these are the only two specimens that answer to the description of *M. pertusa*. As the name *pertusa* appears on the list of Linnaeus' own shells, this is strong although not conclusive evidence that one of the two is the type" (Dodge, 1955, 107 : 119).

The reasons for considering *Voluta pertusa* Linnaeus as a doubtful species are summarized as follows:

- (1) The original diagnosis is fully inadequate for an unequivocal identification.
- (2) The additional indication from the 12th edition of the "*Systema*" does not shed any further light on the specific identity of the taxon, and the description from the Museum Ulricae strongly suggests that two different species have been combined under one description.
- (3) The only figure cited from Gualtieri (1742), represents an unidentifiable *Mitra* species.
- (4) The selection of a lectotype from the two different *Mitra* species present in the Linnaean collection at the Linnaean Society of London, is in view of the original description and figure citation an impossibility. Both these species, i.e. *Mitra cardinalis* (Gmelin) and *M. imperialis* Röding, respond to Linnaeus' original diagnosis and subdescription in part only, and a choice of either as lectotype would be purely arbitrary.

For these reasons it is advisable that the name *Voluta pertusa* Linnaeus, be suppressed as a *nomen dubium*.

2. *Voluta morio* Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) 1 : 1193, No. 421. The original diagnosis is "V. testa subemarginata fusiformi tereti laevi, columella triplicata". The subdescription is "Simillima V. caffrae, ut nota una nequeat non et altera dignosci: haec colore eodem fusco, ventre subtus cincto unica linea alba, qua etiam destituuntur spirae anfractus. Corpus testae duplo crassius, nec spira striatum. Columella absque omni labio interiore et dentibus s. plicis tantum 3, iisque parvis". Figures 21 and 22 on pl. 49 in Seba (1758, *Locupletissimi rerum naturalium thesauri accurata descriptio*) are cited as an indication. No locality is given.

The original diagnosis is inadequate for identification. In the subdescription the species is stated to be similar to *Voluta caffra* Linnaeus, 1758, however, the phrase "Corpus testae duplo crassius, nec spira striatum" disassociate the species from *V. caffra*.

The Seba figures cited (1758), represent the species *Voluta caffra* Linnaeus, a species which is placed in the genus *Vexillum* under Mitridae by most modern

taxonomists. The same Seba figures have been cited one page earlier (1767, 1 : 1192) as an indication for *Voluta caffra* by Linnaeus.

Voluta morio is an almost forgotten species, mainly because it remained unidentifiable, and consequently has been little used in synonymy. Deshayes & Milne-Edwards (1845, *Histoire Naturelle des Animaux sans Vertebres* (ed. 2) 10 : 318-320) presumed the species to be a variant of *Mitra caffra* (Linnaeus). Hanley (1855, *Ipsa Linnaei Conchylia* : 229) thought the species to be possibly *Turbinella leucozonalis* Lamarck. However, one year later (1856, Hanley's edition of Wood's *Index Testaceologicus an illustrated catalogue of British and Foreign shells* : 104) Hanley suggested that the species is probably *Mitra caffra* (Linnaeus). Dodge (1955, 107 : 114) who discussed the subject at length, suggested that the shell before Linnaeus was not even a *Mitra* and that the name should be dropped as undefined.

There is no specimen conforming to the description of *Voluta morio* in the Linnean collection, and the species is not on the list of species owned by Linnaeus (Dodge, 1955). The species could have possibly been a beach-worn specimen of *Mitra caffra* (Linnaeus), or a dark-colored variant of *Mitra vulpecula* (Linnaeus). Linnaeus' comparison of the species to his *Voluta caffra*, and citation of identical figures as for *V. caffra*, certainly suggest the species to be a species of the genus *Mitra*.

The specific name *Voluta morio* is too doubtful to be retained, and should be suppressed as a *nomen dubium* for the following reasons:

- (1) The original diagnosis and subdescription are inadequate for an unequivocal identification. Although the species has been compared by Linnaeus to *Mitra caffra*, certain phrases of the subdescription are incompatible with diagnostic characters of this species.
- (2) The cited figures from Seba (1758) have been previously used by Linnaeus as an indication for *Voluta caffra*, and indeed represent that species.
- (3) No specimen is available for selection as a lectotype.
- (4) The species has always remained unidentified, and consequently has been little used in literature.

3. *Voluta ruffina* Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) 1 : 1192, No. 418. The original diagnosis is "V. testa integriuscula fusiformi transversim rugosa, columella quadriplicata, labro crenulato". The subdescription is "Similis V. scabriusculae, sed angustior, longior, passim incarnato-maculata. Cauda integra absque umbilico. Labrum recurvum, crenulatum tuberculis rotundatis". Figure G on pl. 54 in Gualtieri (1742, *Index Testarum Conchyliorum quae adservantur in Museo Nicolai Gualtieri*) is cited as an indication. The locality is given as "In India Orientali".

The original diagnosis is inadequate for identification. In the subdescription the species is said to be similar to *Voluta scabriuscula* (originally established as *Buccinum scabriculum* Linnaeus, 1758), however, the Gualtieri figure cited (1742) bears little resemblance to this species. Furthermore, the phrase "transversim rugosa" is incompatible with the cited figure, which depicts a shell which is finely transversely puncto-striate, and not spirally ridged. The outer lip is depicted as thickened and smooth, which is in direct contrast to the

phrase from the subdescription "Labrum recurvum, crenulatum tuberculis rotundatis".

Gmelin (1791, *Systema Naturae Linnaei* 1 (6) : 3450) listed *Voluta ruffina*, however, referred to the Gualtieri (1742) indication with a query. Dillwyn (1817, *A descriptive catalogue of recent shells arranged according to the Linnaean system*, 1 : 545) associated *V. ruffina* Linnaeus with *Mitra adusta* Lamarck, 1811 (= *M. eremitarum* Röding, 1798). Deshayes & Milne-Edwards (1845, 10 : 304) suggested that *Voluta ruffina* could be either the *Mitra versicolor* Lamarck, 1811 (= *Voluta nubila* Gmelin, 1791), or even *Voluta clathrus* Gmelin, 1791. The authors, however, pointed out that "the identity of the species cannot be established because the description of Linnaeus is too short and is not accompanied by a sufficient synonymy".

Hanley (1855 : 227) identified *Voluta ruffina* as the species *Mitra ferruginea* Lamarck, 1811, although he admitted that no specimen labelled *Voluta ruffina* was in the Linnean collection at the time it was examined by him. The species was figured by Hanley (pl. 4, fig. 5), however these figures do not appear to be conspecific with *Mitra ferruginea* Lamarck, as defined by the delineation in Chemnitz (1780, *Conchylieni-Cabinet*, 4 : 224, pl. 149, figs. 1380, 1381). One year later (1856 : 104, pl. 20, fig. 103) Hanley commented on Wood's figure of *Voluta ruffina*, suggesting that it is the same species as *Mitra eremitarum* Röding, 1798.

Dodge (1955 : 107-109) treated *Voluta ruffina* rather thoroughly, and suggested that the Gualtieri figure (1742) could possibly represent *Voluta aurantia* Gmelin, 1791, but remarked further that "the resemblance between the figures and the Linnaean description is too uncertain to be seriously entertained". The writer stated, that two specimens of *Mitra ferruginea* Lamarck, are in the Linnean collection and are accompanied by a label reading "*Voluta ruffina*". As the Linnean collection did not contain specimens of *V. ruffina* at the time Hanley examined it, Dodge concluded that the labels were attached to the species by a later investigator on the basis of Hanley's conclusions. Dodge found *Voluta ruffina* inadequately defined, a conclusion with which I agree.

It is recommended that *Voluta ruffina* Linnaeus be suppressed as a *nomen dubium* for the following reasons:

- (1) The original diagnosis and subdescription are inadequate for an identification and contain diagnostic characters incompatible with the cited Gualtieri figure (1742).
- (2) The only indication cited, i.e. Figure G on pl. 54 in Gualtieri (1742), is dissimilar to the species *Mitra scabricula* (Linnaeus) with which it was compared by Linnaeus, and cannot be identified with any particular species. The sculpture of the shell and features of the outer lip as depicted in the cited figure, are contradictory to diagnostic characters contained in the original diagnosis and subdescription.
- (3) There is no specimen marked "*Voluta ruffina*" in the Linnean collection at the Linnean Society in London (Dodge, 1955, 107 : 109). The two specimens of the species *Mitra ferruginea* Lamarck present in the Linnean collection, cannot be regarded as authentic types, as the accompanying label "*Voluta ruffina*" must have been added by

unknown hand after Hanley examined the collection (1855).

4. *Bulla conoidea* Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) 1 : 1185, No. 385. The original diagnosis is "B. testa oblongo-turbinata laevi, basi substriata, suturis crenulatis". The subdescription is "Testa magnitudine glandis, albido-flavescens, structura conii, vix striata, nisi versus basin striis aliquot punctatis. Spira conica, testa dimidio brevior. Anfractus tenues, imbricati ad marginem punctis quasi crenulati. Basis emarginata. Columella plicis 5 s. 6. Labium obtusum." No indication to a published figure is cited. No locality is given.

The specific name *Bulla conoidea* Linnaeus, did not appear in literature for 100 years. It was mentioned by Röding (1798, *Museum Boltenianum sive Catalogus cimeliorum; pars secunda continens Conchylia* : 53) as *Pterygia conoidea* (= *Voluta conus* Gmelin, 1791). Hanley (1855 : 207–208) was unable to identify Linnaeus' species, but suggested that it may be a *Mitra* in the section *Conohelix* (sic).

Dodge (1955, 107 : 36–38) advocated the re-introduction of *Bulla conoidea* Linnaeus, and pointed out that the Linnaean species may represent either *Mitra conulus* Lamarck, 1811 (= *M. conus* Gmelin, 1791) or *Imbricaria conica* Schumacher, 1817 (= *I. conularis* Lamarck, 1811); the writer, however, favored *Mitra conus* (Gmelin) as the species identical with *Bulla conoidea* Linnaeus.

Although Linnaeus' original diagnosis and subdescription contain diagnostic characters compatible with the species *Voluta conus* Gmelin, they are equally well applicable to *Voluta dactylus* Linnaeus, 1767, and to the smooth form or beach-worn specimens of *Voluta crenulata* Gmelin, 1791. *V. dactylus* also possesses brown spiral striae, a conical form with a crenulate or granulose spire and six columellar folds.

Since Linnaeus' diagnosis and subdescription are unsupported by an indication to published figures, and the species has been placed in the section *Bulla* instead of *Voluta* where all other Linnaean species of *Mitra* were placed, they are on their own insufficient to identify the species unequivocally.

Furthermore, the species had not been mentioned from the Museum Ludovicae Ulricaе collection (1764), and there is no specimen answering to Linnaeus' description in the Linnaean collection at the Linnaean Society in London; the species has not been included on the list of specimens owned by Linnaeus (Dodge, 1955, 107 : 36).

In view of the reasons cited, the name *Bulla conoidea* Linnaeus, should be suppressed as a *nomen dubium*.

I herewith submit to the International Commission proposals that it should:

- (1) make use of its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not those of the Law of Homonymy the following specific names, all four of which are *nomina dubia*:

- (a) *pertusa* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Voluta pertusa*;
- (b) *morio* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the combination *Voluta morio*;
- (c) *ruffina* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the combination *Voluta ruffina*;

- (d) *conoidea* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the combination *Bulla conoidea*;
- (2) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the following names:
 - (a) *pertusa* Linnaeus (1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) : 732) as published in the combination *Voluta pertusa* (a name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above);
 - (b) *morio* Linnaeus (1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) : 1193) as published in the combination *Voluta morio* (a name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above);
 - (c) *ruffina* Linnaeus (1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) : 1192) as published in the combination *Voluta ruffina* (a name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (c) above);
 - (d) *conoidea* Linnaeus (1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) : 1185) as published in the combination *Bulla conoidea* (a name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (d) above).

VESPERTILIO SUBULATUS SAY, 1823: PROPOSED SUPPRESSION
UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS (MAMMALIA, CHIROPTERA).
Z.N.(S.) 1701

By Bryan P. Glass and Robert J. Baker (*Department of Zoology,
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1. The purpose of this application is to request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *subulatus* Say, 1823, as published in the combination *Vespertilio subulatus* (James' account of Long's Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains, 2 : 65), and thus to ensure that the specific name *Myotis yumanensis* H. Allen, 1864 (*Smithsonian Musc. Coll.* 7 (Publ. 165) : 58) is conserved.

2. In 1823 Say collected a specimen of a species of *Myotis* near the 104th meridian on the Arkansas River, and described it in his notes, using the species name *Vespertilio subulatus*. His description was published verbatim as a footnote in James' account of the expedition. Say did not state that the specimen was preserved; however, as far as is known, all of his natural history collections were deposited in the Philadelphia Museum (Peale's Museum) which was later destroyed by fire.

Pertinent parts of Say's description read as follows:

"... flew rapidly in various directions, over the surface of the creek. . . . Ears longer than broad, nearly as long as the head, hairy on the basal half, a little ventricose on the anterior edge, and extending near the eye; tragus elongated, subulate; the hair above blackish at base, tip dull cinereous; the interfemoral membrane hairy at base, the hairs unicolored, and a few also scattered over its surface, and along its edge, as well as that of the brachial membrane; hair beneath black, the tip yellowish white; hind feet rather long, a few setae extending over the nails; only a minute portion of the tail protrudes beyond the membrane. Total length 2 9-10 inches. tail 1 1-5."

3. The description of Say fits *M. yumanensis*, not *M. subulatus* (of Miller and G. M. Allen, *USMN Bull.* 144, 1928, and of later authors):

M. yumanensis

Dorsum dull cinereous

Uropatagium hairy at base

Hind feet long

Setae over nails

Flies close to water

M. subulatus

Dorsum bright chestnut

Uropatagium naked at base

Hind feet short

No setae over nails

Flies high

4. *Myotis yumanensis* is at present the only species of *Myotis* (other than the species currently referred to as *subulatus*) known from the vicinity of Say's type locality, but the recognition of *yumanensis* in this region dates only from 1957. Other western *Myotis* possibly occurring in the vicinity may be excluded on the basis of one or more characters listed by Say: *Myotis velifer*—ears not hairy on basal half, hairs not blackish at base, size much too large; *Myotis thysanodes*—ears too long and not hairy on basal half, fringed interfemoral

membrane, size much too large; *Myotis volans*—color brown, not dull cinereous, interfemoral membrane naked, size too large; *Myotis lucifugus*—color brown with burnished tips to hairs, not dull cinereous; *Myotis californicus*—color not dull cinereous, foot too small.

5. In 1855 Le Conte (*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* : 435) applied the name *Vespertilio subulatus* Say to bats from his plantation in the tidewater country near Riceboro, Liberty County, Georgia. Miller and G. M. Allen (*USNM Bull.* 144 : 42, 1928) have indicated that Le Conte presumed that he had two species, to one of which he applied the name *M. subulatus* Say, but they presumed that all the specimens were actually *M. lucifugus*. Whatever the species actually was, it certainly was not the saxicolous species currently bearing the name *M. subulatus*, which is absent from the south eastern United States.

6. In 1864 Harrison Allen (*Smith Miscel. Coll.* No. 165 : 51) applied Say's name to the eastern form of the long-eared bat, which usage was accepted until the revision of the genus by Miller and G. M. Allen (*USNM Bull.* 144, 1928) wherein they correctly rejected *M. subulatus* for the eastern long-eared *Myotis* in favor of the name *M. keeni* Merriam 1895, which is currently accepted, but erroneously applied the name *Myotis subulatus* Say to the form currently bearing the name. Miller and Allen (*op. cit.* p. 28) based this change, in part, on their imperfect knowledge of the bats known to occur in south eastern Colorado.

7. Identification of the species that Say had in hand when he wrote his description places in jeopardy the species name *yumanensis* which has stood unchallenged for 101 years. Such a change is not in keeping with the intent of the rules to promote stability.

8. The oldest species name available for the bat currently carrying the name *M. subulatus* Say is *leibi* published as *Vespertilio leibii* Audubon and Bachman, *Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* (1) 8 : 124, 1842. Suppression of the name *subulatus* requires that the subspecies of this taxon be as follows:

Myotis leibi leibi Audubon and Bachman 1842, Type locality Erie County, Ohio.

Myotis leibi ciliolabrum H. Allen, 1893, Type locality Near Banner, Trego County, Kansas.

Myotis leibi melanorhinus Merriam 1890. Type locality Little Spring, North base of San Francisco Mountain, Coconino County, Arizona, Altitude 8,250 feet.

8. For the reasons listed above we now request the International Commission on Nomenclature:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *subulatus* Say, 1823, used originally in the combination *Vespertilio subulatus*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the name *yumanensis* H. Allen, 1864, as published in the binomen *Vespertilio yumanensis* on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology; and

(3) to place the specific name *subulatus* Say, 1823, as published in the binomen *Vespertilio subulatus*, on the Official List of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

TRICHOGONIA ROSSMAESSLER, 1835 LAMELLIBRANCHIATA:
PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS.
Z.N.(S.) 1702

By Joshua L. Baily Jr. (*San Diego, California, U.S.A.*)

The object of this application is the suppression of the generic name *Trichogonia* Rossmäessler, 1835. This name was published in 1835, the reference being "Icones Land und Süßwasser Moll. Europ., v. 1, pe. 1, p. 112". The type, by monotypy, is *Mytilus polymorphus* Pallas. This species is also the type of *Dreissena* van Beneden published the same year. Since the generic name *Dreissena* has been placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology under Opinion 782, it would seem appropriate that its objective synonym *Trichogonia* be suppressed under the plenary powers for the purposes of the Law of Priority, and placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names. Accordingly I hereby request that such action be taken.



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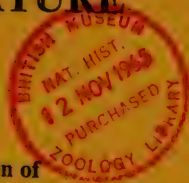
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THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE



The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

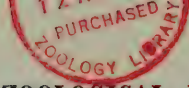
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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 22, Part 4 (pp. 207-270), 1 plate

2nd November, 1965

Dr. Alden H. Miller

The Secretary regrets to announce the sudden death of the President of the Commission, Dr. Alden H. Miller. An obituary will be published as soon as possible.

Commissioner Dr. N. S. Borchsenius

Dr. N. S. Borchsenius, Professor of Biology, Leningrad Academy of Sciences, Vice-President of the Soviet Entomological Society, Assistant Director of the Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., and Soviet Member of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, died suddenly in Leningrad on the 5th of May, 1965.

Nikolai Sergeevich Borchsenius was a leading specialist on Scale Insects (Homoptera, Coccoidea) and was a very famous Russian entomologist. He was born in Leningrad (then St. Petersburg) on the 20th November, 1906. No information about his early life is available. Having graduated at the University of Leningrad, he started his career in entomology as a specialist on Coccoidea at the Pest Infestation and Quarantine Organisation of the U.S.S.R. in 1929. In 1941, he submitted a thesis for his Doctor of Philosophy. Three years later Dr. Borchsenius joined the Zoological Institute of the Leningrad Academy of Sciences, where he remained until his death.

In 1947, he received his Doctor of Science degree, his thesis being entitled "Pseudococcidae of the U.S.S.R." In 1956 he became Professor and in 1959 Assistant Director of the Zoological Institute. Borchsenius published more than 100 papers on Coccoidea, the largest being: "Fauna of the U.S.S.R.", in three volumes, Pseudococcidae (1949), Coccidae (1957), and Kermococcidae, Asterolecaniidae, Lecaniodiaspididae and Aclerididae (1960); Identification of Pseudococcidae and Coccidae of the U.S.S.R. (1949); Identification of Coccoidea attacking cultivated and wild trees of the U.S.S.R. (1963); and Catalogue of the Diaspididae of the World (in press).

Dr. Borchsenius led extensive expeditions to various parts of the U.S.S.R. and also to Korea, China and India. Much of this material was worked out and published in numerous papers. He established the new family Lecaniodiaspididae, some new subfamilies and tribes, dozens of new genera and hundreds of new species of Coccoidea.

For twenty years he was a Committee member of the Soviet Entomological Society, and from 1944-1952 he was the Secretary. For a few years before his death he was Vice-President of the Society. In 1958, he attended the 15th International Congress of Zoology in London and was a member of the Committee on Nomenclature. He was also a delegate to the 11th International Congress of Entomology at Vienna in 1960 and to the 12th International Congress of Entomology in London in 1964.

During his career Dr. Borchsenius made many friends throughout the world and corresponded with them regularly. He was appointed International Commissioner representing the U.S.S.R. in September, 1961.

His death will be grieved by entomologists throughout the world.

[This obituary has been modified from a Russian text by O. Kryzhanovsky, a translation of which has been made by Madam E. F. Izvekova to whom the Assistant Secretary is much indebted.]

NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting*.—In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the Plenary Powers*.—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin*.—

- (1) Suppression of the specific name *Drassus atropos* Walckenaer, 1830 (Araneae). Z.N.(S.) 1625.
- (2) Validation of *Pan* and *Panthera* from Oken, 1816 (Mammalia). Z.N.(S.) 482.
- (3) Designation of a neotype for *Ceratophyllus soricis* Dale, 1878 (Insecta, Siphonaptera). Z.N.(S.) 1618.
- (4) Suppression of *Eucidaris* Pomel, 1883, *Papula* Bayle, 1878, *Cidaris papillataconoidea* Parkinson, 1811, and *Cidarites savignyi* Audouin, 1826 (Echinoidea). Z.N.(S.) 1705.
- (5) Designation of a type-species for *Phasia* Latreille, 1804 (Insecta, Diptera). Z.N.(S.) 1706.
- (6) Suppression of the specific name *Papilio lintingensis* Osbeck, 1765 (Insecta, Lepidoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1708.
- (7) Designation of a type-species for *Monopsyllus Kolenati*, 1875; suppression of the specific names *Ceratopsyllus sciuri* Kolenati, 1856, *Monopsyllus sciuri* Kolenati, 1857 and *Ceratopsyllus monoctenus* Kolenati, 1856 (Insecta, Siphonaptera). Z.N.(S.) 1709.
- (8) Designation of a type-species for *Stizus* Latreille, [1802–1803] (Insecta, Hymenoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1710.
- (9) Designation of a type-species for *Diodontus* Curtis, 1834 (Insecta, Hymenoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1711.
- (10) Designation of a type-species for *Trychosis* Foerster, 1868 (Insecta, Hymenoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1712.
- (11) Designation of a type-species for *Prospaltella* Ashmead, 1904 (Insecta, Hymenoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1713.
- (12) Suppression of the specific name *Mullus auriflamma* Forsskål, 1775 (Pisces). Z.N.(S.) 1714.
- (13) Designation of a type-species for *Chamaemyia* Meigen, 1803 (Insecta, Diptera). Z.N.(S.) 1716.
- (14) Suppression of the generic name *Xyleborus* Bowdich, 1825 (Insecta, Coleoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1720.

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London, S.W.7, England.
September 1965.

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary,
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES FOR
PITHECOPS HORSFIELD, 1828. Z.N.(S.) 1675
(see present volume, pages 69-71)

By C. F. Cowan (*Tring, Herts.*)

Francis Hemming was a man for whom I had the greatest affection and for whose views and work I have the utmost respect. However, his application on this subject published posthumously in April 1965 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 22 (1) : 69-71) is one which I cannot support.

Under the references quoted by Hemming, and as he says, Horsfield designated the genus *Pithecopis* based on an insect from Java which he faithfully described and figured, but misidentified as *Papilio* (*Hesperia*) *hylax* Fabricius, which nominal species was designated the type-species of the genus by Scudder (1875). But Fabricius's name applies in fact not to Horsfield's oriental insect but to the circumtropical species known, until Corbet in 1940 pointed out the error, as *Zizula gaika* (Trimen, 1862).

In consequence, as Corbet made clear, the circumtropical species should be known as *Zizula hylax* Fab. and, assuming proper steps are taken regarding type fixation, the Javan insect as *Pithecopis corax* Fruhstorfer (1919). To describe the two specific taxa in *Pithecopis hylax corvus* Fruh. and *P.h. corax* Fruh. as almost completely unknown is surely most misleading; they are fully dealt with and referenced in Seitz Vol. 9 (110) (1920) : 879 and 1014, pl. 154 figs. e, 1-4, and quite familiar in the region affected.

It is 25 years since Corbet corrected the specific nomenclature error, and his article has been accepted, and the consequent corrections carried out, as indeed they should, certainly throughout the Oriental region. The most recent publications from Malaysia, Japan, India (*sens. lat.*), and Australasia respectively are, and treat of: Corbet (1956) (pp. 277 & 456, *Pithecopis corvus* Fruh., 289 & 457, *Zizula hylax* Fab.); Shirôzu (1960) (pp. 335 & 456, *Zizula hylax* Fab.); Cantlie (1962) (pp. 36, *Pithecopis corvus* Fruh.; 65, *Zizula hylax* Fab.); and Couchman (1962) (pp. 76, *Zizula hylax attenuata* (Lucas)).

Thus over the entire region where both the affected species fly the errors have been corrected smoothly and quietly in conformity with the rules, without any of the "serious confusion" or "disastrous consequences" which Hemming so strangely feared.

Any authors elsewhere who may not yet have adopted *hylax* Fab. as the senior taxon for *gaika* Trimen are at fault under the rules. It might be of assistance to authors in similar cases if the International Commission were to publish details of such necessary changes, or at least references to them, at an early date after their discovery, although of course with the introduction of Article 23 (b) and the *nomina oblita* rule such cases will become increasingly rare.

Any attempt now by the International Commission to switch these names back after the lapse of 25 years would surely do it, and all conscientious observers of the rules, far more harm than good.

There remains the necessity for action to regularize the use of the generic name *Pithecopis* Horsfield, as so well explained by Hemming.

I therefore request that the International Commission:

- (1) use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Pithecopis* Horsfield (1828), made prior to the ruling now proposed and, having done so, to designate as the type-species of that genus the species *Pithecopis corax* Fruhstorfer (1919) as published in the trinomen *Pithecopis hylax corax*.
- (2) place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Pithecopis* Horsfield (1828), *Descr. Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy.* (1): 66 (gender : masculine), type-species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Pithecopis corax* Fruhstorfer (1919).

- (3) place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *corax* Fruhstorfer as published in the trinomen *Pithecopis hylax corax* Fruhstorfer (1919) *Arch. Naturgesch.* 83, Section A.1 (1917): 79, (type-species of *Pithecopis* Horsfield (1828)).

NOTE: Both Lieut.-Col. J. N. Eliot and Mr. G. E. Tite have asked me to say they are most emphatically in agreement with the above views, the latter pointing out that African authors long ago accepted the discovery of Corbet and complied with the rules, *vide* Peters (1952) (p. 119, no. 192, *Zizula hylax* F.), and Stempffer (1957) (p. 220, *Zizula hylax* Fab.).

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COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *CNEMIDOPHORUS SEPTEMVITTATUS* COPE, 1882. Z.N.(S.) 1634

(see volume 21, pages 364-365)

By Jay M. Savage (University of Southern California, Los Angeles, U.S.A.)

Request by Dr. Ralph Axtell requesting that the principle of the first reviser be set aside in the case of the names *Cnemidophorus septemvittatus*, and *semifasciatus* seems to be based upon completely subjective criteria rather than principles of nomenclature. Burger as first reviser selected *semifasciatus*. The sole reason for Axtell's request is based upon his subjective evaluation of the relative scientific merit of Burger's paper as opposed to the paper by Duellman and Zweifel. If such reasoning should be consistently employed in substituting for the rules of nomenclature, the very stability that the rules provide will be lost in a morass of subjective evaluation of the relative scientific merit of every paper. To argue that a cornerstone of the rules should be set aside merely because Dr. Axtell thinks that Duellman and Zweifel's contribution is superior to Burger's is totally irrelevant as well as completely subjective. I propose that the Commission should refuse to set aside the principle of the first reviser in this case and indeed in any others that are based upon such subjective evaluation.

By Hobart M. Smith (Department of Zoology, University of Illinois, Urbana, U.S.A.)

The basis for the appeal by Axtell for use of the plenary powers to validate the selection by Duellman and Zweifel of *septemvittatus* as the senior name among the simultaneously proposed names *septemvittatus*, *scalaris* and *semifasciatus*, is maintenance of nomenclatural stability. On exactly the same grounds I here request that the Commission sanction the selection of *scalaris* as the senior name, among the same three, as proposed by Williams and Smith (1963).

The real basis for discontent by the latter authors with Duellman and Zweifel's choice of *septemvittatus* was not simply that Burger's action as first reviser had in reality eliminated *septemvittatus* from consideration—Duellman and Zweifel's choice was understandable since some practising taxonomists dislike (unjustifiably, in my opinion) first reviser rules. Their failure to pay heed to Burger's action is in itself certainly of minor importance and not worth escalation to the status of an issue; nevertheless, the fact that a regulation of the Code was violated would inevitably have required adjustment at some time in the future.

The real reason Williams and Smith objected to selection of *septemvittatus* as the senior name, among these three, was that never, since the original description, had that name been used as the valid name for any taxon at any level (specific or subspecific) prior to Duellman and Zweifel's work (1962), whereas *semifasciatus* had been used as a valid name at least by Burger (1950) and some authors following him (e.g. Smith and Taylor, 1950, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 199 : 184, in their check list and key to the lizards of Mexico), and *scalaris* had been used, as a valid name, by numerous authors and was therefore the logical choice, other factors permitting, for the senior name, on the grounds of general familiarity among herpetologists. Furthermore several of the works using *scalaris* have been of monographic and therefore influential nature.

The point was made by Axtell that Duellman and Zweifel's work is definitive, or at least more nearly so than anyone else's review ("All subsequent work on this group of *Cnemidophorus* will, by necessity, stem from ... [it] ..."), and therefore that their terminology should be accepted, whatever it might be ("It is extremely important, therefore, that the names used in this publication be preserved."). The definitiveness of the work is highly questionable. The genus *Cnemidophorus* is one of the most difficult taxonomic nuts to crack in all reptiles, and there is little reason to hope that Duellman and Zweifel have reached the ultimate truth despite the perfectly acceptable proposition that their review is by far the best yet achieved. Duellman and Zweifel themselves were under no illusion of ultimate truth in proposing their arrangement, as indicated by their comment (p. 207): "We realize, however, that our colleagues may

come, with Shakespeare, to feel that 'Tis the times' plague, when madmen lead the blind' *King Lear*. " It is not my intent to belittle their monograph, which indeed marks a highly significant step forward in *Cnemidophorus* taxonomy; the point is simply that as a point of departure their work is different from others only because it is the most recent. This difference will inevitably fade away as time passes and does not justify crystallization of nomenclature because of its present importance. Nomenclatural rearrangement of populations has continued since their work appeared, and will continue to do so. There is every reason to hold it as quite possible that the populations to which the three names in present consideration are now applied will be considered conspecific with others to which still older names have been applied, thus requiring still further changes of specific names.

In such a situation it is unwise to regard any given nomenclatural arrangement as more deserving of sanction, and protection, than any other, for taxonomic stability in this genus is still a long way off. The greatest service to nomenclatural stability is in preservation of the most familiar names, when choices do arise, and it was in this spirit that Williams and Smith elected a course within the framework of the Code to place the greatest nomenclatural emphasis upon *scalaris*, as definitely the most widely-used name among the three in question. The patently erroneous type locality of *septemvittatus*, even though subsequently and arbitrarily revised, lends no weight to the proposal for approval by the Commission of its selection.

Accordingly I hereby request that the Commission deny the appeal for approval of Duellman and Zweifel's selection of *septemvittatus* as the senior name among *septemvittatus*, *semifasciatus* and *scalaris*, and that it uphold the selection by Williams and Smith of *scalaris*.

By Kenneth L. Williams (*Museum of Zoology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, U.S.A.*)

The use of the combination *Cnemidophorus septemvittatus* as the senior name by Duellman and Zweifel (1962) in preference to either *C. scalaris* or *C. semifasciatus* was an infraction of the Code. Thus, it was necessary to make a correction as done by Williams and Smith (1963) or request the Commission to set aside the rules and validate *septemvittatus* as done by Axtell (1964).

I strongly recommend the selection of *C. scalaris* as the senior name for the following reasons:

- (1) Duellman and Zweifel's work, as they clearly noted, is not the "last word" on this group of lizards. Actually it is not certain that the three names involved belong to the same species, or on the other hand, that other forms with older names are not conspecific. It, thus, is very likely that there may be more name changes in the future.
- (2) *C. scalaris* has been utilized in the literature a number of times, whereas *C. septemvittatus* has not been, prior to Duellman and Zweifel.
- (3) *C. septemvittatus* was associated with an erroneous type locality; this was corrected, but does detract from its choice as senior name.

I recommend that the proposal by Axtell requesting validation of *septemvittatus* as senior name in place of *scalaris* or *semifasciatus* be rejected, and that *scalaris* as proposed by Williams and Smith be approved as the senior name.

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A NEOTYPE FOR
MYTILUS (NOW *ANODONTA*) *ANATINUS* LINNAEUS, 1758.

Z.N.(S.) 1643

(see volume 21, pages 432-434)

By Per Brinck (Zoological Institute, University, Lund, Sweden)

In his application Dr. Lemche has presented the case well but I feel doubtful as regards his final proposals. A few additional data on the name *Mytilus anatinus* may be useful.

Mytilus anatinus was briefly diagnosed by Linnaeus (Syst. Nat. I, No. 219 : 706; 1758) as is given by Brander (Ark. f. Zool., ser. 2, 9 : 6 : 177) in his discussion of the name of the species. But there are two more detailed descriptions, viz. in the Fauna Suecica (ed. 1, 1746, No. 1332 : 380; ed. 2, 1761, No. 2158 : 522) and a few general notes in his "Lectures" written 1748-1752 (ed. E. Lönnberg : Linnés föreläsningar öfver djurriket, Stockholm 1913).

These data demonstrate that Linnaeus regarded his *M. anatinus* as covering the widely distributed Swedish "Sjö-Mussla" (Lake Mussel), "common in lakes and rivers where it is found in water so deep that it does not freeze. The shell is used to store the colour in the paint-boxes which are for sale in the grocers' shops". (Linnés föreläsningar, p. 354.)

Extant Linnaean material in the Linnaean Society (London) and the Zoological Museum of Upsala belongs to *Pseudanodonta complanata* (Ziegl.) Rossm., 1835 (cf. Brander, l.c.).

The species which is common and widespread in Sweden (like in the rest of Fennoscandia) is *Anodonta anatina* s. auct. anglic., while *Pseudanodonta complanata* (Ziegl.) Rossm. is rarely found and certainly not the species primarily meant by the trivial name *sjömussla*.

Present facts say, as does our knowledge of Linnaeus's idea of the species concept, that *Mytilus anatinus* L. was a composite species, meant to cover the big mussels abundantly occurring in Swedish lakes (and rivers). Therefore, we are certainly not forced to accept any Linnaean specimen in London and Upsala as being the "type", and by the way, I know of no designation of such a specimen as a lectotype, though according to Lemche (l.c.) the specimen in London is "generally regarded as the type".

From a practical point of view the best would undoubtedly be to drop *anatina* and preserve Nilsson's name *piscinalis* for the species, at the same time as the *Pseudanodonta* species under discussion is dealt with as *P. complanata* (Ziegl.) Rossm. The question is whether it is such a very serious procedure to suppress and extract a name already on the Official List (Lemche, l.c.), a name which happened to come there without a close examination of the case. I would prefer a solution according to this alternative.

Dr. Lemche, however, has accepted alternative (c) of Dr. Hubendick and Dr. Waldén (Bull. zool. Nomencl. 21 : 435), viz. selecting a neotype of *Mytilus anatinus* inconsistent with the "original" Linnaean material.

Dr. Lemche proceeds by saying that he has "not been able to get any help from Swedish malacologists in choosing a neotype among material in a Swedish museum and from Sweden". So he chooses a shell from the moat around Copenhagen, more closely the part retained as a small lake in the botanical garden. I wonder if Dr. Lemche has tried to come in contact with the people at the Lund Zoological Museum which has rich collections of Swedish *Anodonta*, including the typical material of Sven Nilsson, and has a specialist working on the ecological distribution and differentiation of these molluscs.

As is evident from, e.g. Brander's paper (Ark. f. Zool. 9, 6 : 175 sqq) there is a very great variation among these molluscs, dependent on the habitat. Therefore, it is important that a neotype is not chosen from a habitat like a moat, being in a way an artefact which certainly stamps any population of these mussels typologically. We would all be anxious not to fix the name *anatina* to such a population. It we want to

designate a neotype there is no doubt that the best is to select as such the lectotype, of Nilsson's *piscinalis* which should be chosen out of the Nilsson collection in Lund and referred to one of the rich Scanian lake populations of the species.

I have contacted Dr. T. Brander, Helsingfors, Finland, our foremost specialist of these mussels, and he informs me that according to his opinion it is definitely better to suppress *anatina* than to select a neotype = *piscinalis* Nilsson, since the name *anatina* is used in so many different ways. Anyhow, he can see no reason to take a possible neotype from a town moat, and discusses at length the modification of the species in various types of water. He concludes that a good representative of the unmodified form, inhabiting natural eutrophic water bodies, is the specimen ex coll. Nilsson (in the Lund Museum) which was figured by him in 1956 (l.c.: 181, fig. 4) and this should preferably be selected as the neotype, if such a procedure is found to be necessary.

By Joshua L. Baily, Jr. (San Diego, California)

I agree with Dr. Lemche completely that the name *Anodonta anatina* should not be withdrawn from the Official List, for the reason set out by Dr. Lemche—that it would impair the authority of these lists.

The number of those who do not accept the rulings of the Commission is uncomfortably large, and I think it would be unfortunate if the Commission itself should take any step to fortify their position. So at all costs this name should be retained. Perhaps it might have been possible in the past to have kept this name off the Official List, but it is too late now to consider what should have been done before. To remove a name from the list after it has once been placed there would do more to destabilize its standing than any other step I can think of. The name should therefore be preserved and a suitable specimen be suggested and then confirmed a neotype.

Dr. Lemche does not state where the type locality of this species is. Neither do Dr. Hubendick and Dr. Waldén in their comment on Dr. Lemche's application (ibid., p. 435) although they imply that it is known.

The species selected by Dr. Lemche apparently does not come from the type locality, and is therefore not a satisfactory neotype. But it is possible that there are no perfect specimens from the type locality. This would be unfortunate, as the neotype should of course be perfect. It is obvious that selection of a damaged specimen may make trouble in the future if it is designated as a type.

The locality given by Linnaeus is the fresh waters of Europe. That is broad enough to cover the locality of Dr. Lemche's lectotype. That would be perfectly satisfactory to me if there are no better specimens in the Linnean collection in London or the collection in the M.L.U. It would seem that further investigation is needed before an ideally satisfactory neotype can be appointed.

By C. O. van Regteren Altena (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie,
Leiden, The Netherlands)

Before discussing the two solutions proposed by H. Lemche (*Bull.* 21 (6) : 432-434, December 1964) I want to point out to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature that not all malacologists agree about the number of species of *Anodonta* (s. str.) to be distinguished in the European fauna. The outstanding specialist of najads, and particularly of the European species, F. Haas (see, e.g. *Feldiana*, Zool. 24 : 136, January 30, 1940) has eventually come to the conclusion that all the European forms of *Anodonta* (s. str.) belong to one extremely variable species: *A. cygnea* (L.). This already earlier expressed opinion was followed for instance in P. Ehrmann's authoritative treatment of the non-marine Mollusca in "Die Tierwelt Mitteleuropas" (1933). As the name *Mytilus cygneus* Linnaeus has been put on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology as the type-species of the genus *Anodonta* Lamarck, acceptance of Lemche's proposal would place a name on that list which some specialists consider to be a subjective synonym of a name already earlier placed on it.

On the other hand, the number of authors holding the opinion that there exist two species of *Anodonta* (s. str.) in Western Europe is perhaps greater than that of those

following Haas. Although they admit that both species are very variable and often difficult to distinguish, their opinion is also based on careful study of a large amount of material. They are, therefore, fully justified in claiming a valid name for what they consider to be a "good" species.*

I do not think that it can be wholly avoided that names which are subjective synonyms according to some specialists will be placed on the Official List, but those who have to decide this case should know about all its intricacies.

I agree with Lemche that "extraction of a name already on the Official List is a very serious thing to do", but, on the other hand, choosing a neotype for a species disagreeing with the result of careful analysis of its author's intentions also seems a first step on a slippery slope. A better solution might be to let the name *Anodonta anatina* date from the first author who unequivocally meant the possible second European species of *Anodonta* (s. str.) by it, which, according to Brander (*Ark. Zool.* (2) 9 (6) : 182, June 8, 1956), probably was O. F. Müller, 1774.

We in the Netherlands always used the name *A. piscinalis* Nilsson for that form. Acceptance of Lemche's proposal (A) would, therefore, favour stability in Dutch faunistic literature.

By A. E. Ellis (*Carshalton, Surrey, England*)

The application by Dr. Lemche is timely, and I beg to support his suggested solution (C). This is all the more desirable because *Anodonta piscinalis* Nilsson, 1823, is by no means the earliest name for this species if *anatinus* Linnaeus is rejected. The following specific names, which are regarded by various authors as synonymous with *Anodonta anatina* (L.), would have to be considered:

Mytilus radiatus Müller, 1774, *Vermium terrestrium et fluviatilium Historia* 2 : 209

Mytilus avonensis Montagu, 1803, *Testacea britannica*: 172

Mytilus fucatus Dillwyn, 1817, *Descriptive catalogue of Recent shells*: 317

Anodonta intermedia Lamarck, 1819, *Histoire naturelle des Animaux sans Vertébrés* 6 (1) : 86

Anodonta palustris Férussac, 1822, *Dict. Class. Hist. nat.* 1 : 397

Mytilus macula Sheppard, 1822, *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.* 13 : 86

Mytilus incrassatus Sheppard, 1822, *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.* 13 : 85

Although these names antedate *piscinalis* Nilsson, none of them has ever been in general use for this species; they would, however, need to be disposed of before *piscinalis* could be accepted. If the Commission decides to adopt Lemche's solution (C), no further action with regard to these names would be called for. I accordingly warmly commend this solution.

* As far as I know, the arguments brought forward by either of these two "schools" have never been definitely refuted. Adam (*Mém. Mus. R. Hist. Nat. Belg.* 106: 195, 1947) found anatomical differences between the two forms in Belgium. His results should be checked in the forms assigned to the two possible species in other countries.

COMMENT ON THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE APPLICATION CONCERNING
THE VALIDATION OF *AMAUROBIUS* C. L. KOCH AND
COELOTES BLACKWALL Z.N.(S.) 1625
(see vol. 21, pages 150-153; vol. 22, pages, 140-141)

By Fr. Chrysanthus O. F. M. Cap (*Warandelaan 5, Oosterhout (N.B.),
The Netherlands*)

Though I agree with the main object of the original application by Levi and Kraus, viz., to validate the generic names *Amaurobius* C. L. Koch and *Coelotes* Blackwall in the accustomed sense (cf. my earlier letter to the secretary—together with Dr. L. van der Hammen, Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Sept. 9, 1964), I have to protest against their supplementary proposal on this question. Especially the neotype selection for *Drassus atropos* Walckenaer is highly objectionable and in my opinion illegal.

As has been pointed out by me (Chrysanthus, 1965, *Tijdschr. Ent.* **108**, (3) : 61-71), the type of *Drassus atropos* Walckenaer, 1830 (*Faune française*, Aranéides 27 : 171) is without any doubt identical with the species described later as *Aranee terrestris* Wider, 1834 (*Museum Senckenbergianum* **1** : 215), while the species that generally is indicated with the name *Coelotes atropos* has as its oldest valid specific name *saxatilis* Blackwall, 1833 (*Lond. Phil. Mag. Journ. Sci.* [3] **3** : 436).

Levi and Kraus (1965, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** (2) : 140) accept my point of view, or at least indicate that it is of a high probability.

Levi and Kraus's selection of a specimen of *Coelotes saxatilis* Blackwall, 1833, to be the neotype of *Drassus atropos* Walckenaer violates Article 75(c) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature on three accounts: (1) they do not give their reasons for believing all of the original type material destroyed or lost; (2) there is clear evidence that the specimen selected by them is not consistent with what is known of the original type material; the original description of *Drassus atropos* does not fit the specimen chosen as the neotype of this species, but clearly is based on a specimen of *Coelotes terrestris* (Wider); (3) the neotype came from "Harz, Stolberg", in Germany, while the actual type locality of the species is "la forêt de Villers Cotterets", about 70 km NE. of Paris, France. At the true type locality of *Drassus atropos* Walckenaer no specimens of the species (*Coelotes saxatilis*) to which the neotype belongs has ever been found (although the famous French arachnologist Simon collected there), *C. terrestris* (Wider) being the only one of the two ever met with at the type locality.

The first of these three points is a technicality, but the other two are important and in my opinion invalidate the neotype selection, unless that is made under the plenary powers of the Commission.

In my opinion the action by Levi and Kraus to pin the name *atropos* to a species of which we are certain that it was not meant by the original author, their neotype being specifically different from the true type, is inadvisable. The name *atropos* (1) has been compromised by having been used for two different species, (2) probably has been used more often for the wrong species, and (3) though well known to arachnologists, is not the name of a species of importance in applied sciences. Therefore it seems most advisable to me to suppress this name altogether and accept the unambiguous specific names *saxatilis* Blackwall, 1833, and *terrestris* Wider, 1834, for the two species in question. This question has been more extensively dealt with by me in my above quoted paper (Chrysanthus, 1965: 62-67), to which I may refer for further details.

My views are supported by the following arachnologists, who expressed their approval in correspondence:

Prof. Dr. P. Bonnet, Toulouse (10.vi.65)

"En ce qui concerne votre étude sur les *Coelotes*, . . . , on doit admettre d'une façon définitive vos identifications, à savoir *terrestris* Wider 1834 = *atropos* Walck. 1830
saxatilis Bl. 1833 = *atropos* auct.

Ainsi, d'après votre travail, toutes mes références concernant ces deux espèces dans

Bibliogr. *Araneorum* sont à changer; il faudra rapporter à *atropos* tout ce qui est à *terrestris* et admettre une espèce *saxatilis* avec toutes les références d'*atropos*.

Pour la désignation officielle de ces deux espèces, la chose est assez embarrassante: évidemment, il y a, d'abord, l'application de la règle de priorité qui veut que l'on adopte *atropos* Walck. 1830 (= *terrestris* Wider 1834) et *saxatilis* Bl. 1833 (= *atropos* auct.); il y a ensuite votre proposition, qui pour mettre fin à une confusion regrettable, fait appel au bon sens et propose *terrestris* Wider et *saxatilis* Bl.

Dans les deux cas, il y a, pour moi, un mot de grande valeur: *priorité* et *bon sens*: toutefois il ne me paraît pas impossible de les concilier: car maintenant que la dualité et la séparation des 2 espèces est bien établie, il n'y a plus de confusion possible et l'on doit admettre que, désormais, tout le monde appellera *atropos* ce qui est vraiment *atropos* Wlk (= *terrestris*) et *saxatilis* ce qui est sans conteste, le *saxatilis* Bl. (les anciens *atropos*). Quant à la confusion d'autrefois, tant pis!

Mais ayant écrit cela, je me suis mis à réfléchir encore et j'ai vu que vous saisissez les gros yeux à la pensée que l'on aura maintenant des *atropos* qui ne seront plus les *atropos* des anciens auteurs et c'est cela évidemment qui justifie votre proposition de bon sens. Alors, je crois bien que je voterai pour vous."

Dr. G. H. Locket (Stockbridge) and Dr. A. F. Millidge (Coulsdon) (26.v.65)

"We have read your paper 'On the identity of *Coelotes atropos* (Walck.), *saxatilis* (Blackwall) and *terrestris* (Wider)' and have again considered the suggestion put forward on p. 67 for solving the problem of the specific names. We are in favour of the second suggestion, namely to suppress the name *C. atropos*, resulting in the conservation of the name *C. terrestris* (Wider) (= *terrestris* auct.) and to introduce the name *C. saxatilis* (Blackwall) (= *atropos* auct.). We favoured this solution in our letter to you of 15th Nov. 1964 and are confirmed in our view by your argument (on p. 65 and verbally to G.H.L. at Frankfurt) that before the appearance of our 'British spiders' vol. II (1953) and Wiehle's paper in 1963 (Zool. Jahrb. Systematik 90 pp. 227-298) the two species were often confused, so that the use of *saxatilis* would now actually give more precise information of identity (free of possibility of such confusion) and would not disturb existing records unduly."

Dr. J. A. L. Cooke (Oxford) (31.v.65)

"I was aware that the *Coelotes* problem was complex, but I was nevertheless surprised by the difficulties, which you have so clearly explained. I would agree that your second choice (suppression of *C. atropos*) is best, and I hope other workers will follow your lead."

Mr. J. R. Parker (Carlisle) (2.vi.65)

"Thank you very much... (for your paper)... on the identity of the *Coelotes* which I found of great interest, as there has been so much confusion in the past. Your proposals to solve the problem of the specific names must now be perfectly clear to everyone and it seems to me that your suggestion on p. 67, paragraph 2, is as you rightly say the most logical solution."

Dr. L. van der Hammen, Curator Dept. of Arachnology, Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, whom I often consulted during the preparation of my paper fully agrees with me regarding the contents.

Summarizing, I might suggest that the Commission accept the following paragraphs of Levi's and Kraus's original proposal (1964, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 21 : 153) : par. 13(1), (2), (3), (4)(a), (5), (6), (7) but not par. 13(4)(b) nor the revised par. 13(4,b) as published by these authors later (Levi and Kraus, 1965, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, 22(2) : 141). And in addition the Commission should:

- (1) use its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy the specific name *atropos* Walckenaer, 1830 (*Faune française*, Aranéides 27 : 171) as published in the combination *Drassus atropos*.
- (2) place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the following names:
 - (a) *saxatilis* Blackwall, 1833 (*Lond. Phil. Mag. Journ. Sci.* [3]3 : 436) as published in the combination *Clubiona saxatilis*;
 - (b) *terrestris* Wider, 1834 (*Museum Senckenbergianum* 1 : 215) as published in the combination *Aranea terrestris*;
- (3) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *atropos* Walckenaer, 1830, as suppressed in (1) above.

OPINION 749

ATHERINA JAPONICA HOUTTUYN, 1782 (PISCES): SUPPRESSED
UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *japonica* Houttuyn, 1782, as published in the binomen *Atherina japonica*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

- (a) *japonica* Houttuyn, 1782, as published in the binomen *Atherina japonica* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) (Name No. 830);
- (b) *commersonianus* [Lacépède, 1803], as published in the binomen *Stolephorus commersonianus* (a cheironym published inadvertently in 1926 in Opinion 93, in error for *commersonii* Lacépède, 1803, in the same binomen) (Name No. 831).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

- (a) *gracilis* Schlegel, 1846, as published in the binomen *Clupea gracilis* (Name No. 2097);
- (b) *commersonii* Lacépède, 1803, as published in the binomen *Stolephorus commersonii* (type-species of *Stolephorus* Lacépède, 1803) (Name No. 2098);
- (c) *japonicus* Schlegel, 1846, as published in the binomen *Engraulis japonicus* (Name No. 2099).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 569)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. P. J. P. Whitehead in July 1962. Dr. Whitehead's application was sent to the printer on 4 October 1962 and was published on 12 July 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 281–284. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184). The proposals were supported by Dr. Carl L. Hubbs (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 186).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 26 March 1965 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (65)9 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 283. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 26 June 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-four (24), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Vokes, Mayr, Obruchev, Alvarado, Boschma, Simpson, Lemche, do Amaral, Jaczewski, Brinck, Riley, Tortonese, Munroe, Uchida, Evans, Forest, Bonnet, Stoll, Binder, Mertens, Kraus, Ride.

Negative votes—one (1): Sabrosky.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Hubbs.

Commissioner Miller returned a late affirmative vote. The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Prof. G. G. Simpson (26.iv.65): "I would prefer to strike out 'as a *nomen dubium*' in para. 8(1). That is a taxonomic, not a nomenclatural, decision. It weighs for one sole purpose: stabilization of nomenclature. But inclusion in the decision could invite complications if some subsequent reviser held that it is a determinable species (something that this Commission cannot decide)."

Dr. H. Lemche (28.iv.65): "Except the words in para. 3, lines 2-3: 'each having validity . . . Houttuyn, 1782' which are explanatory and unnecessary. When Houttuyn's species name has been suppressed, there is no priority for it any more."

Mr. C. W. Sabrosky (25.v.65): "I am always opposed in principle to Commission action on *nomina dubia*. If ichthyologists have paid so little attention to an Opinion (93) initiated by the distinguished David Starr Jordan, what can be hoped for another Opinion."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official List and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

commersonianus, *Stolephorus*, [Lacépède, 1803], *Smithson. misc. Coll.* 73(4) : 1-2
—a cheironym

commersonii, *Stolephorus*, Lacépède, 1803, *Hist. nat. Poiss.* 5 : 381

gracilis, *Clupea*, Schlegel, 1846, in Siebold, *Fauna japon.* (Pisces) (10-14): 238, p. 108, fig. 2

japonica, *Atherina*, Houttuyn, 1782, *Verh. Holland. Maatsch. Haarlem* 20 : 340

japonicus, *Engraulis*, Schlegel, 1846, in Siebold, *Fauna japon.* (Pisces) (10-14): 239, pl. 108, fig. 3.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (65)9 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 749.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

London 5 August 1965

OPINION 750

MELISSODES FONSCOLOMBEI ROMAND, 1841 (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers:

- (a) the specific name *fonscolombei* Romand, 1841, as published in the binomen *Melissodes fonscolombei*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;
- (b) all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Melissodes* Latreille, 1829, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Melissodes leprieuri* Blanchard, 1849, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Melissodes* Latreille, 1829 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above, *Melissodes leprieuri* Blanchard, 1849, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1690.

(3) The specific name *leprieuri* Blanchard, 1849, as published in the binomen *Melissodes leprieuri*, as interpreted by the neotype designated by LaBerge, 1962, (type-species of *Melissodes* Latreille, 1829) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2100.

(4) The specific name *fonscolombei* Romand, 1841, as published in the binomen *Melissodes fonscolombei* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 832.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 862)

The present case was first submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Wallace E. LaBerge in October 1954. In February 1962 Dr. LaBerge submitted a revised application which was sent to the printer on 21 May 1962 and was published on 12 July 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 292–293. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184). The proposals were supported by Padre J. S. Moure, Dr. C. D. Michener, Mr. P. H. Timberlake and Dr. T. B. Mitchell.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 26 March 1965 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (65)10 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 293. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 26 June 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-five (25), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Vokes, Mayr, Obruchev, Alvarado, Boschma, Simpson, Lemche, Jaczewski, do Amaral, Brinck, Riley, Sabrosky, Tortonese, Munroe, Uchida, Evans, Forest, Bonnet, Stoll, Binder, Mertens, Kraus, Ride.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Hubbs.

Commissioner Miller returned a late affirmative vote. Commissioner Sabrosky voted for only a section of the proposals presented, and made the following comment: "I vote against (1) (a) and (4), because I am opposed in principle to Commission action on *nomina dubia*. I vote for (1) (b) which is perfectly proper action by itself, without suppression of *Melissodes fonscolombeii*, and for (2) and (3)."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

fonscolombeii, *Melissodes*, Romand, 1841, in Guérin, *Mag. Zool.* (2)3 : 5, pl. 70
leprieuri, *Melissodes*, Blanchard, 1849, in Cuvier, *Règne Anim.* (ed. 3) 2 : atlas
pl. 129 bis, figs. 4, 4a

Melissodes Latreille, 1829, in Cuvier, *Règne Anim.* (ed. 2) 5 : 354

The following is the original reference for the designation of a neotype for a nominal species concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Melissodes leprieuri* Blanchard, 1849 : LaBerge, 1962, *Ent. News* 73: 164–165

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (65)10 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 750.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London 6 August 1965

OPINION 751

LEPROTA MELICHAR, 1912 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Leprota* Melichar, 1912, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Leprota melichari* Fennah, 1963, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Leprota* Melichar, 1912 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Leprota melichari* Fennah, 1963, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1691.

(3) The specific name *melichari* Fennah, 1963, as published in the binomen *Leprota melichari* (type-species of *Leprota* Melichar, 1912) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2101.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1530)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Mr. R. G. Fennah in April 1962. Mr. Fennah's application was sent to the printer on 21 May 1962 and was published on 12 July 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 303–304. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184). No comments were received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 26 March 1965 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (65)11 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 304. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 26 June 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-four (24), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Vokes, Mayr, Obruchev, Alvarado, Boschma, Simpson, Jaczewski, do Amaral, Brinck, Riley, Sabrosky, Munroe, Tortonese, Uchida, Evans, Forest, Bonnet, Stoll, Binder, Mertens, Kraus, Ride.

Negative votes—one (1): Lemche.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Hubbs.

Commissioner Miller returned a late negative vote, making the following comment: "This is such a minor case, not involving troublesome confusion that I think the rules should prevail and the Commission not be put in a position of making a special ruling." Other Commissioners, in returning their votes, commented as follows:

Dr. Henning Lemche (28.iv.65): "This very rarely mentioned genus cannot afford protection through the use of the plenary powers. The simple solution is to follow the rules and to give a new name to the genus, leaving *Leprota* as a synonym under *Saigona*."

Mr. C. W. Sabrosky (24.v.65): "I note, however, that *L. melichari* Fennah is not a 'new name' strictly speaking, because *D. fulgoroides* Walker is not preoccupied. See Glossary of the Code. It requires for availability a description or a reference to one. Obviously Melichar's description is 'available' for use, from the information in the application as a whole, but this should be referred to more definitely than Mr. Fennah has done in the sentence 'For *Leprota fulgoroides* Melichar (nec Walker) the new name *Leprota melichari* is here proposed.' Melichar might have published other papers and included other specimens, not necessarily conspecific or even congeneric. Note also that the Fennah method of proposal leaves *L. melichari* without a type.

"In item (1) of the proposal, some better wording should be devised for cases such as this. There being still only one species in the genus, and one designation possible, the present wording does not sound appropriate. Further, there is no reference to the misidentified type-species."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Leprota Melichar, 1912, *Abh. k.-k. zool. bot. Ges. Wien* 7 : 33, 91, pl. 111, figs. 14, 15

melichari, *Leprota*, Fennah, 1963, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 20 : 303

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (65)11 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 751.

G. OWEN EVANS

Secretary

W. E. CHINA

Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London 8 August 1965

OPINION 752

BORIOMYIA BANKS, 1904 (INSECTA, NEUROPTERA): ADDED TO THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES

RULING.—(1) The application for the suppression under the plenary powers of *Boriomyia* Banks, 1904, is hereby refused.

(2) The generic name *Boriomyia* Banks, 1904 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation by Killington, 1937, *Hemerobius fidelis* Banks, 1897, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1692.

(3) The specific name *fidelis* Banks, 1897, as published in the binomen *Hemerobius fidelis* (type-species of *Boriomyia* Banks, 1904) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2102.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1531)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission in April 1962 by Mr. D. E. Kimmins. Mr. Kimmins's application was sent to the printer on 21 May 1962 and was published on 12 July 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 305–306. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184). The proposals were supported by Dr. Bo Tjeder (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 331–333), Dr. Willy Eglin (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 194), Dr. Herbert Holzel and Prof. Phillip A. Adams. Objections by Prof. F. M. Carpenter and Dr. Ellis G. MacLeod were published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 91 and 193 respectively.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 26 March 1965 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (65)12 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 306. That Voting Paper also carried the following note: "If a majority of Commissioners vote against the use of the plenary powers in the present case, then *Boriomyia* Banks, 1904, and *Boriomyia fidelis* Banks, 1897, will be placed on the Official Lists." At the close of the prescribed voting period on 26 June 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—ten (10), received in the following order: Vokes, Obruchev, Boschma, Jaczewski, Brinck, Riley, Tortonese, Uchida, Bonnet, Stoll.

Negative votes—fourteen (14): China, Holthuis, Alvarado, Mayr, Simpson, Lemche, do Amaral, Sabrosky, Evans, Forest, Binder, Mertens, Kraus, Ride.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Hubbs.

Commissioners Miller and Munroe returned late negative votes. The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Prof. Ernst Mayr (26.iv.65): "The name *Kimminsia* rather than *Boriomyia* 1905 is used in the majority of the important publications between 1937 and 1962.

Under these circumstances a use of the plenary powers for the suppression of *Kimminsia* (by selection of a new type for *Boriomyia*) seems not justified. ”

Mr. C. W. Sabrosky (24.v.65): “ Cases where names have appeared in lists or short papers in advance of their appearance in a comprehensive revision or monograph are all too frequent, and often unfortunate. But Dr. Carpenter’s comments show that Banks himself accepted the objective reality of priority in publication, and I believe that the Commission should also do so. Obviously the specialists are not united in objecting to strict application of the pertinent rules. ”

Dr. J. Forest (11.vi.65): “ Les arguments exposés par F. M. Carpenter et par E. G. MacLeod contre l’usage des pleins pouvoirs dans le présent cas sont tout à fait convaincants. La validation de *Boriomyia* Banks, 1904, conformément aux règles, paraît être la procédure la plus favorable à la stabilité de la Nomenclature. ”

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Boriomyia Banks, 1904, *Proc. ent. Soc. Washington* 6 : 209

fidelis, *Hemerobius*, Banks, 1897, *Trans. Amer. ent. Soc.* 24 : 27

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for the genus concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Boriomyia* Banks, 1904 : Killington, 1937, *Mon. Brit. Neur.* 2 : 253 (Ray Soc., London)

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (65)12 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper as the original proposal for the use of the plenary powers has not been adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 752.

G. OWEN EVANS

Secretary

W. E. CHINA

Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London 9 August 1965

OPINION 753

CONUS CLAVUS LINNAEUS, 1758; *CONUS MINIMUS* LINNAEUS, 1758; *CONUS RUSTICUS* LINNAEUS, 1758; AND *CONUS SENATOR* LINNAEUS, 1758 (GASTROPODA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the following specific names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:

- (a) *clavus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Conus clavus*;
- (b) *minimus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Conus minimus*;
- (c) *rusticus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Conus rusticus*;
- (d) *senator* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Conus senator*.

(2) The following specific names, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

- (a) *clavus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Conus clavus* (Name No. 833);
- (b) *minimus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Conus minimus* (Name No. 834);
- (c) *rusticus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Conus rusticus* (Name No. 835);
- (d) *senator* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Conus senator* (Name No. 836).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1558)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Alan J. Kohn in July 1962. Dr. Kohn's application was sent to the printer on 4 October 1962 and was published on 12 July 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 309–312. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184). The proposals were supported by Dr. Alan Solem.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 26 March 1965 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (65)13 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 312. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 26 June 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Vokes, Obruchev, Alvarado, Boschma, Mayr, Simpson, Jaczewski, Lemche, do Amaral, Brinck, Riley, Munroe, Tortonese, Uchida, Evans, Forest, Bonnet, Stoll, Binder, Mertens, Kraus.

Negative votes—two (2): Sabrosky, Ride.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Hubbs.

Commissioner Miller returned a late affirmative vote. The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Prof. G. G. Simpson (26.iv.65): "For reasons stated in connection with Z.N.(S.) 569 I do not believe that the Commission's decision should include the words 'all four of which are *nomina dubia*'. The argument for stability is adequate and warrants adoption of the proposals with that deletion made."

Mr. C. W. Sabrosky (24.v.65): "I am opposed in principle to Commission action on *nomina dubia*."

Dr. W. D. L. Ride (25.vi.65): "This case should be dealt with under the normal provisions of the Code. If the names are not in common use and have not been used for taxa during the last fifty years they should be dealt with under Article 23b."

"If they have been used (and the application makes no statement as to whether or not they are uniformly regarded as not identifiable) then stability might best be served by stabilizing them in this usage by the selection of neotypes."

"Finally, if the author can present a case to show that any of the names is not a *nomen oblitum* and is liable to upset or threaten stability, then he should make an application for the use of the plenary powers on those grounds."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

clavus, *Conus*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 716

minimus, *Conus*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 714

rusticus, *Conus*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 714

senator, *Conus*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 714

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (65)13 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 753.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London 9 August 1965

OPINION 754

CRASSISPIRA SWAINSON, 1840 (GASTROPODA): DESIGNATION OF
A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designation of type-species for the nominal genus *Crassispira* Swainson, 1840, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Pleurotoma bottae* Valenciennes, 1839–1840, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Crassispira* Swainson, 1840 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Pleurotoma bottae* Valenciennes, [1839–1840], is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1693.

(3) The specific name *bottae* Valenciennes, [1839–1840], as published in the binomen *Pleurotoma bottae* (type-species of *Crassispira* Swainson, 1840) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2103.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 459)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Joshua L. Baily, Jr., in April 1950. A revised version of Dr. Baily's application was sent to the printer on 31 January 1963 and was published on 21 October 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 345–346. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two malacological serials. The proposals were supported by Dr. Carl L. Hubbs.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 26 March 1965 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (65)14 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 345–346. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 26 June 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-four (24), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Vokes, Mayr, Obruchev, Alvarado, Boschma, Simpson, Jaczewski, Lemche, do Amaral, Brinck, Riley, Tortonese, Munroe, Uchida, Evans, Forest, Bonnet, Stoll, Binder, Mertens, Kraus, Ride.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Hubbs.

Commissioner Miller returned a late affirmative vote. Commissioner Sabrosky returned a conditional vote with the following comment: "I do not oppose the intent of the proposal to resolve confusion and fix *Pleurotoma bottae* Valenciennes as type. However, it seems absurd to suppress Hermannsen's designation of *bottae* Valenciennes, and then under the plenary powers to designate the same species as type of the genus. Why not simply accept Hermannsen's designation, by construing that in view of the short interval of

time between the publication of Valenciennes (in Kiener 1839–1840) and Swainson 1840, the latter's expression 'auct.' must have been intended to include Valenciennes? (If the wording of the decision can be altered along these lines, you can record me in favour.)"

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Crassispira Swainson, 1840, *Treastise Malac.*: 151, 313

bottae, *Pleurotoma*, Valenciennes, [1839–1840], in Kiener, *Spec. Gén. Icon. Coquilles Vivantes* 5 : 33

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (65)14 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 754.

G. OWEN EVANS

Secretary

W. E. CHINA

Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London 10 August 1965

PAN OKEN, 1816, AND PANTHERA OKEN, 1816 (MAMMALIA):
PROPOSED CONSERVATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS.
Z.N.(S.) 482

By T. C. S. Morrison-Scott (*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

The present case is a revision of one submitted to the Commission in 1950 in accordance with the note published by the Assistant Secretary of the Commission in 1963 at the beginning of Volume 20, Part 2, of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*. This note, which requested authors of cases submitted before 1959 to revise and resubmit them, has only just come to my attention.

2. The two names in question were first published by Lorenz Oken in Volume 3 of his *Lehrbuch der Naturgeschichte* 1816, a work rejected by the Commission for nomenclatorial purposes, in Opinion 417, published in 1956. At the same time, the International Commission invited zoologists to submit applications for validation under the plenary powers of any name published in the *Lehrbuch* the rejection of which would, in their opinion, lead to instability or confusion in the nomenclature of the group concerned. In my 1950 application I requested that 7 genera with their type-species should be placed on the Official Lists. Only *Pan* and *Panthera* are now required to be dealt with in this way, and for the following reasons.

3. *Pan*. After earlier usages of *Simia*, and *Anthropopithecus* which still appears from time to time, zoologists generally have now settled down with *Pan* for chimpanzees. To introduce yet one more change, to *Chimpansee* Voigt, 1831, when the Commission invite us to stabilise with *Pan* would hardly contribute to stability. There would be yet one more name in medical, and anthropological, etc. works and it would have to be explained by future authors that when they refer to *Chimpansee* they are really also referring to the animal called *Pan* in previous works. And if it be thought that *Chimpansee* is an attractive proposition as being self-explanatory it should be remembered that there are published grounds for holding that gorillas and chimpanzees should be placed in the same genus. If gorillas came to be called *Chimpansee* there could be some confusion in zoology, let alone amongst practical users of zoology for whom straightforward stability has greater appeal than the finer and more esoteric points of pure priority.

4. *Panthera*. The usage of this name for the great cats is now well established and universally understood. If we do not accept the Commission's invitation to stabilise it the next available name seems to be *Leo* Brehm, 1829. To begin, now, to refer to tigers as *Leo tigris*, and leopards as *Leo pardus* etc. would seem unhelpfully to confuse matters.

5. Prior to the publication of Opinion 417 the Oken names had been rejected by Cabrera, 1932, and by Hershkovitz, 1949, but G. Gaylord Simpson had supported the validation of *Pan* and *Panthera* in a letter to the International Commission dated 19 October, 1950.

6. *Pan* Oken

Stiles and Orleman, 1927, studied the problem of the nomenclature of the

Chimpanzee in considerable detail and came to the conclusion (p. 59) that the correct name for the Chimpanzee was *Simia satyrus* L. 1758. But in 1929 this name was suppressed by the Commission in Opinion 114. Consequently, the valid name under the Rules is *Chimpansee troglodytes* (Blumenbach), 1779. Although *Chimpansee* Voigt, 1831, is the generic name accepted by Hershkovitz, 1949 (*J. Mammal.* 30 : 296) as the valid pertinent name, he points out that the name *Pan* can be attributed to Palmer, 1904 (*Index Gen. Mamm.* : 508, 902) who cited it from Oken.

Following the publication of Opinion 417 in 1956 it is now possible to conserve the name *Pan* as dating from Oken, 1816.

7. *Panthera* Oken.

According to J. A. Allen, 1902 (*Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 16 : 378) the type of Oken's genus *Panthera* is *P. vulgaris* Oken which he stated was practically identical with *Leopardus* Gray, 1867. Hershkovitz, 1949, dates *Panthera* from Palmer, 1904 (*Index Gen. Mamm.* : 509) who cited it from Oken pp. 1052-1066, and accepts Allen's 1902 type-selection as *Panthera vulgaris* (Sp. 7 in Oken). He points out that *Panthera* Severtzow, 1858, is preoccupied by *Panthera* Hubner, 1823, in Insecta, Lepidoptera. This name is not now in use in Lepidoptera having been regarded as a homonym of *Panthera* Oken and given the replacement name *Pantherodes* by Guenée in 1857. By Opinion 417, however, *Panthera* Hübner, 1823 again becomes available.

Therefore, in order to conserve the names *Panthera* in Mammalia and *Pantherodes* in Lepidoptera, it is necessary to validate *Panthera* Oken, 1816, under the plenary powers. As shown by Hershkovitz (*loc. cit.* p. 298) there is difficulty in identifying *P. vulgaris* Oken which Allen selected as type-species of *Panthera* Oken. Hershkovitz concludes that this type-species must be the S. American *Felis colocolo* (Oken p. 1052).

It is, therefore, necessary when conserving *Panthera* Oken, to designate a type-species under the plenary powers (for example *Felis pardus* L. 1758).

8. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is requested to take the following action:

(1) to use its plenary powers:

- (a) to validate the generic name *Pan* Oken, 1816, as allowed by Opinion 417, and to designate *Simia troglodytes* Blumenbach, 1779, as the type-species;
- (b) to validate the generic name *Panthera* Oken, 1816, as allowed by Opinion 417, and to designate *Felis pardus* L. 1758, as the type-species;

(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

- (a) *Pan* Oken, 1816 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above, *Simia troglodytes* Blumenbach, 1779 (The Chimpanzee);
- (b) *Panthera* Oken, 1816 (gender : feminine), type-species by designation under the plenary powers (1) (b) above, *Felis pardus* Linnaeus, 1758 (The Leopard);

- (3) to place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:
- (a) *Theranthropus* Brookes, 1828, *Cat. Anat. Zool. Mus.* : 28.
 - (b) *Chimpansee* Voigt, 1831, *Cuvier's Das Thierreich* 1 : 76
 - (c) *Anthropopithecus* Blainville, 1838, *Ann. Franc. et Etr. Anat. Phys* II : 360,
as junior objective synonyms of *Pan* Oken, 1816;
 - (d) *Panthera* Hübner, 1823, *Zutr. Exot. Schmett.* II : 25, (a junior homonym of *Panthera* Oken, 1816).
- (4) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
- (a) *troglodytes* Blumenbach, 1779, as published in the binomen *Simia troglodytes* (type-species of *Pan* Oken, 1816);
 - (b) *pardus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Felis pardus* (type-species of *Panthera* Oken, 1816).

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APPLICATION FOR THE STABILIZATION OF THE NAME
CERATOPHYLLUS SORICIS DALE, 1878 (INSECTA, SIPHONAPTERA)
BY ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEOTYPE. Z.N.(S.) 1618.

By G. H. E. Hopkins,

(Honorary Associate, British Museum (Natural History))

Ceratophyllus soricis was described in a few quite undiagnostic words by Dale in 1878 (*History of Glanville's Wootton in the County of Dorset* . . . : 291). The name was originally spelt *sorecis*, but as the material was from "shrews" this is an obvious misspelling of *soricis*, to which the name was corrected by Dale in his own copy of the book (now in the library of the Zoological Museum, Tring) and in print by a number of authors listed by Smit, 1952 (*Ent. mon. Mag.* **88** : 133). The specimens were presumably from Glanville's Wootton or the neighbourhood.

2. The Dale collection of fleas was examined, before Dale's death in 1906, by N. C. Rothschild, who stated (1903, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **39** : 145) his belief that the male specimen examined by him was indistinguishable from the species now known as *Palaeopsylla minor* (Dale, 1878). He also stated "The type of this specimen is a male", which (in spite of the slip in writing "specimen" for "species") should perhaps be regarded as a lectotype-selection. It is possible to doubt whether at that date Rothschild could distinguish *Palaeopsylla soricis* (Dale), usually found on shrews, from *Palaeopsylla minor* (Dale), which is a mole-parasite, but it is not possible to have any reasonable doubt that the specimen was a male member of the genus *Palaeopsylla*. In view of Rothschild's findings, the name *P. soricis* (Dale) should not have been applied to the species of *Palaeopsylla* usually found on shrews, but it has been used for this species by every subsequent author for over sixty years and the species has been divided into six subspecies.

3. After Dale's death his collection was presented to the Hope Department, University Museum, Oxford, where (and later at Tring) Mr. F. G. A. M. Smit re-examined the whole of the collection. Smit recorded (Oct. 1960, *Ent. Gazette* **11** : 197) that the male seen by Rothschild was no longer in the collection and that the only surviving specimen labelled *Ceratophyllus soricis* was a female of *Leptopsylla segnis* (Schönherr, 1811). This female seems to have been in Dale's possession at the time he described *Ceratophyllus soricis*, so is presumably a syntype of this nominal species, but Smit (regarding Rothschild's statement as a lectotype-selection, and in view of the loss of this specimen) designated a neotype. He also figured the specimen in a paper (Aug. 1960, *Bull. Brit. Mus. (nat. Hist.)*, *Ent.* **9** : fig. 10) which he expected to be published after the one in *Ent. Gazette* but which was actually published earlier. His action was in complete agreement with the universally-accepted application of the name *Ceratophyllus soricis* Dale, but in view of the survival of a specimen which appears to be an original syntype, it is of doubtful validity (*Int. Code Zool. Nomencl.* Article 75 (f)).

4. The result of acceptance of the surviving specimen labelled *Ceratophyllus soricis* in the Dale collection as type of this nominal species would be disastrous.

The name would not come into use but would be a junior synonym of *Leptopsylla segnis* (Schönherr, 1811), which is No. 116 in the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, while the nominate subspecies of the species now known as *Palaeopsylla soricis* (Dale), and which has borne this name since 1903, would be left nameless, since there are no synonyms. I therefore appeal to the International Commission to take the following action in the interests of stability of nomenclature:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to set aside the original type-material of *Ceratophyllus soricis* Dale, 1878;
- (2) to recognize as neotype of this nominal species the specimen designated by Smit (Oct. 1960, *Ent. Gazette* **11** : 197) and figured by him in Aug. 1960 (*Bull. Brit. Mus. (nat. Hist.)*, *Ent.* **9** : fig. 10). This specimen, which is in the British Museum (Nat. History) bears on a red label the particulars "*Palaeopsylla soricis soricis* (Dale, 1878). Bath, Somerset, 11-15.v.1914. NEOTYPE ♂.";
- (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the following name:
 - (i) *soricis*, *Ceratophyllus*, Dale, 1878, (*History of Glanville's Wootton* . . . , p. 291) as interpreted by the neotype designated by Smit in 1960 (Class Insecta, Order Siphonaptera);
- (4) to place on the Official List of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the following name:
 - (i) *sorecis*, *Ceratophyllus*, Dale, 1878 (incorrect original spelling for *soricis*, *Ceratophyllus*, Dale, 1878).

5. No action is required with regard to the generic name *Palaeopsylla*, since it is already No. 897 on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, nor with regard to the family-group name Palaeopsyllidae Kishida, 1939 (*Rep. 1st sci. Exped. Manchukuo*, section V, division I, part xiii, article 77 : 2, 11, 12) since this (an objective senior synonym of Palaeopsyllini Wagner, 1939 (*Bronns Klassen Ordn. Tierreichs* **5** Abt. 3, Buch 13, Tl f, p. 86)) is a junior subjective synonym of Ctenophthalminae Rothschild, 1915 (*Ent. mon. Mag.* **51** : 77) which has been dealt with in Opinion 741 (1965, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 173-175).

COLUBER CHIAMETLA SHAW, 1802 (REPTILLA: SERPENTES):
PROPOSED REJECTION AS A *NOMEN OBLITUM*.

Z.N.(S.) 1704

By Hobart M. Smith (Dept. of Zoology and Mus. of Nat. Hist.,
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Carl Gans has recently pointed out (1964 : 35) that *Coluber chiametla* Shaw, 1802 (p. 440) is a *nomen oblitum* that has never been allocated although recorded from Mexico, where the herpetofauna and its literature have been subjected to fairly careful scrutiny. As stated by Gans, Shaw based his name upon two plates and descriptions in Seba (1735 : pl. 61, fig. 1, pl. 36, fig. 4).

The explanation for fig. 1 of pl. 61 of Seba has been kindly translated from the original Latin by Dr. Donald P. Rogers of the Department of Botany, Univ. of Illinois, as follows: "Serpens, Americana, called Chiametla, located near New Gallicia and the Cullacan region whence it was brought. The natives of the Chile region and Gallicia call it in their dialect Cobra or Vilo de Chiametla; Cobra and also Vilo denote for them a serpent in Arnold Montanus p. 560; who in the same place adds that near the tract Zapuatan there occurs an immense number of serpents, myriads of which, as though rolled into a ball, with heads stretching out on all sides, with great hissing and jaws wide open, gape at their prey. The head of this serpent is thick and broad, is clothed with large pale blue scales shaded with darker blue. The skin of the supine body is covered with blue scales spotted with white but toward the tail uniformly dark blue. Toward both sides of the belly are distinguished blackish spots resembling eyes. It reaches at least two cubits in length, sustaining itself on caterpillars, ants and worms."

The explanation for fig. 4 of pl. 36 states (translated from the original Latin): "This also is a species of Viper, an inhabitant of the island of St. Eustachius, most elegantly colored, the scales bright blue, with scattered whitish scales. The belly, or its scales, is yellowish ruddy. The head is marked like the preceding [fig. 3], except that it is covered on all sides by large blue scales. The anus is indicated by the letter D."

St. Eustachius is one of the northernmost islands of the Leeward Group of the Lesser Antilles, just north of St. Kitts. The Seba specimen from there is undoubtedly *Alsophis rufiventris* (Duméril and Bibron, 1854).

The figure cited on plate 61 shows every scale with a central light area, larger on the more dorsal scales, smaller on the lateral scales. There are no marks on the head. The body is slender, the tail long, racerlike. The "eye-like" spots are merely black scales, each with a more sharply defined, smaller central light spot.

Shaw's name of *Coluber chiametla* is obviously based on plate 61, since this in turn is based upon a Chiametla snake. It therefore is reasonable to restrict the name to fig. 1 of pl. 61; since the specimen on which the drawing was based is not known to exist, I now designate that illustration the type of Shaw's *Coluber chiametla*. Allocation of that name now hinges solely upon allocation of the illustration.

Chiametla is a name no longer cited on modern maps of Mexico. Several hundred years ago, however, it was a virtual commonplace. The 1783 map (Pl. 5) reproduced herewith (Doll, 1783), no doubt very similar to maps used by Seba, clearly shows New Galicia, a territory including parts of modern Jalisco, Nayarit and Sinaloa, and a "Chiametlan" a short distance east of Mazatlán. The river near it—the modern Rio del Baluarte—is shown as "Chiametla Fluvi" on a map dated 1595 (Bry). The spelling is "Chametla" on an 1823 map (Carey and Lea) which uses the name for both a locality and the river. Obviously the locality was well-publicized in the 18th century when Seba wrote, and its fixation a short distance south of present-day Rosario is reasonably assured.

The only snake resembling the description of *Coluber chiametla* known from that area is *Drymobius margaritiferus fistulosus* Smith, 1942. There is no reasonable doubt that these two names are synonymous. The size, general pattern and body form agree excellently. Unfortunately Shaw's name antedates both the sub-specific and the specific name (*Herpetodryas margaritiferus* Schlegel, 1837). The subspecific form has not been cited sufficiently that substitution of another name for it would concern anyone save a few specialists; the specific name however has been very widely used for the common species to which it has been applied for over 100 years. On the contrary, *Coluber chiametla* has not, so far as I am aware, been used as a senior synonym since 1824, when Wagler erroneously identified specimens of *Liophis miliaris* Linnaeus as "*Natrix chiametla* Shaw" (Gans, 1964 : 35).

Accordingly *Coluber chiametla* Shaw qualifies as a *nomen oblitum*. In the interest of stability of nomenclature, Article 23b of the 1964 Code is invoked in the present request that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

- (1) Declare the species-group name *chiametla*, as published in the combination *Coluber chiametla* Shaw, 1802, unavailable for purposes of the Law of Priority but not for the Law of Homonymy; and
- (2) Place the species-group name *chiametla* of (1) above on the Official Index of Invalid and Rejected Species-Group Names in Zoology as a *nomen oblitum*.

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EUCIDARIS POMEL, 1883, *PAPULA* BAYLE, 1878, *CIDARIS PAPILLATA* CONOIDEA PARKINSON, 1811 AND *CIDARIS SAVIGNYI* AUDOUIN, 1826, PROPOSED SUPPRESSION; COUPLED WITH VALIDATION OF *EUCIDARIS* DÖDERLEIN, 1887, *STEREOCIDARIS* POMEL, 1883, AND *DIADEMA SAVIGNYI* MICHELIN, 1845 (CLASS ECHINOIDEA). Z.N.(S.) 1705

By A. M. Clark and H. G. Owen (*British Museum (Natural History) London*)

1. *Eucidaris*.

In 1883 (p. 109), Pomel introduced the name *Eucidaris* for a subdivision (subgenus or "section") of *Cidaris* Lamarck, the only information about it being "tubercules à col lisse: trois espèces vivantes; presque toutes les espèces (of *Cidaris* sensu extenso) tertiaires; toutes les espèces crétacées, moins une (20); quelques jurassiques seulement (*C. Morieri*, *Honorinae*, *propinqua*, *marginata*, *monilifera*, *multipunctata*); la plupart des triassiques (7)". No further mention of recent species is made by Pomel under the headings of the other subdivisions of *Cidaris* and clearly the only reason why he picked out the six Jurassic species for mention by name was because they represented only a proportion of the species of *Cidaris* sensu extenso known from that period, it being desirable to specify which ones.

Döderlein (1887) made a provisional revision of the Cidaridae and re-diagnosed as "useful Groups" of species (having the appearance of genera) a number of previously described taxa which had been referred to the family including those variously treated by Pomel as genera, subgenera and "sections". Under *Eucidaris* Pomel, (p. 42) Döderlein listed six species by name, *metularia*, *tribuloides*, *Thouarsii* and *galapagensis* being recent while *melitensis* and *loveni* are Tertiary; he noted that the last two, together with the Cretaceous *Lardyi*, are probably referable to *Dorocidaris* rather than *Eucidaris*.

In the early 1900s several other specialists on echinoids debated the validity and limits of *Eucidaris*, notably H. L. Clark (1909), who commented that Pomel designated no type-species for *Eucidaris* but that Döderlein, using *Eucidaris* in the same sense as Pomel, listed *metularia* first among the included species so that "we may very conveniently consider that species as the genotype". In an additional note on Clark's contribution, Bather added that he "sees no objection to the adoption of *Eucidaris* Pomel, with genotype *E. metularia*. We may well suppose that the 'trois espèces vivantes' of Pomel's list were *Cidaris metularia*, *C. tribuloides*, and *C. thouarsi*."

Under Article 69(a)(i) of the Code, a subsequent designation of type-species must be restricted to those nominal species originally included and cited by name. This therefore excludes the recent species and accordingly Cooke (1959, p. 8), in a footnote, rejected H. L. Clark's proposal and designated *Cidarites moniliferus* Goldfuss, 1826, as type-species of *Eucidaris*.

Philip (1963) reiterated Cooke's observations and redescribed the type material of *Eucidaris moniliferus*, concluding from his studies that the species is not generically distinct from *Cidaris cretosa* Mantell, the type-species of the

genus *Stereocidaris*. Thus *Eucidaris* Pomel should be referred to the synonymy of *Stereocidaris* also of Pomel, 1883, diagnosed on the succeeding page to *Eucidaris* and therefore not having page priority, though this was deliberately ignored by Philip in the interests of nomenclatorial stability. At the same time, Philip noted that the recent species named by Döderlein are almost certainly not congeneric with *E. moniliferus* and were left without a generic name as a consequence. This is very regrettable for neontologists since both *tribuloides* and *metularia* are common tropical species and their names appear in a great many publications in combination with *Eucidaris*.

The only way in which stability could be insured in this case is for the International Commission to reject *Eucidaris* Pomel, 1883 and validate *Eucidaris* Döderlein, 1887, with type-species *Cidarites metularia* Lamarck.

2. *Stereocidaris*.

In 1883 (p. 110) Pomel recognised the genus *Stereocidaris*. His description was as follows "Stereocidaris pourrait presque former sousgenre caractérisé par un apex très persistant, ayant des sutures épaisses pour des anales en pavé. Les tubercules interambulacraires sont atrophiés en dessus. Les espèces sont crétacées: *Cidaris cretosa*, *Merceyi*, *Cartieri*, etc." He figured the apical disc of a specimen he identified as *Stereocidaris cretosa* (fig. 34). No type species was selected. In 1887 (p. 42) Döderlein re-described *Stereocidaris*, treating it as a subgenus of *Cidaris*, and listed the following species from the Cretaceous; "*subvesiculosa*, *cretosa*, *Merceyi*, *Carteri*, *serrata*, *sceptrifera*, *atropha*". He also included three recent species in this genus; *Cidaris* (*Stereocidaris*) *grandis*, *C.(S). japonica*, and *C.(S). sceptriferoides*. Döderlein also did not select a type species. The first selection of type-species was made by Lambert & Thiéry in 1909 (p. 31); they selected *Cidaris cretosa* Mantell, 1829.

Cidaris sceptrifera Mantell, which Döderlein includes in *Stereocidaris*, was based on a primary radiole figured by Mantell in 1822 (pp. 194, 313, pl. XVII fig. 12). Although the test was not figured, the primary radioles of *Cidaris sceptrifera* are of a form unique to this species, and specimens were later found in which the characteristic radioles are associated with the test. Examples of these specimens have been figured by Cotteau 1862 (pl. 1058), and Wright 1882 (pl. VI, pl. VII figs. 1, & 2). Bayle 1878 (pl. 148, fig. 1) refigured the specimen of *Cidaris sceptrifera* figured by Cotteau in 1862. In his explanation of the plate he introduced the generic name *Papula* in combination with the specific name *sceptrifera* of Mantell. Bayle's figure is very clear and the original specimen undoubtedly belongs to this species. The characters of the interambulacra and apical disc of *Cidaris sceptrifera* Mantell allow it to be included in *Stereocidaris* Pomel. *Papula* Bayle, 1878, with type species by monotypy *Cidaris sceptrifera* Mantell, therefore has priority over *Stereocidaris* Pomel, 1883. Lambert and Thiéry, 1910 (p. 141) included *Papula* in the synonymy of the nominate subgenus *Cidaris*. Apart from this citation the generic name *Papula* has appeared only in lists such as Neave, 1940. However, the genus *Stereocidaris* is well known to both palaeontologists and neontologists and appears extensively in

the literature. The use of the generic name *Papula* would, therefore, only lead to confusion.

Stereocidaris, however, is endangered by a lack of knowledge of its type-species *Cidaris cretosa* Mantell. When naming this species, Mantell, 1829 (p. 205) cited two figures published in Parkinson's "Organic Remains of a former World", 1811. These two figures in order of citation are Pl. IV, fig. 3, and Pl. I, fig. 11. Mantell overlooked the fact that Parkinson had named the original of Pl. I, fig. 11 *Cidaris papillataconoidea* (1811, p. 13 as *Cidaris papillata conoidea*); Plate IV figure 3 was not specifically named by Parkinson. Parkinson's original specimens are now lost. *Cidaris papillataconoidea* Parkinson is shown in apical view only and the test is incomplete, but sufficient is preserved to show the reduction of the primary tubercles on the upper interambulacral plates. The figure (Pl. I, fig. 11) is not identifiable with any certainty although it shows resemblance to the species later called *Cidaris merceyi* by Cotteau in 1862. The original of plate IV fig. 3 does not apparently belong to our present concept of *Stereocidaris* and shows some resemblance to the species later named *Cidaris perornata* by Forbes in 1850. No lectotype has been selected for *Cidaris cretosa* Mantell and the original of pl. I, fig. 11 is hereby selected as lectotype of this species. *Cidaris cretosa* Mantell, 1829 thus becomes an objective junior synonym of *Cidaris papillataconoidea* Parkinson, 1811. The original of Parkinson's figure of *C. papillataconoidea* is now lost and the figure is insufficient to determine the species. Moreover, the name has not been used in the subsequent literature. It is important to note that Mantell in 1850 refigured both Parkinson's plates I and IV (as plates LIII and LVI respectively) and identified Pl. I, fig. 11 (on p. 126) and Pl. IV, fig. 3 (on p. 131) as *Cidaris vesiculosus* Goldfuss abandoning his earlier specific name. The difficulty of recognising *Cidaris cretosa* Mantell has also been discussed by Cotteau, 1862 (pp. 208–281; see also p. 257). It is requested below that the Commission invoke its plenary powers to reject *Cidaris papillataconoidea* Parkinson for the sake of stability. The loss of the type specimen (the original of Parkinson, 1811, Pl. I, fig. 11) and the lack of a lateral view of the test, renders the species unrecognisable; the apical view, the only view figured by Parkinson, being insufficient to determine the taxon.

It is now necessary to stabilise the selection of a type-species for *Stereocidaris* Pomel 1883. Both Lambert and Thiéry 1909 and Mortensen 1909 (p. 55) selected *Cidaris cretosa* Mantell, 1829 as type species, the former workers having precedence. However, Lambert and Thiéry, possibly realising the instability of *Cidaris cretosa*, substituted *Cidaris merceyi* Cotteau, 1862 as type-species in 1910 (p. 152). *Cidaris merceyi* Cotteau, 1862 is one of the three species listed by Pomel in 1883 and, unlike *Cidaris cretosa* Mantell, is adequately described and figured. Mortensen, 1928 (pp. 225–231) has discussed the genus and it is apparent that the selection of *Cidaris merceyi* Cotteau as type-species would not upset the systematics of recent species of *Stereocidaris*. The International Commission is asked below to set aside all previous type designations for the genus *Stereocidaris* and to designate *Cidaris merceyi* Cotteau, 1862 as type-species of *Stereocidaris* Pomel, 1883, in accordance with the selection made by Lambert and Thiéry in 1910 (p. 152).

3. *Diadema savignyi*.

Following lengthy controversy between Mortensen and H. L. Clark, in 1954 (Opinion 206) the Commission validated the generic name *Diadema* Gray, 1825 with type-species *Echinometra setosa* Leske, 1778.

For many years there has also been controversy about the authorship, validity and distinction (from *D. setosum*) of *Diadema savignyi*.

In Echinoderm plate vi of Savigny's "Description de l'Egypte" (1809-1817) there is a beautiful drawing of the lower side of a *Diadema*. In Audouin's captions to the plates (1826) this is named *Cidarites savignyi* but not described. However, the published drawing is sufficient indication to validate the name with Audouin as author. The type locality was almost certainly either Suez or Qoseir (Kosseir), south of Ghardaqa, these being the two places on the Red Sea at which Napoleon's expeditionary force concentrated its efforts.

Michelin in 1845 (pp. 15-16) published a diagnosis of the species under the heading of "*Diadema savignyii*, Michelin", noting that it had never been described but mentioning Savigny's drawing. He appears to have derived the name from the catalogue of the Paris Museum, quoting *Cidarites savignyii*, but making no mention of Audouin.

Those following authors who have considered *savignyi* to be distinct from *setosum*, notably H. L. Clark (1925, p. 43) and Mortensen (1904, p. 16 and 1940, p. 265), treat Michelin as the author of *savignyi*, though Mortensen (1940) does insert the name Audouin in brackets before that of Michelin in his heading to the species (but not in the figure captions). H. L. Clark distinguishes *savignyi* from *setosum* by the absence of blue or white spots contrasting with the predominantly black or dark brown colour. Mortensen (1940, p. 268) describes the colour pattern of *savignyi* as consisting of a light blue circum-apical ring from which radiate interambulacral blue lines, contrasting with the isolated light spots of *setosum*. However, he did note that in *Diadema* (species unspecified) there are black chromatophores in the skin which may spread to obscure the light lines joining the white spots to the apical ring. Since then Millott (1953) has shown that specimens of the related West Indian species *Diadema antillarum* Philippi are capable of physiological colour change under the influence of changes in light intensity, from uniformly dark through isolated light spots to a pattern of continuous light lines and a circum-apical ring. There is no reason to suppose that the Indo-Pacific *setosum* and *savignyi* do not share this facility for change in colour so that the pattern is of little, if any, use in determining identity. The other main distinction, supposedly correlated with the colour pattern, was put forward by Mortensen but ignored by H. L. Clark. This is provided by the shape of the valves of the large tridentate pedicellariae, these being narrow in *setosum* and wide in *savignyi*, according to Mortensen. However, not one of the specimens from the Red Sea examined by Mortensen or any of those from the same area in the British Museum collections has broad valves. His sole justification for assuming that specimens with broad valves do occur in the Red Sea is based on a statement by Boutan (1892) that specimens of *Diadema* from Suez show a pattern of blue lines.

There is then every indication that *Diadema savignyi* (Audouin) is a synonym of *D. setosum* (Leske).

Although pedicellaria shape is a relatively minor character for the maintenance of two species and is supported only by a few others of similarly low weight taxonomically, such as the presence of a red ring around the anus and small differences in the apical system of some specimens, it seems to us still worthwhile to distinguish the two, though possibly this would be better done at the infra-specific level. Further studies are needed before this can finally be decided. It is therefore necessary to find a name for the specimens with broad-bladed pedicellariae which occur at various Indo-Pacific localities outside the Red Sea, including Mauritius. Although Michelin did not describe the pedicellariae of his specimens, all those from Mauritius detailed by Mortensen were referred by him to *savignyi* and presumably had broad-bladed pedicellariae, while only one out of twelve specimens from Mauritius in the British Museum collections proves to be *setosum*, the rest having broader-bladed pedicellariae. The likelihood is therefore that Michelin had before him the species which Mortensen called *savignyi*. So here again the interest of stability may best be preserved if the Commission were to validate the later reference, in this case *savignyi* Michelin, at the expense of the earlier, *savignyi* Audouin.

Accordingly, the International Commission is asked:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:
 - (a) the generic name *Eucidaris* Pomel, 1883;
 - (b) the generic name *Papula* Bayle 1878;
 - (c) the specific name *papillataconoidea* Parkinson 1811 as published in combination with *Cidaris papillataconoidea*;
 - (d) the specific name *savignyi* Audouin, 1826, as published in the binomen *Cidarites Savignyi*.
- (2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;
 - (a) *Eucidaris* Döderlein, 1887 (p. 42) (gender: feminine), type-species by designation by H. L. Clark, 1909 (p. 88), *Cidarites metularia* Lamarck, 1816;
 - (b) *Stereocidaris* Pomel, 1883 (p. 110) (gender: feminine), type species by designation by Lambert and Thiéry, 1910 (p. 152), *Cidaris merceyi* Cotteau, 1862.
- (3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;
 - (a) *savignyi* Michelin, 1845 (p. 15), as published in the binomen *Diadema savignyi*;
 - (b) *metularia* Lamarck, 1816 (III p. 56), as published in the binomen *Cidarites metularia* (type-species of *Eucidaris* Döderlein, 1887);
 - (c) *merceyi* Cotteau, 1862 (pp. 281–284, pl. 1068), as published in the binomen *Cidaris merceyi*.
- (4) to place the following generic names (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology;
 - (a) *Eucidaris* Pomel, 1883;
 - (b) *Papula* Bayle, 1878.

(5) to place the following specific names (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *papillataconoidea* Parkinson, 1811, as published in the binomen *Cidaris papillataconoidea*;

(b) *savignyi* Audouin, 1826, as published in the binomen *Cidarites savignyi*.

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PHASIA LATREILLE, 1804 (INSECTA, DIPTERA): PROPOSED
DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS.
Z.N.(S.) 1706

By B. Herting (Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control,
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Being the type-genus of the subfamily PHASIINAE (parasites of Heteroptera), *Phasia* Latr. is one of the most important generic names in the Tachinids. It was created by Latreille (1804, p. 195) for the species that Fabricius (1798, p. 560–561) had erroneously grouped under the generic name *Thereva*. The genus was subsequently split up by Robineau-Desvoidy (1830) who restricted the name *Phasia* to species having an open cell R_5 in the wing. The numerous "species" of *Phasia* sensu R.-D. described by the old authors have subsequently been considered as mere varieties of one highly polymorphic species, *P. crassipennis* Fabr., but Dupuis (1963, p. 110–113) has proven that in fact two closely related valid species exist in this complex.

2. The name *Phasia* has generally been used for the *crassipennis*-complex until Coquillett (1910, p. 587) pointed out that Latreille (1805, p. 379) cited only *Thereva coleoptrata* Fab. (lapsus for *subcoleoptrata*) under the name *Phasia*, thus making it the type-species by monotypy. Girschner (1888, p. 386) and the catalogue of Bezzi (1907, p. 578) quote "*Phasia coleoptrata* Latr." as a synonym of the species *hemiptera* F., which is the type-species of the genus *Alophora* R. D., 1830. Coquillett (l.c.) and Townsend (1938, p. 65) therefore concluded that *Phasia* must replace the name *Alophora*. For the genus *Phasia* sensu R.D. (type *crassipennis* F.) Townsend (1912, p. 46) proposed the name *Ectophasia*. This change of nomenclature has, until recently, not been accepted by European authors, and for America it was unimportant because there exist no nearctic species of either *Ectophasia* or *Phasia* in the restricted sense of Townsend.

3. In the course of his important studies on the PHASIINAE, Dupuis (1949) has taken up the problem of *Phasia* again. He showed that Latreille uncontestedly designated *Thereva subcoleoptrata* of Fabricius, 1798, as the type-species of *Phasia*, and that only a complete misunderstanding of the French text has led Girschner (l.c.) to the assumption that Latreille had the species *hemiptera* F. in mind. *Thereva subcoleoptrata* of Fabricius is not a species of Fabricius but an interpretation of the species *Conops subcoleoptratus* Linné. As this species, like *hemiptera* F., belongs to the genus *Alophora* R.D. in the broader sense, Dupuis also comes to the conclusion that the name *Phasia* should not be used for the *crassipennis*-complex.

4. There is, however, an important statement by Meigen on the use of the name *subcoleoptrata* by Fabricius. In the description of *Phasia crassipennis* Fabr., Meigen (1824, p. 186) says: "Eine kleine Abänderung hat einen braungelben Hinterleib ohne schwarze Strieme, und ganz braune Beine; alles Uebrige zeigt keine Verschiedenheit. Dies ist *Ther. subcoleoptrata* in Fabricius Museum, nur dass die Beine rot sind."

5. At my request, Dr. L. Lyneborg, Copenhagen, very kindly looked into the Fabricius collection but did not find specimens labelled *subcoleoptrata*.

He sent me the material of *crassipennis* Fabr., comprising four males, one of them labelled *crassipennis*, the others not named. The abdomen was lost in two cases, but in the other two specimens it showed the sharply defined black vitta that is typical of the species *rostrata* Egger (which therefore becomes a synonym of *crassipennis* Fabr.). The quoted statement by Meigen does not agree with this material, and the possibility that Meigen, by lapsus, wrote *subcoleoprata* instead of *crassipennis*, is thus excluded.

6. When Meigen wrote his paper of 1824, he had just come back from a visit to Copenhagen, Lund and Kiel (l.c., preface, p. vi-vii). At Lund he had obtained specimens of the true *subcoleoprata* L. (cf. p. 191), and at Kiel he had studied the collection of the late Fabricius. His statement is therefore based on an examination of the relevant material, which was still present in Fabricius' collection at that time. He cannot have confused an *Alophora* with the *crassipennis*-complex since he used the character of the wing venation for separating the three species-groups which were subsequently raised to generic rank by Robineau-Desvoidy. The statement of Meigen should therefore be reliable. According to him, *Thereva subcoleoprata* of Fabricius belonged to the *crassipennis*-complex, but had no black vitta on the abdomen. This coloration agrees with the second species that Dupuis has discerned in the *crassipennis*-complex, namely *rubra* Girschner. We may therefore conclude that *rubra* Gir. is the type-species of *Phasia* Latr., and by doing so, a very disturbing change in the meaning of the name *Phasia* is avoided.

7. Of all the species concerned, *subcoleoprata* L. is in fact the one that has been most often misinterpreted. It was the only large PHASIINE species known to Linné, since it is the only one existing in Central Sweden. On the contrary, it has never been found in Germany or France, but four other species of similar shape and size, *crassipennis* F., *rubra* Gir., *hemiptera* F. and *aurigera* Egger, are present in these countries. It is quite understandable that the old authors on the continent tried to identify one of these species with the one of Linné. The most important erroneous uses of the name *subcoleoprata* L. by subsequent authors are the following:

Fabricius (1775, 1781) = *hemiptera* F.

Fabricius (1794, 1798, 1805) = *rubra* Girschner

Panzer (1801) = *hemiptera* F.

Robineau-Desvoidy (1830) = *hemiptera* F., var.

Pandellé (1894) = *aurigera* Egger

In the sentence which is considered as the type designation for *Phasia*, Latreille (1805, p. 379) actually says: "Phasie à ailes épaisses, *phasia subcoleoprata*. *Thereva coleoprata* Fab." If he had a clear concept of this species and wished to distinguish it from its relatives, he would not have used a French name that equals the scientific name of the species *crassipennis* F.

8. Dupuis also admits that Latreille probably thought of the *crassipennis*-complex because he says (1963, p. 3) as to the origin and meaning of the name *Phasia*: "φάσις = vision, apparition. J'y vois une allusion à l'apparence spectaculaire des mâles de *Phasia* sensu R.D. (= *Ectophasia* Town.)."

9. In summary, the type-species of the genus *Phasia* Latreille is *Thereva subcoleoprata* of Fabricius 1798. According to Meigen (1824) the specimens

named *Th. subcoleoprata* in Fabricius' collection are not the species *subcoleoprata* of Linné, but what he considers to be a variety of *crassipennis* F. The short description by Meigen is sufficient to show that it is not *crassipennis* F. (= *rostrata* Egger of Dupuis 1963), but the closely related species *rubra* Girsch. Consequently, the generic name *Phasia* is to be used for *rubra* Girsch. and *crassipennis* F. (and related mediterranean and asiatic species), as has been done since 1830 in almost all the past literature.

In order to avoid confusion and to maintain stability of nomenclature, it is requested that the International Commission should take the following action:

- (1) use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for *Phasia* Latreille, 1804, made prior to the ruling now requested, and having done so designate *Phasia rubra* Girschner, 1886 to be the type-species of that genus;
- (2) place the generic name *Phasia* Latreille, 1804, (gender: feminine) type-species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Phasia rubra* Girschner, 1886, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;
- (3) place the species name *rubra* Girschner, 1886 (*Ent. Nachricht* 14 : 231), as published in the trinomen *Phasia crassipennis rubra* (type-species of *Phasia* Latreille, 1804) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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**CRIOCERUS SEXPUNCTATA FABRICIUS, 1792 (INSECTA,
COLEOPTERA): PROPOSED REJECTION AS A NOMEN OBLITUM.
Z.N.(S.) 1707**

By Ray F. Smith (*University of California, Berkeley, U.S.A.*)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to place the name *Criocerus 6punctata* Fabricius, 1792, on the Official Index of Rejected Names.

2. *Criocerus 6punctata* Fabricius, 1792 (*Ent. syst.* 1(2) : 4) was published with "Cap. Bon. Spei" as the locality and "Mus. Dom. Banks" as the museum from which the species was described. Fabricius redescribed the species in the genus *Galleruca* (1801, *Syst. Eleuth.* 1 : 485). These descriptions were subsequently cited by Coquebert (1804, *Illus. Icon. Insect* 3 : 126, pl. 28, fig. 13), Schonherr (1808, *Syn. Ins.* 1(2) : 294) and Hope (1840, *Coleopt. Manuel* 3 : 102). To my knowledge there are no other references to this name in the literature.

3. A specimen in the Banks collection in the British Museum (Natural History) bears a black-bordered white label with the handwritten inscription [6punctata Forster]. A small "type" label is beside the specimen. This specimen probably originated from Johann Reinhold Forster, who collected in North America. All evidence suggests that this is the Fabrician type specimen. This specimen is an example of the very important economic species from North America known today as *Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi* Barber, 1947 (*Proc. ent. Soc. Wash.* 49 : 153). The Fabrician locality was an error. If the name *sexpunctata* Fabricius is resurrected for the North American species then both *11-punctata* Mannerheim (1843, *Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* 16 : 309) and *howardi* Barber would fall as synonyms. An earlier name *Chrysomela 12punctata* Fabricius 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 103) is not available as it is a primary homonym of *Chrysomela 12punctata* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 376). The use of the name *sexpunctata* would bring additional confusion to the nomenclatorial status of this important economic species.

4. The International Commission is therefore asked:

- (1) to reject the specific name *sexpunctata* Fabricius, 1792, as published in the binomen *Criocerus sexpunctata*, as a *nomen oblitum*;
- (2) to place the specific name rejected in (1) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology;
- (3) to place the specific name *undecimpunctata* Mannerheim, 1843, as published in the binomen *Gallucera undecimpunctata*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

**SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED REJECTION OF
CRIOCERUS SEXPUNCTATA FABRICIUS, 1792**

The application for the rejection of *Criocerus sexpunctata* Fabricius as a *nomen oblitum* is supported by Dr. J. Linsley Gressitt, Dr. John F. Lawrence, Dr. Milton W. Sanderson, Dr. B. J. Selman, and Dr. Gerhard Scherer, as well as by Dr. Robert F. Ruppel who writes to Dr. Smith as follows:

"I have made a search for published references to [*Criocerus 6punctata*] and simply have not found it. The name has apparently not been used since the last citation by Hope in 1840.

"Your opinion that the specimen in the Banks collection labelled '6punctata Forster' is, in fact, the Fabrician type would resurrect the name and displace the present name of *Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi* Barber for this species. The species is of great economic importance as part of our corn rootworm complex, serious pests of field crops throughout the New World. I believe that a good index to the importance of this species is that Volume 18 of the 'Index of American Economic Entomology' lists 18 papers on some phase of biology and control of this pest during the single year of 1959. The name for the pest was first included on the list of approved names by the American Association of Economic Entomologists in 1925 (*J. Econ. Ent.* 18 : 521) as *Diabrotica duodecimpunctata* (Fabricius). This name was changed to *D. undecimpunctata howardi* in this list in 1950 (*J. Econ. Ent.* 43 : 117) following Barber's review of 1947. The species, then, is of economic importance and the nomenclature is of consequence to a large group of entomologists.

"Frankly, the change in nomenclature for this important species by Barber was justified both by clarifying the limits of the species and by removing a homonym, but the resurrection of the name of *sevpunctata* would be merely the exchange of a well-established name for one that has been forgotten for one and a quarter centuries. In my opinion, this is not desirable and, as you note in your petition would add confusion. I therefore fully agree with your proposal to place *Crioceris 6punctata* Fabricius on the Official Index of Rejected Names."

PAPILIO LINTINGENSIS OSBECK, 1765 (LEPIDOPTERA,
NYMPHALIDAE): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY
POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1708

By N. D. Riley (*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

The late A. Steven Corbet showed quite conclusively in 1941 (*Proc. R. ent. Soc. London* (13)10 : 19) and 1945 (*op. cit.* 14 : 94) that the oldest available name for the Yellow Pansy Butterfly, which ranges throughout Africa and the greater part of the Oriental Region as well, in various subspecific guises, was not *Precis hierta* (Fabricius) 1798* but *Precis lintingensis* (Osbeck) 1765 (*Reise nach Ostindien und China* : 148). This fact placed Corbet in the position of having to choose between following the Rules and employing for this very well-known species a name which, so far as he could ascertain was stillborn in 1765 and had never been used since that date by any author at all, or ignoring both the Rules and the name *lintingensis* as well. Believing it unlikely that the Commission would at that time suspend the Rules in a case of this kind, he resuscitated the name *lintingensis* and used it to supplant *hierta*. In this course he has been followed since by only two authors, as far as the present applicant can ascertain, namely by Pinhey in 1948 (*Occ. Papers Nat. Mus. S. Rhodesia* 15 : 294), who a year later (1949, *Butterflies of Rhodesia* : 81) rejected it in favour (erroneously) of *oenone* Linnaeus, and by Pennington in 1960 (*Checklist Butt. Natal & Zululand*, Durban Mus. Nov. 7 : 38). Peters in 1952 in his Checklist of the Butterflies of the Ethiopian Region ignored it.

2. In the two centuries that have elapsed since Osbeck published the name *lintingensis* only three authors have used it, and all these usages have occurred in the last 24 years. The specific name *hierta* on the other hand, has been consistently applied by the authors of all standard works on Rhopalocera of the African and Oriental regions since the early nineteenth century to the Yellow Pansy†, except when misidentified with *oenone* Linnaeus or some other species. There appears, therefore, ample reason to invite the International Commission to suppress the name *lintingensis*. But for the action of Corbet, Pinhey and Pennington, the name *lintingensis* could have been suppressed under Article 23b of the 1961 Code. Now, however, there is no means of doing so except by the use of the plenary powers of the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature. The late Francis Hemming and I, with the approval of the late Steven Corbet himself had indeed intended to make such an application. This was never done, but I do now invite the Commission:

* The point is irrelevant to the present case, but worth a reference as it too has been the cause of much confused nomenclature, that this species was confused by Linné himself with another common *Precis*, namely *Precis oenone* (Linné) 1758, the Blue Pansy: the description given by Linné clearly refers to the Blue Pansy but the illustrations to which he refers are of the Yellow Pansy (*hierta*) which, it would appear, he regarded as the female of the Blue species (*oenone*).

† This popular name was first introduced by Evans (1927, *Keys for the Identification of Indian Butterflies*). It has since been adopted by other authors, e.g., Pinhey (*Butterflies of Rhodesia*), and has the merit of being unambiguous.

- (1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *lintingensis* Osbeck, 1765, as published in the binomen *Papilio lintingensis*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;
- (2) to place the name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

THE TYPE-SPECIES OF *MONOPSYLLUS* KOLENATI, 1857 (INSECTA, SIPHONAPTERA) AND RELATED MATTERS. Z.N.(S.) 1709

By G. H. E. Hopkins (*Honorary Associate, British Museum (Natural History)*)

In the case of the type-species of *Monopsyllus* Kolenati, 1857, the extraordinary methods of Kolenati have given rise to a situation in which the resultant confusion seems incapable of solution except by the use of the plenary powers of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, so I am asking the Commission to take the necessary action under these powers.

2. The generic name was first published in 1857 (*Wiener entom. Monatschrift* 1 : 65) where Kolenati wrote "Zu *Monopsyllus* (eine Borste an den Fühlern, ein Ctenidium am Pronotum, kein Augenctenidium, kein Zahn am Kopfe) gehört *sciuri* u.dgl." Since no other species of flea is mentioned by name, this is a description of *Monopsyllus sciuri* as well as of the genus *Monopsyllus*, of which *M. sciuri* is type-species, by monotypy.

3. In all recent publications the type-species of *Monopsyllus* is invariably given as *Ceratophyllus* or *Monopsyllus* [recte *Pulex*] *sciurorum* Schrank, 1803, but as shown in para. 2 this is incorrect. There is no question as to the name of the type-species of *Monopsyllus*, but its identity is a very different matter. Kolenati's original description of *Monopsyllus sciuri* (quoted above) is not diagnostic, though it suggests a member of the Ceratophyllidae, so it is necessary to turn to other papers by Kolenati for clues to its identity. In 1856 (*Parasiten der Chiroptern*, Brünn edition, p. 32) and 1857 (p. 32 of the Dresden edition of the same work) he wrote "Der Eichhörnchenfloh *Ceratopsyllus sciuri* ist *monoctenus* und hat an den Fühlern nur eine Borste." It has been disputed since whether "*monoctenus*" is a name and, if so, whether it is available, not being binary, but it has been quoted as an earlier name for *sciuri*, for which it is regarded as an alternative name. This apparently derives mainly from the fact that Kolenati, 1863, in a much more accessible work (*Hor. Soc. ent. ross.* 2, 38), listed *Ctenophthalmus bidentatus* Kolenati (a *nomen nudum* in the paper cited by Kolenati), *Ceratopsyllus monoctenus* and "*Pulex sciuri* Auctorum. *Pulex sciurorum* Schrank" as synonyms of *Ctenopsyllus bidentatus* Kolenati, figured on pl. 3, fig. 9 of Kolenati's 1863 paper. The figure is better than most of Kolenati's and is a quite recognizable representation of the species now known as *Peromyscopsylla bidentata* (Kolenati), but it cannot represent the type-species of *Monopsyllus* because it shows clearly the "Augenctenidium" whose absence is an important part of Kolenati's original description of the genus (see para. 2).

4. Rothschild (1911a, *Ann. Sci. nat. Zool.* (9) 12 : 215) stated that the type of *Ctenopsyllus bidentatus* Kol. was in the Paris museum and thus selected the single specimen from Kolenati's collection in the museum as lectotype of this nominal species: he also noted (1911b, *Novit. zool.* 18 : 56) that the specimen had been labelled *monoctenus* and therefore placed *monoctenus* as a senior synonym of *bidentatus*. The specimen is still in the Paris museum, but the name *monoctenus* is neither in Kolenati's writing nor in Rothschild's and must have been written by someone who relied on Kolenati's erroneous synonymy of 1863 (see para. 3). But it was not because *C. bidentatus* is not a *Monopsyllus*

(even in the widest sense) but because he regarded it as not binary that Dampf (1912, *Schr. phys.-ökon. Ges. Königs.* 52 : 277) rejected the name *monoctenus* and thus ensured a very short life for Rothschild's acceptance of Kolenati's erroneous synonymy of 1863.

5. The next error was with regard to the identity of the true type-species of *Monopsyllus*, *M. sciuri* Kolenati, 1857 (see para. 2). Jordan & Rothschild (1920, *Ectoparasites* 1 : 62) placed this name as a synonym of *Ceratophyllus* [recte *Pulex*] *sciurorum* Schrank, stating " *monoctenus* being a new name proposed by Kolenati for ' *sciuri* auct., recte *sciurorum* auct.' ". This statement has been accepted by all subsequent authors (notably by Jordan, 1933, *Novit. zool.* 39 : 78, when he revived Kolenati's generic name and by Johnson, 1961, *Tech. Bull. U.S. Dept. Agric.* No. 1227 : 1-69 in her revision of the North American species of the taxon), but it is incorrect for Kolenati never mentioned Schrank's *Pulex sciurorum* until 1863. But to regard any other species of flea as type of *Monopsyllus* would cause immense confusion without any compensating advantage because of the universal acceptance of Jordan & Rothschild's erroneous statement of 1920.

6. As already stated (para. 3) the name *monoctenus* was first placed as a synonym of *sciuri* in 1863, when Kolenati placed both these names as synonyms of *Ctenopsyllus bidentatus*, erroneously (see para. 3). There is, however, nothing in the original description of *Monopsyllus sciuri* Kolenati, 1857 (quoted in para. 2) to suggest that it is not the same as Schrank's species.

7. The worst confusion is with regard to the name *monoctenus*. The form in which it was first published is quoted in para. 3 and appeared on p. 32 of both editions of *Parasiten der Chiroptern* (1856 and 1857). It has been regarded as not a binomen and therefore not available, but I regard it as an alternative name for *Ceratopsyllus sciuri* Kolenati, 1856, as having been published as a *Ceratopsyllus* and therefore as available, but a junior objective synonym of *Ceratopsyllus sciuri*. Later (1857, *Wiener ent. Monatschrift* 1 : 66) Kolenati used the name *Ceratopsyllus monoctenus* again " Ein *Ctenidium* (am Pronotum), *Ceratopsyllus monoctenus* Kolenati ", but (judging from the generic descriptions on p. 65) for a bat-flea. This junior homonym has, therefore nothing to do with *Monopsyllus sciuri* Kolenati, 1857. Kolenati's treatment of the name in 1863 is quoted in para. 3. Apart from the error of Rothschild (1911b, *Novit-zool.* 18 : 56) in accepting Kolenati's erroneous synonymy of 1863 (see para. 4) no subsequent author has used the specific name *monoctenus*.

8. Kolenati's later papers therefore throw no light on the identity of *Monopsyllus sciuri* Kolenati, 1857, since the statement that this specific name is a *nomen novum* for *Pulex sciurorum* Schrank is erroneous, but there is nothing in the original description to suggest that Kolenati's species was not the same as Schrank's.

9. Summarizing the various names that have been applied rightly or wrongly to *Monopsyllus sciuri* Kolenati, 1857:

- (a) *Monopsyllus sciuri* Kolenati, 1857 (*Wiener ent. Monatschrift* 1 : 66) is the type of *Monopsyllus* by monotypy. This name is perhaps a synonym of *Ceratopsyllus sciuri* Kolenati 1856 and 1857 (*Parasiten der Chiroptern* p. 32) but as all that Kolenati states about this latter species is that it

“ist *monoctenus* und hat an den Fühlern nur eine Borste”, and as his synonymies in his 1863 paper are utterly unreliable, it is impossible to decide this point.

- (b) *Ceratopsyllus monoctenus* Kolenati, 1856 (*Parasiten der Chiroptern*, Brünn edition, p. 32) and 1857 (*Parasiten der Chiroptern*, Dresden edition, p. 32) is an objective synonym of *Ceratopsyllus sciuri* Kolenati, 1856 and 1857 (l.c.).
- (c) *Ceratopsyllus monoctenus* Kolenati, 1857 (*Wiener entom. Monatschrift* 1 : 66) is a junior homonym of *Ceratopsyllus monoctenus* Kolenati, 1856, and the species to which the name was applied appears to be quite different, though Kolenati's methods are such that certainty is unattainable.
- (d) *Ceratopsyllus monoctenus* Kolenati, 1863 (*Hor. Soc. ent. ross.* 2 : 38, as a synonym of *Ctenopsyllus bidentatus* Kolenati) is a junior homonym of *Ceratopsyllus monoctenus* Kolenati, 1856 (see para. 9 (b)).
- (e) There is nothing in the original description of *Ceratopsyllus sciuri* Kolenati, 1856, to suggest that it is not a synonym of *Pulex sciurorum* Schrank, but it is not a *nomen novum* for the latter, which is universally (though incorrectly) accepted as type-species of *Monopsyllus*.
- (f) No type-material is known to exist for either of Kolenati's nominal species, *sciuri* and *monoctenus*. The material in the Berlin Zoological Museum was listed by Jordan and Rothschild in 1911 (*Novit. zool.* 18 : 57-89) and that in the Paris Museum by Rothschild (1911, *Ann. Sci. nat. (Zool.)* 12 : 203-216). The latter museum does contain the lectotype of *Ctenopsyllus bidentatus* Kolenati, 1863, but this is certainly not a syntype of *Monopsyllus sciuri* or *Ceratopsyllus sciuri* Kolenati, 1857 or of *Ceratopsyllus sciuri* Kolenati 1856.

10. The position with regard to *Pulex sciurorum* Schrank, 1803 is much less confusing. It was described (Schrank, 1803, *Fauna boica* 3(1) : 195) from material obtained “im Balge der Eichhörnchen und Haasen”. The description is merely “Lanzettförmig, schwächig, pechbraun” which is quite undiagnostic, and the host-records suggest the probability that at least two species were included under the name. No locality was mentioned, but as the subtitle of the book refers to “in Baiern einheimischen und zahmen Thiere” it is reasonable to assume that the material was obtained in Bavaria. The fate of Schrank's collection is not mentioned by Horn (1926, *Suppl. ent.* No. 12) and there are no specimens in the Berlin Zoological Museum (see Jordan and Rothschild, 1911, *Novit. zool.* 18 : 77) which appear to be syntypes of *Pulex sciurorum* Schrank. While on a visit to the Munich Museum in 1938 I was informed that nothing is known of the fate of any of the parasites described by Schrank.

11. Bouché (1835, *Nova Acta Leop.-Carol.* 17 : 506) redescribed a flea which he believed (probably correctly) to be *Pulex sciurorum* Schrank, and Taschenberg (1880, *Die Flöhe* : 75) did the same, though attributing the name to Bouché, but neither of these authors gave any really diagnostic characters and it was not until 1898 that Wagner (*Horae Soc. ent. ross.* 31 : 568, pl. 8 fig. 4) attached the name *sciurorum* to a single recognizable species by describing and figuring a “*Ceratophyllus sciurorum* B. var *dryas* n.” which is now regarded as a

synonym of *Monopsyllus s. sciurorum* (Schränk). This species (the commoner of the two species of Ceratophyllidae found regularly on *Sciurus vulgaris* in Central Europe) has borne the specific name *sciurorum* ever since, but the situation is obviously very unsatisfactory, in the complete absence of type-material for any nominal species described prior to 1898 and doubt as to the name and identity of the type-species of *Monopsyllus*.

12. I therefore select as neotype of *Pulex sciurorum* Schrank a male specimen of the commoner of the two species of flea which occur regularly on squirrels in Bavaria. It is distinguishable from other European Ceratophyllidae by the following characters: First two rows of occipital bristles incomplete, each row consisting of only the lowest bristle or the lowest two. Labial palp not extending beyond tip of fore trochanter. Pronotal comb consisting of fewer than 24 spines (usually 18 or 20). Outer surface of fore femur with a number of small lateral bristles; inner surface of mid and hind coxae with longish thin bristles at most in apical half; none of the 5 lateral plantar bristles on each side of fifth segment of hind tarsus markedly displaced towards middle of plantar surface; first segment of hind tarsus not as long as sum of lengths of second, third, and fourth segments. Distal half of sternum VIII of male a narrow sclerite with almost parallel sides and bearing 0-2 bristles. Movable process of clasper without spiniform bristles, its anterior and posterior margins subparallel. The species is well figured by Smit, 1957 (*Handb. Identif. Brit. Ins.* 1, part 16, figs. 156-158). The neotype of *Pulex sciurorum* Schrank is in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History), housed at the Zoological Museum, Tring, and bears on red labels the following particulars: *Pulex sciurorum* Schrank, 1803, Neotype ♂. Planegg, about 12 km. S.W. of München, Bavaria, from *Sciurus vulgaris*. Nov. 1937. G. Küsthardt. Also, on a white label: C. Rothschild Coll. Brit. Mus. 1923.615.

13. *Monopsyllus Kolenati* is not the type-genus of any family-group taxon.

14. In order to preserve universally-accepted usage and to avoid the confusion that any alteration of this usage would entail, I appeal to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to take the following action:

(1) to use its plenary powers:

- (a) to set aside all designations of a type-species for the genus *Monopsyllus* Kolenati, 1875, made prior to the decision now proposed;
- (b) to designate *Pulex sciurorum* Schrank, 1803, as interpreted by the neotype described in para. 12 of this application, to be the type-species of *Monopsyllus* Kolenati, 1857;
- (c) to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:
 - (i) the specific name *sciuri* Kolenati, 1856, as published in the binomen *Ceratopsyllus sciuri* (1856, *Parasiten der Chiroptern*, Brünn edition : 32);
 - (ii) the specific name *sciuri* Kolenati, 1857, as published in the binomen *Monopsyllus sciuri* (1857, *Wiener entom. Monatschrift* 1 : 65);

- (iii) the specific name *monoctenus* Kolenati, 1856, as published in the binomen *Ceratopsyllus monoctenus* (1856, *Parasiten der Chiroptern*, Brünn edition : 32);
- (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the following name: *Monopsyllus* Kolenati, 1857 (gender : masculine) type-species, by designation under the plenary powers : *Pulex sciurorum* Schrank, 1803 (Insecta: Siphonaptera) ;
- (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the following name: *sciurorum* Schrank, 1803, as described (Schrank, 1803, *Fauna boica* 3 (1) : 195) under the binomen *Pulex sciurorum*, and as interpreted by the neotype designated in para. 12 of this application;
- (4) to place on the Official Index of rejected and invalid names in Zoology the names which I have proposed in para. (1) (c) above should be suppressed under the plenary powers.

STIZUS LATREILLE, [1802-1803] (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA):
PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER
THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1710

By R. M. Bohart and A. S. Menke (University of California, Davis, U.S.A.)

The purpose of the present application is to insure the use of the name *Stizus* Latreille in the sense in which it has been universally used by modern taxonomists.

1. P. A. Latreille [1802-1803] described the genus *Stizus* and included two species which today are placed in different genera: "*Bembex tridentata* F." (1793, = *Crabro tridentatus* Fabricius, 1775) and "*Bembex ruficornis* Oliv." (1789, = *Bembex ruficornis* Fabricius, 1787, which is synonymous with *Vespa ruficornis* Forster, 1771, according to van der Vecht, 1961). *Bembex tridentatus* is now recognized as a species in the genus *Stizoides* and in fact is the type-species of one subgenus, *Tachystizus* Minkiewicz, 1934. *Bembex ruficornis* has been regarded as the type-species of *Stizus* by modern workers (Parker, 1929; Pate, 1937) because of Latreille's (1810) selection of *ruficornis* as the type.

2. Latreille's 1810 type-designations for genera were accepted by Opinion 11 (1910) of the I.C.Z.N. Opinion 136 (1939) clarified Opinion 11 in cases where Latreille cited more than one species under the genus as is the case with *Stizus*. Under *Stizus* Latreille cited "*Larra ruficornis* Fab." (= *Bembex ruficornis* Fabricius, 1787) and also "ejusd. *Crabro tridens*" (= *Crabro tridens* Fabricius, 1804, = *Vespa tridens* Fabricius, 1781, which is now placed in the genus *Bembecinus*). According to Opinion 136, Latreille's type-designation for *Stizus* is invalid since he also listed *tridens*. Pate (1937, pp. 82-83) in his catalogue of sphecoid generic names argued that since Latreille inserted the word "ejusdem" (= of the same kind) between the two species names, the second species should be considered "in the nature of a footnote or afterthought". Pate went on to say that in such cases he was "thoroughly convinced that the first species given was intended to be the type and should be so regarded."

3. Because *tridens* was not one of the originally included species in *Stizus*, it could be argued that Latreille's (1810) inclusion of it under *Stizus* is irrelevant and should be ignored. This would then make acceptable Latreille's designation of *ruficornis* as type of *Stizus*, thus eliminating the problem. However, Opinion 136 is explicit and rules out this course of action.

4. The first valid type-designation for *Stizus* appears to be that of Patton (1879) who unfortunately chose *Crabro tridentatus* Fabricius, 1775, as type. Acceptance of Patton's designation would be unfortunate and contrary to popular usage inasmuch as *Stizus* would become a senior synonym of *Stizoides* Guérin-Méneville, 1844. The next available name for the taxon currently known as *Stizus* would be *Megastizus* Patton, 1879.

5. In view of the fact that the changes stated above in section 4 would lead to greater confusion than uniformity, we plan to retain *Stizus* with *ruficornis* as type-species in a synoptic world catalogue of the genera of the Sphecidae now in preparation. Accordingly, we ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Stizus* Latreille, [1802–1803], made prior to the Ruling now requested and, having done so, to designate *Bembex ruficornis* Fabricius, 1787, to be the type-species of that genus;
- (2) to place *Stizus* Latreille, [1802–1803], type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Bembex ruficornis* Fabricius, 1787, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;
- (3) to place the following specific name on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
ruficornis Fabricius, 1787, as published in the binomen *Bembex ruficornis* (type-species of *Stizus* Latreille, [1802–1803]).

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DIODONTUS CURTIS, 1834 (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA): PROPOSED
DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE
PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1711

R. M. Bohart and A. S. Menke (*University of California, Davies, U.S.A.*)

The purpose of the present application is to submit a proposal which is in effect the same as that originally offered by Benson, Ferrière, and Richards (1947, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 1(9) : 206) for the designation of *Pemphredon tristis* Van der Linden as the type-species of *Diodontus* Curtis. Their proposal was subsequently reviewed by the Commission but definite action was not taken pending supplementary evidence on the case (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 (13-15) : 407-408).

1. Curtis (1834) described the genus *Diodontus* and cited a species he called "*Psen pallipes* Panzer" as the type. In the same paper Curtis placed *Pemphredon tristis* as a synonym of "*pallipes*". Shuckard (January, 1837, p. 184) pointed out that the characters given by Curtis for *Diodontus* applied to *tristis* but not to true *pallipes*, proving that Curtis had misinterpreted Panzer's species. Curtis (February, 1837) himself later expressed uncertainty over his 1834 determination of *pallipes*: "... I have separated at folio 496 (1834) under the name of *Diodontus*, ... the type, which, it must be remembered, is the *P. tristis* of Van der Linden, and is presumed to be synonymous with Panzer's *Psen pallipes*."

2. True *pallipes* is not congeneric with *tristis* and F. F. Kohl (1896), in his monumental work on the genera of the Sphecidae, proposed the name *Psenulus* for *pallipes* and its congeners.

3. S. A. Rohwer (1915) following a strict interpretation of the Règles, accepted Curtis's designation of *pallipes* as type of *Diodontus*, in spite of the fact that Curtis clearly misidentified *pallipes* Panzer. Rohwer's action made *Psenulus* a junior synonym of *Diodontus*, and he proposed *Xylocelia* for *tristis* and its congeners. Although Rohwer's action may have been correct under the existing rules, it was rejected by European workers who had been using *Diodontus* with *tristis* as type for nearly 80 years. Old World hymenopterists have maintained this attitude to this day and a considerable amount of revisionary or synoptic literature has been published under *Diodontus* and *Psenulus* (sensu Kohl) (examples: Beaumont, 1937, 1964; Leclercq, 1959, 1961; Spooner, 1948; Tsuneki, 1959; van Lith, 1962). Rohwer's change has generally been accepted in the New World but the literature is less extensive and two of the following examples are only catalogues (examples: Krombein, 1950, 1951; Malloch, 1933; Mickel, 1916; Pate, 1937).

4. Clearly Rohwer's interpretation of the type-species of *Diodontus* has not gained wide acceptance, and pending action by the Commission we are going to cite *tristis* as type of *Diodontus* in a synoptic world catalogue of the genera of the Sphecidae now being prepared for publication. This course seems justified in view of the fact that Curtis misidentified *pallipes*.

5. We hereby request, therefore, that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, under the authority of Article 70 (a) of the 1964 Code of Zoological Nomenclature, (2nd Edit.) act as follows:

- (1) use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Diodontus* Curtis, 1834, made prior to the Ruling now requested and, having done so, designate *Pemphredon tristis* Van der Linden, 1829, to be the type-species of that genus;
- (2) to place *Diodontus* Curtis, 1834, type-species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Pemphredon tristis* Van der Linden, 1829, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;
- (3) to place the following specific name on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
tristis Van der Linden, 1829, as published in the binomen *Pemphredon tristis* (type-species of *Diodontus* Curtis, 1834).

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TRYCHOSIS FOERSTER, 1868 (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA):
PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES
UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1712

By G. van Rossem (*Plant Protection Service, Wageningen, Netherlands*)

In revising the genus *Trychosis* Foerster, I have encountered a case in which the type-species of a generic taxon has been misidentified (Article 70 (a) of the Code). The purpose of this application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to set aside all prior designations of type-species and to validate a new designation for the genus in question.

2. In 1868, Foerster (*Verh. naturh. Ver. preuss. Rheinl.* **25** : 187) proposed the genus *Trychosis* without naming species. The first author to use the name *Trychosis* Foerster was Schmiedeknecht in 1890 (*Ent. Nachr.* **16** : 114) placing 16 species in this taxon. Schmiedeknecht stated clearly that he considered *Cryptus titillator* Gravenhorst to be the type-species ("Typus ist der *Cr. tit. Grav.*"). Gravenhorst, however, did not describe a new species *Cryptus titillator* in 1829 (*Ichneumonologia Europaea* **2**(2) : 567), he used the binomen *Cryptus titillator* with Linné as the author. Consequently the type-species of the genus *Trychosis* Foerster, 1868, through the type selection by Schmiedeknecht (1890) is *Ichneumon titillator* Linnaeus, 1758. A. Roman, 1932, (*Ent. Tidskr.* **53** : 13) has investigated Linné's type series of *Ichneumon titillator* and indicated no. 5 as the true *Ichneumon titillator* Linné, without using the term lectotype. To fix his conclusion, the lectotype of *Ichneumon titillator* Linné, 1758, is herewith selected as no. 5 in Linné's collection in London. The specimen belongs to the species that was later described by Fabricius (*Syst. Piez.* : 85(1804)) under the name *Cryptus recreator*, and which in modern literature is still assigned to the genus *Cryptus* Fabricius, 1804. Consequently, since the type-species of the genera *Trychosis* Foerster, 1868, and *Cryptus* Fabricius, 1804, at present are considered to belong to the same genus, these two are subjective synonyms and if the Rules are strictly applied, the name *Trychosis* Foerster has to disappear as a junior synonym. However, at present the name *Trychosis* Foerster, is commonly used for an entirely different group of Ichneumonids, which includes *Cryptus mesocastanus* Tschek, 1870, a species which has been incorrectly identified by many authors with the name *Cryptus titillator*. Also Schmiedeknecht (1890) made this error. He thus incorrectly identified the species which he selected to be the type-species of *Trychosis*.

3. It is suggested, that in the interest of stability, the generic name *Trychosis* Foerster is retained. Recently it has been used in some major papers viz., by Muesebeck & Krombein (1951) in *Hymenoptera of America North of Mexico*; by Townes & Townes (1962) in *Ichneumon-Flies of America North of Mexico* **3**. Subfam. Gelinae (many species); by J. F. Perkins (1962) in *On the Type-Species of Foerster's Genera*. I investigated the type material of *Cryptus mesocastanus* Tschek, 1870 (*Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **20** : 144) and found this species to be identical with *Cryptus titillator* auctorum non Linné and I propose therefore

that the Commission indicate Tschek's species as the type-species of the genus *Trychosis*, conforming to the intention of Schmiedeknecht (1890). As far as I have been able to investigate, *Cryptus mesocastanus* Tschek, 1870, is the oldest valid binomen for the species in question.

The specific name *titillator* L. is now to be used for the species formerly known as *Cryptus recreator* Fabr., 1804.

4. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is now requested:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the genus *Trychosis* Foerster, 1868, made prior to the ruling now requested and, having done so, to designate as the type-species of that genus the species *Cryptus mesocastanus* Tschek, 1870;
- (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Trychosis* Foerster, 1868 (*Verh. naturh. Ver. preuss. Rheinl.* 25 : 187) (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above: *Cryptus mesocastanus* Tschek, 1870;
- (3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
 - (a) *mesocastanus* Tschek, 1870 (*Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* 20 : 144) as published in the binomen *Cryptus mesocastanus* (type-species of *Trychosis* Foerster, 1868);
 - (b) *titillator* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 565) as published in the binomen *Ichneumon titillator*, and fixed by the lectotype selected in the present paper.

The genus *Trychosis* belongs to the family Ichneumonidae, subfamily Cryptinae. The generic name itself has so far not been used as the basis for a family name.

PROSPALTELLA ASHMEAD, 1904 (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA, CHALCIDOIDEA, APHELINIDAE): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1713

By M. N. Nikolskaya and V. A. Trjapitzin
(Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Leningrad)

The generic name *Prospaltella* was published by Ashmead (1904, *Proc. Entom. Soc. Washington* 6 : 126) who substituted it for the name *Prospalta* Howard (1894), preoccupied by Walker (1857). As the type-species of *Prospalta* Howard, Ashmead designated *Prospalta murtfeldtii* Howard, the only species first described in the genus *Prospalta* Howard (1894, *Ins. Life* 7 : 6). When the generic name was changed to *Prospaltella* Ashmead this species became the type-species of the genus automatically (see the paragraphs 67i and 68c of the Code) which is fixed in the list of the type-species of the genera of Chalcidoidea by Gahan and Fagan (1923, *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* 124 : 121).

2. However, Howard himself indicated as the type-species of the genus (1907, *U.S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Entom., Techn. ser.* 12(4) : 79) the species *Prospalta aurantii* (Howard) described by him (1894, *Insect Life* 6 : 231) in the genus *Coccophagus* Westwood and transferred later into the genus *Prospalta* (Howard, 1895, *U.S. Dept. Agr., Div. Entom., Techn. ser.* 1 : 41).

3. In its habitus, structure of antennae, form of the head and stigmal vein of the fore wing (Howard, *loc. cit.* : 39, fig. 12) *Prospaltella murtfeldtii* (Howard) differs much from *Prospaltella aurantii* (Howard) (*ibid.* : 41, fig. 13), and according to the modern classification of Aphelinidae belongs to the genus *Coccophagoides* Girault (1915, *Mem. Queensland Mus.* 4 : 58) together with *Coccophagoides similis* (Masi).

4. Thus, if the type-species of the genus *Prospaltella* Ashmead (1904) is declared to be *Prospalta murtfeldtii* Howard the junior synonym of the genus should be *Coccophagoides* Girault (1915) and to the species of *Prospaltella* as those like *Prospaltella aurantii* (Howard) a new generic name should be given.

5. However, such a change in nomenclature is very inconvenient as many species of the presently used *Prospaltella*, viz. *P. aurantii* (Howard), *P. berlessei* (Howard), *P. perniciosi* Tower are well known to the economic entomologists as the effective parasites of the scale insects used in the biological control. Their names are applied in the world entomological literature. *Prospaltella* became familiar in many European languages giving birth to technical terms like: *prospaltelize*, *prospaltelization*.

6. In accordance with the above, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Prospaltella* Ashmead, 1904, made prior to the Ruling now requested, and having done so to designate the nominal species *Coccophagus aurantii* Howard, 1894, to be the type-species of that genus;

- (2) to place the generic name *Prospaltella* Ashmead, 1904, (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Coccophagus aurantii* Howard, 1894, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;
- (3) to place the specific name *aurantii* Howard, 1894, as published in the binomen *Coccophagus aurantii* (type-species of *Prospaltella* Ashmead, 1904) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

MULLUS AURIFLAMMA FORSSKÅL, 1775 (PISCES): PROPOSED
SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1714

By Jorgen G. Nielsen (Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark)
and

Wolfgang Klausewitz (Senckenberg-Museum, Frankfurt a.M., Germany)

In the course of a revision of the fish types described by Forsskål,* it was detected that the type specimen of *Mullus auriflamma* Forsskål, 1775 (*Descriptiones Animalium* : X, 30), did not fit the concept of *auriflamma* Auctt., but belongs or is closely related to the species generally known as *Parupeneus barberinus* (Lacépède, 1802) (*Hist. Nat. Poissons* 3 : 406). The strict application of the rules in this case will cause endless confusion as both the species involved are common in the same area. In order to prevent future confusion it is hereby requested that *auriflamma* Forsskål, 1775, be suppressed for the purpose of priority. The details of the case are set out below:

1. Forsskål (1775, *Descriptiones Animalium* : X, 30) described a species, *Mullus auriflamma*, of which the type specimen is still in Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen.

2. Lacépède (1802, *Hist. Nat. Poissons* 3 : 406) described the two species of the genus *Mullus* involved in the present case, namely *flavolineatus* and *barberinus*, of which the former is now referred to the genus *Mulloidichthys* Whitley, 1929 (type-species *Mullus flavolineatus* Lacépède, 1802, selected by Jordan (1917, *Genera of Fishes*)), and the latter to *Parupeneus* Bleeker, 1863, (type-species *Mullus bifasciatus* Lacépède, 1802, selected by Jordan (1917, *Gen. of Fishes*)).

3. Weber & Beaufort (1931, *Fish. Indo-Austr. Archip.* 6 : 376) following the general opinion, considered *auriflamma* to be the oldest name in existence for the species called *flavolineatus* by Lacépède, and gave 43 references; 19 of these referred to papers in which *flavolineatus* was used, and 14 to papers using the name *auriflamma* for the same species. Ten other references concerned papers in which six other synonyms were used. While the book by Weber & Beaufort has greatly favoured the subsequent usage of the name *auriflamma*, *flavolineatus* has not completely disappeared.

4. A study of Forsskål's type specimen showed, however, that this belongs to the species that has always been called *barberinus*. Weber & Beaufort (1931 : 392) cited 27 references, all using the same name, and usage of *barberinus* has continued to be employed since then. According to the rules, the name *auriflamma* Forsskål should now be removed from the species for which the oldest available name is *flavolineatus* Lacépède, and transferred to the genus *Parupeneus*, thereby replacing the well-established name *barberinus*.

5. It is suggested, however, that it would be preferable to suppress *auriflamma* for the purpose of priority, thereby retaining the two unambiguous names, *flavolineatus* and *barberinus*.

* Incorrectly spelt Forskål in the posthumous work published by Niebuhr in 1775.

It is therefore suggested that the International Commission should:

- (1) suppress, under the plenary powers, the specific name *auriflamma* Forsskål, 1775, as published in the binomen *Mullus auriflamma*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;
- (2) place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
 - (a) *Mulloidichthys* Whitley, 1929 (gender : masculine), type-species by designation by Jordan (1917), through *Mulloides* Bleeker, 1849, *Mullus flavolineatus*, Lacépède, 1802;
 - (b) *Parupeneus* Bleeker, 1863 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation by Jordan, 1917, *Mullus bifasciatus* Lacépède, 1802;
- (3) place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
 - (a) *flavolineatus* Lacépède, 1802, as published in the binomen *Mullus flavolineatus* (type-species of *Mulloidichthys* Whitley, 1929);
 - (b) *bifasciatus* Lacépède, 1802, as published in the binomen *Mullus bifasciatus* (type-species of *Parupeneus* Bleeker, 1863);
 - (c) *barberinus* Lacépède, 1802, as published in the binomen *Mullus barberinus*;
- (4) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *auriflamma* Forsskål, 1775, as published in the binomen *Mullus auriflamma* (a name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above).

REQUEST FOR A DECLARATION AGAINST THE
SUPPRESSION OF *NOMINA DUBIA*. Z.N.(S.) 1715

By Curtis W. Sabrosky (*Agric. Res. Serv., U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.*)

Several recent applicants have asked the Commission to suspend the Rules and suppress *nomina dubia*, in each case for purposes of the Law of Priority but not for purposes of the Law of Homonymy (cf. Code, Article 79a, ii). It is the purpose of the present application to request the Commission to issue a statement of policy that such cases are not to be submitted to the Commission.

2. A Section on "Nomina dubia" appeared in the Bradley Draft of the Code (Article 5, Section 5; cf. *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **14** : 46, 1957), based on a passage adopted at the Copenhagen Congress. That section was considered at the London Congress, and was deleted in its entirety on the grounds that the normal processes of taxonomy could and should apply, and that the Code need not contain special provisions for treating such names.

3. In the cases recently submitted to the Commission, the applicants did not demonstrate any threat to a well known name, or to any name; indeed, if the description is unrecognizable and the type is lost, there will rarely if ever be any threat. On the rare occasions when a long-lost and authentic type of a *nomen dubium* suddenly comes to light, it may still not be specifically identifiable (broken, immature, or wrong sex or stage). Even if identifiable, it may be a junior synonym, or prove to be a junior homonym when referred to its zoologically correct genus. Even if it proves to be a valid name, it may represent a hitherto unknown species and the name could be used (many species still are known only from the type specimen!). Even if it is found to be the senior synonym of a name in current use, the junior name that is threatened may be of little or no consequence, and the use of priority would disturb no one. If it survives all these chances and is an honest threat to a really important name, then and only then should the plenary powers be invoked.

4. It should be noted that the names are to be retained for purposes of the Law of Homonymy, as prescribed by the Code (Article 79a, ii). Thus the requested suppression does not lighten the burden of the taxonomist; he must still carry along the names in catalogues and consider them in homonymy. In addition, if they are suppressed, he must cite an opinion!

5. In view of the decision of the London Congress to delete provisions governing *nomina dubia*, it is inappropriate—perhaps even unauthorized and illegal, in a sense—for the Commission to accept and process applications to suppress *nomina dubia*. If it is argued that applicants can nevertheless ask for suppression under the plenary powers, it can be pointed out that those powers are to be used only if the application of relevant provisions of the Code "to a particular case would in its judgment disturb stability or universality or cause confusion" (Article 79). Those criteria unquestionably do not apply to a disturbance that does not now exist in fact and that is extremely unlikely ever to exist. The Commission should be freed as much as possible from the work load of unnecessary cases.

6. Accordingly the Commission is requested to issue a Declaration that will formulate in words the intent of the London Congress regarding *nomina dubia*, namely that any *nomen dubium* is to be handled under normal taxonomic procedures, and its suppression is not to be requested unless and until it actually becomes a threat to an important name (by which time, of course, it is no longer a *nomen dubium*).

7. It would also be desirable for the Commission to note in the Declaration that neotypes cannot be proposed for *nomina dubia* merely to revive long-unused names. Such cases would be excluded under Article 75b.

CHAMAEMYIA MEIGEN, 1803 (INSECTA, DIPTERA,
CHAMAEMYIIDAE); PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A
TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1716

By J. F. McAlpine (*Entomology Research Institute, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ontario*) and Curtis W. Sabrosky (*Entomology Research Division, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.*)

This application is concerned with the genus *Chamaemyia* Meigen, type-genus of the common and widespread family CHAMAEMYIIDAE, and a threat to its stability that involves the type-genus of another family of Diptera.

2. Meigen (1803, Illiger's *Magazin für Insektenkunde* 2 : 278) established the genus *Chamaemyia* but included no nominal species. When he finally treated the genus in volume 6 (1830) of his comprehensive work, "Systematische Beschreibung der bekannten europäischen zweiflügeligen Insekten", he included seven species but abandoned his own prior name in favour of *Ochthiphila* Fallén (1823) (spelled *Ochthiphila* in Meigen). Meanwhile, however, each of two other authors had placed a single species in *Chamaemyia*. In 1807, Illiger (revised edition of Rossi's *Fauna Etrusca*) associated *Musca flava* Linnaeus (1758) with *Chamaemyia*, and Panzer (1806–1809, *Fauna Insectorum Germanica*, Heft 105 : 12) named and figured a new species, *Chamaemyia elegans* Panzer (as "*Chamaemyia elegans* Meigen"). Under Article 69a (ii) (2) of the International Code, one or the other of these species is the type-species of *Chamaemyia* by subsequent monotypy.

3. Panzer's work, at least the Heft in question, cannot be dated exactly. Sherborn (1923, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* 11 : 567) after exhaustive research could ascertain only that Hefts 101–107 were issued sometime between 1806 and 1809. Thus the precise date of Heft 105 is uncertain, in comparison with that of Illiger (1807). But Panzer's figure of *elegans* left no doubt of its identity. It has always been one of the best recognized species in the family, and the concept of *Chamaemyia* has always been firmly based upon it.

4. On the other hand, Illiger's (1807) reference of *Musca flava* Linnaeus to *Chamaemyia*, which may well have been prior to the action by Panzer, was unnoticed (or ignored) by dipterists, and the significance of this early reference was noted only recently by Dr. J. R. Vockeroth. *Musca flava* Linnaeus is the senior subjective synonym of *Chyromya fenestrarum* Robineau-Desvoidy, type-species of *Chyromya* Robineau Desvoidy (1830), type-genus of the family CHYROMYIIDAE, a small and relatively minor, although common, family of Diptera. Thus if *flava* were considered to be the type-species of *Chamaemyia* by subsequent monotypy, *Chyromya* would fall as a synonym of *Chamaemyia*, the latter would be transferred from the family now known as the CHAMAEMYIIDAE, which would need to be renamed, to that now known as the CHYROMYIIDAE, which would apparently have to be renamed the CHAMAEMYIIDAE because the family-group name founded on *Chamaemyia* is older than that founded on *Chyromya*. The confusion attendant upon the interchange of two type-genera of common families and the family names based upon them is obvious and clearly undesirable.

5. Accordingly, to resolve the problem of type fixation for the genus *Chamaemyia* Meigen (1803), and to avoid confusion in the names and concepts of the families CHAMAEMYIIDAE and CHYROMYIDAE, the International Commission is hereby requested to take the following actions:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the subsequent monotypy published by Illiger, 1807, and to designate as type-species of *Chamaemyia* Meigen, 1803, the species *Chamaemyia elegans* Panzer 1806-1809;
- (2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
 - (a) *Chamaemyia* Meigen, 1803, Illiger's *Magazin für Insektenkunde* 2 : 278 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Chamaemyia elegans* Panzer (1806-1809);
 - (b) *Chyromya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, *Essai sur les Myodaires* : 620 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Chyromya fenestrarum* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, *op. cit.*, p. 621 [which is a junior subjective synonym of *Chyromya flava* (Linnaeus)].
- (3) to place the following on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
 - (a) the specific name *elegans* Panzer, (1806-1809), *Fauna Insectorum Germanica*, Heft 105, p. 12, as published in the binomen *Chamaemy[i]a elegans* Panzer (type-species of *Chamaemyia* Meigen, 1803);
 - (b) the specific name *flava* Linnaeus, 1758, *Systema naturae* (ed. 10) 1 : 600, as published in the binomen *Musca flava* Linnaeus [senior subjective synonym of *Chyromya fenestrarum* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830].
- (4) to place the following on the Official List of Family Group Names in Zoology:
 - (a) the family name CHAMAEMYIIDAE Hendel, 1910, *Wien. Ent. Ztg.* 29 : 313 (as Chamaemyiinae);
 - (b) the family name CHYROMYIDAE Hendel, 1916, *Ent. Mitt.* 5 : 297.

XYLEBORUS BOWDICH, 1825 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1720

By R. T. Thompson (*British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London*)

The purpose of this application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the widely used, firmly founded name *Xyleborus* Eichhoff, 1864 and to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the earlier but forgotten and enigmatic name *Xyleborus* Bowdich, 1825. The facts are as follows:

2. *Xyleborus* was established by Bowdich in 1825 (pp. xii, 149; figs. 35a-d) for a single species, *citri* Bowdich, a "worm" which he found in the wood of orange trees in Madeira and which he placed in "... the second family of the third order of Cuvier's class, *annelides*..." It is listed as belonging to the Annelida by Sherborn, 1925 but Neave, 1940, places it in the Buprestidae (Insecta, Coleoptera). No other published references are known.

3. *Xyleborus* Eichhoff, 1864 (p. 37), was erected for six species of Scolytidae (Insecta, Coleoptera) and has since been applied to more than a thousand nominal species, some of which are of considerable economic importance. Its type-species is *Bostrichus monographus* Fabricius, 1792 (p. 365) which was designated by Lacordaire, 1866 (p. 381) and again by Hopkins, 1914 (p. 131). The same species is also cited as type by Schedl, 1962 (p. 103). No other type-designations have been made.

4. If the Laws of Priority and Homonymy are allowed to operate in this case, grave confusion will clearly result. Therefore, in the interest of nomenclatural stability and current usage, the Commission is asked:

- (a) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Xyleborus* Bowdich, 1825, for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy;
- (b) to place the generic name *Xyleborus* Eichhoff, 1864 (gender: masculine), type-species by designation by Lacordaire, 1866, *Bostrichus monographus* Fabricius, 1792, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;
- (c) to place the specific name *monographus* Fabricius, 1792, as published in the binomen *Bostrichus monographus* (type-species of *Xyleborus* Eichhoff, 1864) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;
- (d) to place the generic name *Xyleborus* Bowdich, 1825 (suppressed under the plenary powers in (a) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

APPENDIX

NOTE ON XYLEBORUS CITRI BOWDICH, 1825

By E. A. J. Duffy (*Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, London*)

Bowdich's description of the larva "*Xyleborus*" and the accompanying figures are so lacking in detail and accuracy (even with regard to the segmenta-

tion) that there is little to suggest, let alone indicate, which family or order of insects is concerned. Of the four possible orders, viz. Coleoptera, Lepidoptera, Diptera and Hymenoptera, the last three can be discounted because of the tapering body, the well-developed mandibles and/or the absence of well-developed thoracic legs and pseudopods.

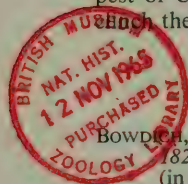
In the Coleoptera, there appear to be only three possible families which could be implicated, namely the Buprestidae, Throscidae and the Cerambycidae.

At first reading, there are certain remarks which are perhaps more generally characteristic of the first, such as the fact that the *Citrus* trees were apparently healthy prior to infestation by "Xyleborus"; that the larval gallery was "circuitous"; and that the body "terminates almost in a point". From the illustration it is clear that the degree of tapering has been grossly exaggerated. There appears to be only one (endemic) buprestid on the island – an *Agrilus* the larva of which would undoubtedly terminate in a pair of "points" or caudal processes which would almost certainly be strongly sclerotised and pitchy. It is the ambiguity of Fig. 35d which is the most difficult to interpret. Unfortunately there is no direct reference to this figure but it is obviously a frontal view of the head capsule showing the mandibles. The point is whether the mandibles can be regarded as being short, thick and gouge-shaped (Cerambycidae, Buprestidae) or whether they are produced and curved outwards (Throscidae). The author refers to "a small spine on each side of the upper part of each of the four first rings" (my italics). This can, I feel, only be interpreted as meaning that the larva possesses three pairs of small but distinct thoracic legs. This could apply either to the Throscidae (there is one endemic species on the island) or the Cerambycidae, but the obviously robust nature of the body makes the latter the more likely.

Maybe the species concerned is still quite common – perhaps even a minor pest of *Citrus* so it should be possible to collect further material in order to elucidate the matter.

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THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE



The Official Organ of
**THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON
ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE**

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31st January 1966

COMMISSIONER N. D. RILEY, C.B.E.

Under Article 3 (b) (i) of the Constitution, Commissioner Riley's membership of the Commission terminated on his 75th birthday on September 26th, 1965.

Zoologists are deeply indebted to Mr. Riley for the long years he has given in the service of Nomenclature. When he was appointed Commissioner on June 9th, 1950, he had already served 39 years in the Department of Entomology, of the British Museum (Natural History), the last 18 years as Head of the Department. During this time, as a close associate of the late Dr. Karl Jordan, he had been keenly interested in zoological nomenclature.

In 1958, on the retirement of the late Francis Hemming, he became Honorary Secretary of the Commission at a most difficult time. He was one of the Editorial Committee responsible for the final details of the new Code before its publication in 1961. His career is ably summed up by Commissioner Norman Stoll in his introduction to the Code. It may safely be said that Riley was one of the principal architects of zoological nomenclature as we now know it and zoologists will wish him a happy retirement.

W. E. CHINA

Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.*—In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the Plenary Powers.*—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin*:

- (1) Designation of a type-species for *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy, 1826 (Mammalia). Z.N.(S.) 758.
- (2) Designation of a neotype for *Acarus telarius* Linnaeus, 1758 (Acarina). Z.N.(S.) 1564.
- (3) Cancellation of Opinion 92 insofar as it deals with *Calamaria* Boie, 1827; validation of, and designation of a type-species for, *Calamaria* Boie, 1827; validation of *Calamaria linmaei* Schlegel, 1837; and Ruling on priority to be accorded to works of Schlegel and Boie (Reptilia). Z.N.(S.) 1114.
- (4) Validation of the emendation to *Ancistrodon* of *Agkistrodon* Beauvois, 1799 (Reptilia). Z.N.(S.) 671.

- (5) Grant of priority to *Kassina* Girard, 1853, over *Hylambates* Duméril, 1853 (Amphibia). Z.N.(S.) 1718.
- (6) Suppression of the specific names *americanus*, *guineensis*, *surinamensis*, *medusa*, *coffae*, *costatus*, *niveus*, *oculatus*, all published in the genus *Conus* by Gmelin, 1791 (Gastropoda). Z.N.(S.) 1719.
- (7) Suppression of *Anopheles africanus* Theobald, 1901 (Insecta, Diptera). Z.N.(S.) 1722.
- (8) Validation of *Acanthomys leucopus* Gray, 1867 (Mammalia). Z.N.(S.) 1724.
- (9) Removal of homonymy of CHRYSOPINAE in Neuroptera and Diptera. Z.N.(S.) 1725.
- (10) Designation of a type-species for *Erbula* Stål, 1873 (Insecta, Hemiptera). Z.N.(S.) 1613.
- (11) Designation of a type-species for *Amplexizaphrentis* Vaughan, 1906 (Anthozoa). Z.N.(S.) 1669.
- (12) Suppression of *Astacus oreganus* Randall, 1840 (Crustacea, Decapoda). Z.N.(S.) 1727.
- (13) *Either*, Declaration of *Voluta mitra* Linnaeus, 1758, as a junior objective synonym of *Voluta episcopalis* Linnaeus, 1758, *or*, suppression of *Voluta mitra* Linnaeus, 1758 (Gastropoda). Z.N.(S.) 1728.
- (14) Validation of *Praeradiolites* Douvillé, 1902 (Bivalvia). Z.N.(S.) 1729.

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London, S.W.7, England.
December 1965.

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary,
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *APHELENCHUS STEUERI* STEFAŃSKI, 1916 (NEMATODA). Z.N.(S.) 1698

By William G. Inglis (*British Museum (Natural History), London*).

I oppose this proposal on three grounds. (1) There is no question of stability involved. (2) There is no nomenclatural problem to resolve. (3) It appears to introduce a new principle into Zoological Nomenclature. Thus, treating the first two points together, *Aphelenchus steueri* Stefański, 1916, has been treated as a junior subjective synonym by at least two authors, as a *species inquirenda* by another and Dr. Sher suggests (in his proposal) that it is a *species dubia* since he says "... the original description and illustrations are considered inadequate for a proper identification ...". The only other author who has recently recognized *A. steueri* as a distinct valid species is Sher who lists it (1961, *Nematologica* 6: 155-169) in the combination *Helicotylenchus steueri* after studying specimens referable to two genera and five previously described species (Sher (1965) in his proposal). Even in his paper revising the genus *Rotylenchus* (1965, *Nematologica* 11: 173-198) Sher does not discuss *A. steueri* in relation to *R. buxophilus* Golden, 1956. Thus no question of confusing the two nominal species has ever arisen, with the exception of Sher's application. The appropriate action appears to be simply to continue to treat *A. steueri* as a *species inquirendum* (or *dubium*) and to list *H. steueri* (which was not described, only listed) under the various species with which it was confused. *R. buxophilus* simply does not come into the discussion.

Much more serious is the question of principle underlying this request. What Dr. Sher is really asking is that the name of a nominal species, the identity of which is uncertain (by his own admission), should be suppressed and the name of another nominal species (which has never been confused with the first) should be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology. It follows that, if the Commission agrees to this, a new principle will have been introduced under which the name of any nominal species can be suppressed on the grounds that the species to which it refers cannot at that time be identified. While this might be advantageous in removing the multiplicity of names which exist virtually *in vacuo* it would usurp what is a taxonomic decision and would be legislating in advance.

INTERNATIONAL TRUST FOR ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE
FINANCIAL REPORT 1964

The Accounts for 1964 show an excess of expenditure over income of £870 compared with a balance of income last year of £365.

This is mainly due to the expenditure incurred in producing the second edition of the International Code, which was printed during the year, and the whole cost of which fell in 1964. In addition certain increases in salaries had to be made.

On the income side there is an increase of £100 from interest on investments but receipts from sales of publications is down by £80 so that the net result is comparable with 1963.

INTERNATIONAL TRUST FOR

Incorporated under the Companies

Balance Sheet—

1963										
£	£				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Revenue Reserves—</i>								
	10,000	General Reserve	..	..	10,000	0	0			
	3,080	"Official List" Suspense Account (per separate account)	..	..	3,210	19	1			
	4,310	Income and Expenditure Account (per separate account)	..	..	3,438	13	1			
17,390								16,649	12	2
		<i>Special Donation unappropriated—</i>								
	1,200	As at 31st December, 1963	..	..	252	2	3			
	948	Deduct Expenses during year to date of delegates to the	..	..						
		International Congress on Zoology in Washington	..	..	—	—	—			
252								252	2	3
		<i>Current Liabilities—</i>								
	639	Sundry Creditors	..	..	910	10	4			
	81	Subscriptions to Publications received in advance	..	..	340	9	9			
720								1,251	0	1

£18,362£18,152 14 6

REPORT OF

We have obtained the information and explanations which we considered necessary, and in our opinion

(1) The above balance sheet and annexed income and expenditure account give a true and fair view of the ended on that date.

(2) Proper books have been kept and the accounts are in agreement therewith and give, in the prescribed

FINSBURY CIRCUS HOUSE,
BLOMFIELD STREET,
LONDON, E.C.2.
27th May, 1965

ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Act, 1929 (Limited by Guarantee)

31st December, 1964

1963											
£	£					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Fixed Assets—</i>									
		<i>Office Equipment—</i>									
	877	Book value at 1st July, 1948 and additions since at cost				877	10	6			
	498	<i>Less</i> Depreciation and amount written off				536	10	6			
379									341	0	0
		<i>Investments at cost—</i>									
	2,078	£2,500 2½% Savings Bonds 1964/67				2,078	10	6			
	2,249	£2,500 3% Savings Bonds 1955/65				2,248	16	9			
	—	£6,857 2 11 British Transport 3% Stock 1968/73				5,689	6	8			
	(£4,788)	(Market Value at date £10,199)									
	4,327					10,016	13	11			
	3,000	County Borough of Preston Temporary Loan ..				3,000	0	0			
7,327									13,016	13	11
		<i>Current Assets—</i>									
	£	Amounts due for Publications at				£	s.	d.			
	1,000	valuation				300	0	0			
	38	Income Tax Recoverable				77	12	8			
	1,038								377	12	8
	9,618	Balances at Bank and Cash in Hand				4,417	7	11			
10,656									4,795	0	7
		(NOTE—The Stock of Publications has not been valued)									

FRANCIS J. GRIFFIN } Members of the Committee
N. D. RILEY } of Management

£18,362£18,152 14 6

THE AUDITORS

state of the Trust's affairs at 31st December, 1964 and of the excess of expenditure over income for the year manner, the information required by the Companies Act, 1948.

W. B. KEEN & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

Income and Expenditure Account for

1963

EXPENDITURE

£	£		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		Administration Expenses—						
	3,256	Salaries and National Insurance	3,667	16	7			
	665	Office Expenses	757	4	7			
	53	Audit Fee	52	10	0			
	<u>3,974</u>		<u>4,477</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>2</u>			
	50	Less Proportion allocated to "Official List"	50	0	0			
3,924	<u>43</u>					4,427	11	2
		Depreciation of Office Equipment				38	0	0
		Printing and Distribution of Publications—						
	20	International Code	879	18	8			
	2,526	Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature	2,405	18	1			
2,546	<u>—</u>					3,285	16	9
6,513						7,751	7	11
364		Balance, being Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year, carried down				—	—	—
6,877	<u>—</u>					7,751	7	11
—		Balance brought down				871	13	5
4,310		Balance carried forward to Balance Sheet				3,438	13	1
£4,310	<u>—</u>					£ 4,310	6	6

"Official List"

for the year ended

1963

£		£	s.	d.
50	Proportion of Administration Expenses	50	0	0
3,080	Balance carried forward to Balance Sheet	3,210	19	1
£3,130		£3,260	19	1

£	£		INCOME						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
		Sales of Publications—													
	862	International Code							916	6	9				
	37	Opinions and Declarations							82	7	0				
	5,261	Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature							5,083	11	3				
	<u>7</u>	Copenhagen Decisions on Zoological Nomenclature ..							<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>				
6,167	<u> </u>											6,082	5	0	
		Donations											13	17	11
	332	Interest Received on Investments (gross)										435	7	1	
		Interest on Bank Deposit											168	18	4
		Grant from U.N.E.S.C.O. per International Union of Biological Sciences											179	6	2
	<u>179</u>												<u>179</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>
£6,877												£6,879	14	6	
		Balance, being Excess of Expenditure over Income for the year, carried down											871	13	5
													<u>871</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>5</u>
													<u>£7,751</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>
	<u>£6,877</u>												<u>£7,751</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>
		Balance brought forward from 1963											4,310	6	6
	364	Balance brought down											<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
													<u>£4,310</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
	<u>£4,310</u>												<u>£4,310</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>

31st December, 1964

[illegible]

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSALS CONCERNING *ZORILLA* GEOFFROY
1826 (MAMMALIA). Z.N.(S.) 758

(see volume 19, pages 284–289; volume 20, pages 242–245; volume 22, pages 17–18)

By Richard G. Van Gelder (*Department of Mammalogy, The American
Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.*)

1. Contrary to the proposals and comments so far published, the author and date of the name of the type-species of *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy, 1826, is not Gmelin 1788, but Schreber 1776.

2. Schreber, 1776, "Die Säugthiere . . .", pl. 123 (and, 1777, text p. 445) based the new name *Viverra zorilla* on pl. 41 of Buffon (1765, *Histoire naturelle*, vol. 13, vernacular name only "le Zorille"), on Pennant (1771, *Synopsis of Quadrupeds*, p. 233, vernacular name only "Zorilla") and on Gumilla (1745, *El Orinoko Ilustrado*, p. 240, vernacular name, pre-Linnaean). The specimen figured by Buffon is a specimen of the taxon now known as *Spilogale putorius* (Linnaeus, 1758) which was obtained by Mr. Aubry in America (Lichtenstein, 1836, *Über die Gattung Mephitis*, p. 296). The vernacular names employed by Pennant and Gumilla cannot be referred to *Spilogale* and are possibly referable to *Conepatus* sp. (Van Gelder, 1959, *Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.*, 117, p. 248).

3. Since *Viverra zorilla* Schreber is the nominate type-species of *Zorilla* Geoffroy, 1826, by indication, the name should certainly be fixed in its application to one of these species upon which it is based and we hereby designate the animal from America, obtained by Mr. Aubry, the whole individual figured by Buffon (1771, *tom. cit.*, pl. 41) [and republished by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1963, *J. Mammal.*, p. 115, pl. 1)] as the lectotype of *Viverra zorilla* Schreber 1776.

4. The whereabouts of this specimen is unknown and Lichtenstein (1836, *tom. cit.*, p. 296) mentions that it is no longer extant. However, since there are several subspecific names of the spotted skunk *Spilogale putorius* (Linn., 1758) endangered by the name *V. zorilla* so long as its locality only remains "America", it is desirable that a neotype with precise locality be recognized. Since of these subspecies names only *putorius* Linnaeus antedates *zorilla* Schreber, the neotype must come from the range of that subspecies if it is to avoid the introduction of name changing into an otherwise stable nomenclature. The neotype proposed by China (1965, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, 22 (1), p. 18) is from the range of the subspecies *gracilis* Merriam, 1890, and would involve its replacement.

5. Accordingly, we request the Commission to disregard Dr. China's application and direct that the specific name *Viverra zorilla* Schreber, 1776, be interpreted by reference to the neotype specimen American Museum of Natural History No. 5423/4286, skin and skull, ♂, collected at Greensboro, Hale County, Alabama, by W. C. Avery on 29 February 1892. The skin of this specimen agrees well with Buffon's plate and the locality falls within the range accorded to the subspecies *putorius* Linnaeus.

6. If the Commission takes this action, the *Viverra zorilla* Schreber, 1776, becomes a subjective junior synonym of *Viverra putorius* Linnaeus, 1758 (and of the subspecies *putorius*). It is also a senior subjective synonym of *Spilogale ringens* Merriam, 1890, of which name the type locality is also Greensboro, Hale County, Alabama.

7. The name *Zorilla* was used first as a name in the genus group by I. Geoffroy St. Hilaire in an article "Marte" in *Dict. Class. Hist. Nat.*, 1826, vol. 13, p. 215. In this he was merely applying a formal Latinized name to a "group name" which had been used previously in a similar dictionary by Desmarest (*Nov. Dic. Hist. Nat.* 1818, vol. 19, p. 379, article "Marte"). Both Geoffroy and Desmarest make it abundantly clear that this new generic name is based upon fresh material from the Cape of Good Hope, from Senegal, and from Gambia. In fact, Desmarest expressly rejects the idea that the species *Viverra zorilla* Schreber is from the American continents (see Anderson and de Winton, 1902, *Zoology of Egypt: Mammalia*, p. 238, for an historical mention of this error).

8. Since the generic name *Zorilla* Geoffroy, 1826, is thus based upon a misidentified type-species, the matter is referred to the Commission to be dealt with in accordance with Article 70 (a).

9. The generic name *Zorilla* has never been used for a genus of American skunks so that neither stability nor universality of nomenclature can be served by the Commission adopting the alternative action 70 (a) (iii) and thus declaring *V. zorilla* Schreber, 1776, to be the type-species of *Zorilla* Geoffroy, 1826.

10. The identity of the species *V. zorilla* Schreber is not in doubt, so that alternative action 70 (a) (iii) is not applicable.

11. Hayman (in China, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, 22 (1), p. 18) has shown that both *Zorilla* and *Ictonyx* are in current use for South African spotted polecats (commonly called "zorilles" in the vernacular) but that *Ictonyx* appears more often. The list of recent usages of *Zorilla* and *Ictonyx* can both be added to with ease, but it is relevant that the attention of the Commission should be drawn to the fact that even if only the list of usages of *Ictonyx* presented by Hayman be examined, all but Hollister 1919, Monard 1935, Schouteden 1944, Shortridge 1934, and Setzer 1956 make mention of the fact that the supposedly unavailable *Zorilla* belongs here; and of these five authors, Setzer later makes such a statement (The Mustelids of Egypt, J. Egyptian Public Health Assn., 1958, p. 201). Thus, *Zorilla* must be regarded as a name used familiarly in connexion with this taxon and no ambiguity arises through its use.

Accordingly, I believe that stability will not be upset by the Commission adopting alternative 70 (a) (i) [which is also effectively the procedure which could be adopted under 70 (b) which some might regard as applicable to this case] and I am of the opinion that universality will be best served by it since the Commission is not being requested to take arbitrary action.

12. Thus, I request the Commission, through its plenary powers, and in accordance with Article 70 (a) (i), to designate the type-species of *Zorilla* Geoffroy, 1826, to be *Bradypus striatus* Perry, 1810 (*Ictonyx striatus*).

13. In summary, this new application in respect of the names *Ictonyx* Kaup, 1835, and *Zorilla* Geoffroy, 1826, requests that the Commission should:

- (a) direct that the name *Viverra zorilla* Schreber, 1776, be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology as interpreted by reference to the neotype, American Museum of Natural History No. 5423/4286, type locality Greensboro, Hale County, Alabama.
- (b) through use of its plenary powers and in accordance with Article 70 (a) (i) designate *Bradypus striatus* Perry, 1810, to be the type-species of *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy, 1826.
- (c) direct that the name *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy, 1826, type-species *Bradypus striatus* Perry, 1810, by subsequent designation (above) be placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

COMMENT ON DR. VAN GELDER'S PROPOSAL

By W. E. China (*Assistant Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

In view of Dr. Van Gelder's demonstration that my request for a designation of a neotype of *Viverra zorilla* Gmelin under the plenary powers would result in the name of the Colorado subspecies *Spilogale putorius* (L.) *gracilis* Merriam being changed to *Spilogale putorius* (L.) *zorilla* Schreber, I herewith retract my request. (See *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 22 : 18, para. 6.)

I agree with him that the oldest valid name for *Viverra zorilla* Gmelin, 1788, is *Viverra zorilla* Schreber, 1776, referred to by Erxleben, 1777.

I am sorry to see that Van Gelder supports the change of name of the South African Stinkmuisshond from the well-used *Ictonyx* Kaup to the hopelessly confused *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy and would prefer the suppression of the latter name under the plenary

powers as requested in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 19 : 289. I believe that the proper course now would be to submit two alternatives to the Commission for voting on one or the other as follows:

- (1) The placing of *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy, 1826, on the Official List of Generic Names with type-species *Bradypus striatus* Perry, 1810, whereby *Ictonyx* Kaup, 1835, sinks as a junior synonym of *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy, 1826.
- (2) The suppression of *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy, 1826, under the plenary powers and the placing of *Ictonyx* Kaup, 1835, on the Official List of Generic Names with type-species *Bradypus striatus* Perry, 1810; and the placing of *Zorilla* on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names.

Viverra zorilla Schreber, 1776, would, of course, be placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names as a junior objective synonym of *Spilogale putorius putorius* (L.).

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *TIPULA NUBECULOSA* MEIGEN, 1804 (INSECTA, DIPTERA) AS A MISIDENTIFIED SPECIFIC NAME. Z.N.(S.) 895

(see volume 22, pages 53-54)

By Bo Tjeder (Entomological Institute of Lund University, Lund, Sweden)

Mannheims reports in 1953 (in Lindner: Die Fliegen der Palaearktischen Region 173 : 123-126) the results of an examination of type specimens of *Tipula nubeculosa* Meigen, 1804 (Klass. Beschr. Zweifl. Ins. p. 70), preserved in the Paris Museum. He found that the type material represents the species described by Schummel in 1833 as *Tipula rubripes* (Beitr. Ent. 3 : 49-51). Mannheims considers further that the species dealt with by Schummel in the same paper as *T. nubeculosa* represents the species *Tipula hortorum* Linnaeus, 1758 (Syst. Nat. ed. 10 : 585). He establishes the following synonymy:

Species (A) *Tipula hortorum* Linnaeus, 1758 (syn.: *T. nubeculosa* Schummel, 1833, nec Meigen, 1804)

Species (B) *Tipula nubeculosa* Meigen, 1804 (syn. *T. rubripes* Schummel, 1833).

Mannheims regrets that by evidence of the types he has been forced to change the names of the two species in this way. Until 1953 they were usually dealt with as (A) *T. nubeculosa* Meigen, and (B) *T. rubripes* Schummel.

The change of the name of the species (A) to *hortorum* Linnaeus was accepted by Drs. A. M. Hemmingsen and Henning Lemche, but in an application to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (published in this Bulletin 22, 1 : 53-54) they propose the suppression of *Tipula nubeculosa* Meigen, 1804, as a misidentified specific name. Approval of their proposition would mean that the name *nubeculosa* disappears, in spite of our present knowledge of the identity of the species (by evidence of the types).

The case was thoroughly investigated by Mannheims, and the names are applied in accordance with the Rules, in a work which will be the standard for a long time. Therefore I disagree with the proposition presented by Drs. Hemmingsen and Lemche. Instead I herewith ask the Commission to place the following species on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

- (a) *hortorum* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Tipula hortorum*, sensu Mannheims 1953.
- (b) *nubeculosa* Meigen, 1804, as published in the binomen *Tipula nubeculosa*, sensu Mannheims 1953.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED REJECTION OF *LEPUS DOUGLASII* GRAY, 1837, AS A *NOMEN OBLITUM*. Z.N.(S.) 1696

(see volume 22, pages 190-191)

By L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

I read Mr. Long's application with interest, but actually there is no need (yet) for an action by the Commission here.

Of the two competing names

Lepus douglasii Gray, 1837, *Mag. nat. Hist.* (n. ser.) 1 : 586 and

Lepus aquaticus Bachman, 1837, *Journ. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 7 (2) : 194

according to the Rules the latter has priority so that there is no need for suppressing the former.

Gray's paper was read in November, 1837, its actual date of publication is unknown, so that this has to be accepted as being 31 December, 1837, or if one takes the indication November on the fascicle as the date of publication, then it is 30 November, 1837.

According to p. viii of "An Index to the scientific contents of the journal and Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1812-1912" published by the Academy in 1912, the second part of vol. 7 of the Journal of the Academy was presented to the Academy meeting of 21 November, 1837, and thus was published before that date. The date of publication of *Lepus aquaticus* for purposes of nomenclature is thus 21 November, 1837, and the name therefore has priority over *L. douglasii*.

In view of the fact that dates of publication of the two names are so close, and that new evidence may be forthcoming showing *L. douglasii* to be published earlier than *L. aquaticus*, I will not object to the suppression of the former name.

OPINION 755

CALEPHELIS GROTE & ROBINSON, 1869 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA):
DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Calephelis* Grote & Robinson, 1869, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Erycina virginiensis* Guérin-Méneville, [1831], is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Calephelis* Grote & Robinson, 1869 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Erycina virginiensis* Guérin-Méneville, [1831], is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1694.

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *virginiensis* Guérin-Méneville, [1831], as published in the binomen *Erycina virginiensis* (type-species of *Calephelis* Grote & Robinson, 1869) (Name No. 2104);

(b) *cereus* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the binomen *Papilio cereus* (Name No. 2105).

(4) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *caenius* Grote & Robinson, 1869, as published in the binomen *Charis caenius* (an incorrect spelling for *cereus*, *Papilio*, Linnaeus, 1767) (Name No. 837);

(b) *caeneus* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the binomen *Papilio caeneus* (an incorrect original spelling for *cereus*, *Papilio*, Linnaeus, 1767) (Name No. 838);

(c) *cenea* Seitz, (1917), as published in the binomen *Charis cenea* (an incorrect spelling for *cereus*, *Papilio*, Linnaeus, 1767) (Name No. 839).

(5) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Nymphidia* Boisduval & LeConte, 1833 (an incorrect spelling for *Nymphidium* Fabricius, 1807) (Name No. 1772);

(b) *Nymphidium* Boisduval & LeConte, 1833 (a junior homonym of *Nymphidium* Fabricius 1807) (Name No. 1773);

(c) *Lephelisca* Barnes & Lindsey, 1922 (a junior objective synonym of *Calephelis* Grote & Robinson, 1869) (Name No. 1774).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1563)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Mr. Cyril F. dos Passos in August 1962. Mr. dos Passos' application was sent to the printer on 4 October 1962 and was published on 12 July 1963 in *Bull. zool.*

Nomencl. **20** : 313–320. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184). The application was supported by the late Mr. Francis Hemming, Dr. W. S. McAlpine, Dr. H. K. Clench, Prof. Paul R. Ehrlich, Dr. M. C. Nielsen, Dr. H. A. Freeman and Dr. A. E. Brower.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 June 1965 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (65)16 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 319. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 3 September 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-four (24), received in the following order: Holthuis, Mayr, Bonnet, China, Vokes, Binder, Riley, Simpson, Munroe, Sabrosky, Miller, Alvarado, do Amaral, Lemche, Uchida, Tortonese, Brinck, Obruchev, Forest, Boschma, Ride, Kraus, Mertens, Jaczewski.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—one (1) : Evans.

Commissioners Stoll and Hubbs returned late affirmative votes.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

caeneus, *Papilio*, Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** : 796

caenius, Charis, Grote & Robinson, 1869, *Trans. Amer. ent. Soc.* **2** : 310–311

Calephelis Grote & Robinson, 1869, *Trans. Amer. ent. Soc.*, **2** : 310–311

cenea, Charis, Seitz, (1917), *The Macrolepidoptera of the World*, Amer. Rophalocera **5** : 698

cereus, *Papilio*, Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** : errata

Lephelisca Barnes & Lindsey, 1922, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **15** : 93

Nymphidia Boisduval & LeConte, 1833, *Hist. gén. Icon. Lépid. Chen. Amér. sept.* (14): 131

Nymphidium Boisduval & LeConte, 1833, *Hist. gén. Icon. Lépid. Chen. Amér. sept.* (14): 131

virginiensis, *Erycina*, Guérin-Méneville, [1831], *Icon. Règne Anim.*, Ins.: 489

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (65)16 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 755.

G. OWEN EVANS

Secretary

W. E. CHINA

Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London

29 September 1965

OPINION 756

LEPTOPHIS VERTEBRALIS DUMÉRIL, BIBRON & DUMÉRIL, 1854
(REPTILIA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *vertebralis* Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854, as published in the binomen *Leptophis vertebralis*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The specific name *barbouri* Taylor, 1922, as published in the binomen *Natrix barbouri* is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2106.

(3) The specific name *vertebralis* Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854, as published in the binomen *Leptophis vertebralis* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 840.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1559)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Professor Hobart M. Smith in July 1962. Professor Smith's application was sent to the printer on 4 October 1962 and was published on 21 October 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 361–362. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two herpetological serials. The application was supported by Dr. Carl L. Hubbs.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 June 1965 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (65)17 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 362. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 3 September 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: Mayr, Bonnet, China, Vokes, Binder, Riley, Simpson, Munroe, Miller, Alvarado, do Amaral, Lemche, Uchida, Tortonese, Obruchev, Forest, Boschma, Ride, Kraus, Mertens, Jaczewski.

Negative votes—three (3): Holthuis, Sabrosky, Brinck.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1) : Evans.

Commissioners Stoll and Hubbs returned late affirmative votes.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Dr. L. B. Holthuis (11.vi.65): "Since the type of *L. vertebralis* is present and the identity of the species beyond all doubt, I do not see why this, the oldest name, should not be used, especially so since the specific name *barbouri* has been used only a few times."

Mr. C. W. Sabrosky (19.vii.65): "This case does not merit suspension of the Rules. The name to be saved is neither widely nor frequently used (at most

a dozen times in forty years), nor is it of great importance. I see no reason for honoring or excusing Boulenger's oversight or Taylor's (1922) failure to find and study the type. If Taylor concluded that it was 'probably a species of *Natrix*', it behoved him to find out before describing new Philippine species of *Natrix*!"

Dr. Per Brinck (11.viii.65): "I disagree! *Natrix barbouri* was described only in 1922 and as far as I can see there will be no confusion or trouble by taking over the old name (*L. vertebralis* of 1854) for the species. Under similar conditions this is quite a usual procedure, particularly in entomology."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official List and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

barbouri, *Natrix*, Taylor, 1922, *Philippine J. Sci.* **21** : 291-293.

vertebralis, *Leptophis*, Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854, in Roret's Suites à Buffon, *Erpét. Gén.* **7** : 543-544

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (65)17 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 756.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary
London
30 September 1965

OPINION 757

CONUS CANDIDUS BORN, 1778 (GASTROPODA):
SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *candidus* Born, 1778, as published in the binomen *Conus candidus*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The specific name *candidus* Born, 1778, as published in the binomen *Conus candidus* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above), is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 841.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1567)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Alan J. Kohn in August 1962. Dr. Kohn's application was sent to the printer on 4 October 1962 and was published on 21 October 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 370-371. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two malacological serials. The application was supported by Dr. Carl L. Hubbs.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 June 1965 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (65)19 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 371. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 3 September 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order: Holthuis, Mayr, Bonnet, China, Vokes, Binder, Riley, Simpson, Munroe, Miller, Alvarado, do Amaral, Jaczewski, Lemche, Uchida, Tortonese, Brinck, Obruchev, Forest, Boschma, Kraus, Mertens, Ride.

Negative votes—one (1): Sabrosky.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2) : Evans, Hubbs.

Commissioner Stoll returned a late affirmative vote.

In returning a negative vote Commissioner Sabrosky made the following comment: "As always, I am opposed to the bookwork of suppressing *nomina dubia*. Let zoologists take care of their own."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following is the original reference for the name placed on the Official Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

candidus, *Conus*, Born, 1778, *Index Mus. Caes. Vindobonensis* (1): 130

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (65)19 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted

under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 757.

G. OWEN EVANS

Secretary

W. E. CHINA

Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London

30 September 1965

OPINION 758

DIPLECTRONA WESTWOOD, 1839 (INSECTA, TRICHOPTERA):
VALIDATION AND DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER
THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers:

- (a) the generic name *Aphelocheira* Stephens, 1836, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;
- (b) all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Diplectrona* Westwood, 1839, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Diplectrona felix* MacLachlan, 1878, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.
- (2) The generic name *Diplectrona* Westwood, 1839 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above, *Diplectrona felix* MacLachlan, 1878, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1695.
- (3) The specific name *felix* MacLachlan, 1878, as published in the binomen *Diplectrona felix* (type-species of *Diplectrona* Westwood, 1839) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2107.
- (4) The generic name *Aphelocheira* Stephens, 1836 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1775.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1580)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. F. C. J. Fischer in October 1962. Dr. Fischer's application was sent to the printer on 31 November 1962 and was published on 21 October 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 373. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials. The application was supported by Mr. D. E. Kimmins, Dr. Glen B. Wiggins and Dr. K. M. F. Scott.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 June 1965 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (65)21 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 373. The following note of clarification was added to the Voting Paper: "A comment by Dr. Hubbs has shown that the situation regarding the species *flavomaculata* is not set out sufficiently clearly in the application. *Hydropsyche flavomaculata* was described by Pictet in 1834. Stephens in 1836 included in his new genus *Aphelocheira* a species '*flavomaculata* Pictet' indicating with a questionmark his doubt as to the identification of this species with that described by Pictet. But *flavomaculata*

Pictet (which is a good species and in present use) is not the same species as 'flavomaculata?' of Stephens. Stephens species was therefore given the name *felix* by MacLachlan." At the close of the prescribed voting period on 3 September 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order: Holthuis, Mayr, Bonnet, China, Vokes, Binder, Riley, Simpson, Jaczewski, Munroe, Sabrosky, Miller, Alvarado, Lemche, Uchida, Tortonese, Brinck, Obruchev, Forest, Boschma, Ride, Kraus, Mertens.

Negative votes—one (1): do Amaral.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2) : Evans, Hubbs.

Commissioner Stoll returned a late affirmative vote.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Dr. L. B. Holthuis (11.vi.65): "As *H. flavomaculata* was doubtfully assigned by Stephens to *Aphelocheira* it cannot be the type of that genus, consequently *A. subaurata* is the type by monotypy both of *Aphelocheira* and *Diplectrona*. Notwithstanding this the request made by Mr. Fischer is para. 6 of his application will lead to the desired result."

Mr. C. W. Sabrosky (19.vii.65): "The comment [see above] reveals that 'flavomaculata Pictet' was a doubtfully identified species, and it is therefore ineligible as type-species of *Aphelocheira* (Code, Art. 67h). Stephens' genus was therefore monobasic for *subaurata* (Stephens), and *Aphelocheira* is thus in reality the senior synonym of *Wormaldia*. Perhaps the application should be recast?"

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Aphelocheira Stephens, 1836, *Ill. Brit. Ent.*, Mand. 6 : 179

Diplectrona Westwood, 1839, *Introd. mod. Classif. Ins.*, Gen. Syn. : 49

felix, *Diplectrona*, MacLachlan, 1878, *Rev. Syn. Trich.* : 376

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (65)21 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 758.

G. OWEN EVANS

Secretary

W. E. CHINA

Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London

30 September 1965

OPINION 759

SCELOPORUS TORQUATUS WIEGMANN, 1828 (REPTILIA):
VALIDATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the name *torquatus* Wiegmann, 1828, as published in the binomen *Sceloporus torquatus*, is not to be considered a permanently rejected name within the provisions of Art. 59b of the Code.

(2) The specific name *torquatus*, Wiegmann, 1828, as published in the binomen *Sceloporus torquatus*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2108.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1582)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Professor Hobart M. Smith in November 1962. Professor Smith's application was sent to the printer on 31 January 1963 and was published on 21 October 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 374-375. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two herpetological serials. The application was supported by Dr. Carl L. Hubbs.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 June 1965 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (65)22 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 374-375. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 3 September 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-two (22) received in the following order: Mayr, Bonnet, China, Vokes, Binder, Simpson, Munroe, Sabrosky, Miller, Alvarado, do Amaral, Lemche, Uchida, Tortonese, Brinck, Obruchev, Forest, Boschma, Ride, Kraus, Mertens, Jaczewski.

Negative votes—two (2): Holthuis, Riley.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1) : Evans.

Commissioners Stoll and Hubbs returned late affirmative votes.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Dr. L. B. Holthuis (11.vi.65): "Since the two names have been used for this species, each rather uniformly during a certain period, I believe it to be in the interest of stability to stick to the nomenclaturally correct name. If we validate *torquatus* now and later authors place *Stellio torquatus* Wied, 1820 and *Sceloporus torquatus* Wiegmann, 1828, again in one genus the name *torquatus* Wiegmann would have to disappear for a third time.

"The granting of Dr. Smith's request under (a) to set aside Smith's 1936, rejection of *Sceloporus torquatus* Wiegmann, 1828, will not help this question either, since all subsequent authors who followed Smith in accepting the name *ferrariiperizi* did so by rejecting *torquatus*, if Smith's action is set aside, that of

all subsequent authors up to and inclusive of those publishing in 1960 should be set aside also.

"All this is so complicated that I believe it far more simple to adhere here strictly to the Rules."

Dr. A. H. Miller (22.vii.65): "Smith never should have set aside *Sceloporus torquatus* in the first place."

Dr. W. D. L. Ride (31.viii.65): "In recording this vote for the proposal, I approve its aim but I would ask that consideration should be given to the form of words in which the decision of the Commission will be framed as it applies to proposal (a).

"In my opinion the Commission should have been asked to set aside Article 59b as it applies to this case—not to set aside an action by Smith. To do the latter presupposes complete knowledge that no other author has taken the same action. Such other cases would not be covered by the application as it stands. I suggest that the decision of the Commission should be framed as though the proposal had requested the Commission: (a) to give an Opinion through the use of the plenary powers (Art. 78b (ii)) that the name *Sceloporus torquatus* Wiegmann, 1828, is not a permanently rejected name within the provisions of Article 59b (Secondary homonymy with *Stellio torquatus* Wied, 1820, as *Tropidurus*)."

The suggested wording of Dr. Ride has been adopted in the Ruling of the present Opinion.

ORIGINAL REFERENCE

The following is the original reference for the name placed on the Official List by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

torquatus, *Sceloporus* Wiegmann, 1828, *Isis* (Oken) 1828 : 369

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (65)22 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 759.

G. OWEN EVANS

Secretary

W. E. CHINA

Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London

1 October 1965

OPINION 760

MACROPUS SHAW, 1790 (MAMMALIA): ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LIST TOGETHER WITH THE VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF *MACROPUS GIGANTEUS* SHAW, 1790

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers:

(a) the specific name *canguru* Statius Müller, 1776, as published in the binomen *Mus canguru*, together with all usages of *canguru* (and its various spellings *kangaru*, *kanguro*, *kanguru*, *caenguru*, *cangaru*, *cangura*) in combination with *Mus*, *Yerboa*, *Jaculus*, *Zerbua*, *Didelphis*, *Didelphys* and *Macropus*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(b) the specific name *giganteus* Erxleben, 1777, as published in the binomen *Jaculus giganteus*, and all usages of *giganteus* in combination with *Yerboa*, *Jaculus*, *Didelphis* and *Didelphys* prior to that by Shaw in 1790, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy;

(c) it is hereby ruled that *Macropus giganteus* Shaw, 1790, and *Macropus major* Shaw, are not to be considered objective synonyms and may have separate type-specimens and type-localities.

(2) The generic name *Macropus* Shaw, 1790 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Macropus giganteus* Shaw, 1790, as interpreted by the neotype designated by Calaby & Ride, 1964, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1696.

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *giganteus* Shaw, 1790, as published in the binomen *Macropus giganteus*, as interpreted by the neotype designated by Calaby & Ride, 1964 (type-species of *Macropus* Shaw, 1790) (Name No. 2109);

(b) *major* Shaw, 1800, as published in the binomen *Macropus major* (Name No. 2110).

(4) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *canguru* Statius Müller, 1776, as published in the binomen *Mus canguru* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above) (Name No. 842);

(b) *canguru*, all uses of (and its various spellings *kangaru*, *kanguro*, *kanguru*, *caenguru*, *cangaru*, *cangura*) in combination with *Mus*, *Yerboa*, *Jaculus*, *Zerbua*, *Didelphis*, *Didelphys* and *Macropus* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) (Name No. 843);

(c) *giganteus* Erxleben, 1777, as published in the binomen *Jaculus giganteus* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above) (Name No. 844);

- (d) *giganteus*, all uses of in combination with *Yerboa*, *Jaculus*, *Didelphis* and *Didelphys* prior to that in *Macropus* by Shaw in 1790 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1584)

The present case was submitted by Dr. J. H. Calaby, the late Mr. G. Mack and Dr. W. D. L. Ride in January 1962. A revised application was sent to the printer on 4 October 1962 and was published on 21 October 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 376-379. This application was supported by Dr. N. A. Wakefield and Dr. Carl L. Hubbs. The further history of the case is given in the following Secretary's Note which was circulated with the Voting Paper on this case.

"A comment from Dr. J. T. Woods and Dr. T. H. Kirkpatrick containing new proposals was printed in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 249-250.

"As a result of comments by Kirkpatrick and Woods, and objections raised by Prof. Ernst Mayr and Dr. H. Lemche (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 250), Calaby and Ride submitted new proposals involving the use of the plenary powers. The replacement proposal was printed in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 250-255 and was supported by Dr. T. C. S. Morrison-Scott and Dr. H. H. Findlayson (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 329) and Dr. J. T. Woods (in litt.).

"A further proposal, with a new neotype designation for *Mus canguru* was received from Dr. E. LeG. Troughton and Dr. D. F. McMichael and was published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 255-259. Further comment from Troughton and McMichael was published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 329-331.

"The following comment was received on 11 February 1965 from Dr. G. G. Simpson: 'On Z.N.(S.) 1584, the comment by Troughton and McMichael in B.Z.N.21: 329-331. This opposition to the proposal seems to me partly inadequate and partly irrelevant. Troughton and McMichael submit that the identity of *Mus canguru* Müller is quite certain, but that is not the case because several other competent zoologists do not consider it certain. Troughton and McMichael also speak for retention of the name *canguru* because of its historical interest, but historical interest has nothing to do with the purposes of the Code or the powers of this Commission. Nothing adduced by Troughton and McMichael has clear bearing on the essential point: stabilization of the universally used name *Macropus* and of specific nomenclature in that group. It seems clear that those purposes will be best served by approving the revised application by Ride and Calaby. That also has the merit, as Dr. Morrison-Scott has put it, of separating the nomenclatural problem from the purely taxonomic and historical problem of identification now raised anew by Troughton and McMichael.'

"The present case has become extremely complicated, and the Secretary is of the opinion that rejection of the use of the plenary powers as proposed by Calaby and Ride will not necessarily imply the acceptance of the proposal of Troughton and McMichael. The latter proposal would seem to need the use of the plenary powers to set aside the neotype designation for *Mus canguru* made by Calaby, Mack and Ride in 1962. Such use of the plenary powers, however, has not been requested. The accompanying V.P. (65)23 has there-

fore been set out in a manner enabling Commissioners to vote for either of the proposals put forward or against both the proposals. Proposal A is that of Calaby and Ride, Proposal B is that of Troughton and McMichael. Proposal C deals with the validation under the plenary powers of *Macropus major* for a subspecies of the Grey Kangaroo—a matter which Ride and Calaby requested be kept separate from the main issue. Commissioners are requested to cast a vote either for or against each of the proposals contained in the accompanying Voting Paper.”

Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 242 (the part of the *Bulletin* containing the revised proposals of Calaby and Ride) as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two specialist serials.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 June 1965 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (65)23 either for or against the following proposals: Proposal A (the use of the plenary powers to validate the name *Macropus giganteus* for the Grey Kangaroo, as set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 254, para. 8); Proposal B (to apply the name *Mus canguru* to the Whiptail Wallaby, as set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 258); Proposal C (the use of the plenary powers to validate the use of the name *Macropus major* for a taxon differing from *Macropus giganteus*, as set out in *Bull. Zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 254–255, para. 10). At the close of the prescribed voting period on 6 September 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes for Proposal A—twenty-two (22), received in the following order: Mayr, Bonnet, China, Vokes, Binder, Simpson, Munroe, Sabrosky, Miller, Alvarado, do Amaral, Riley, Lemche, Tortonese, Uchida, Obruchev, Forest, Boschma, Ride, Kraus, Mertens, Jaczewski.

Negative votes—one (1): Holthuis.

Affirmative votes for Proposal B—none (0).

Negative votes—twenty-three (23): Holthuis, Mayr, Bonnet, China, Vokes, Binder, Simpson, Munroe, Sabrosky, Miller, Alvarado, do Amaral, Riley, Lemche, Tortonese, Uchida, Obruchev, Forest, Boschma, Ride, Kraus, Mertens, Jaczewski.

Affirmative votes for Proposal C—eighteen (18): Mayr, Bonnet, China, Vokes, Binder, Munroe, Sabrosky, Miller, Alvarado, do Amaral, Lemche, Tortonese, Uchida, Obruchev, Forest, Boschma, Ride, Jaczewski.

Negative votes—five (5): Holthuis, Simpson, Riley, Kraus, Mertens.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1) : Evans.

Commissioners Stoll, Hubbs and Brinck returned late affirmative votes in Parts A and C, and negative votes in Part B of the Voting Paper.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

canguru, *Mus*, Statius Müller, 1776, *Des Ritters C. von Linné*. . . Supplements-band: 62

giganteus, Jaculus, Erxleben, 1777, *Syst. Règn. Anim.*: 409
giganteus, Macropus, Shaw, 1790, *Nat. Miscell.*: pl. 33 and text
Macropus Shaw, 1790, *Nat. Miscell.*: pl. 33 and text
major, *Macropus*, Shaw, 1800, *Gen. Zool.* **1** : 505

The following is the original reference for a neotype designation for a nominal species concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Macropus giganteus* Shaw, 1790: Calaby & Ride, 1964, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 254

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (65)23 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that Voting Paper as Proposal A and Proposal C have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 760.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary
London
5 October 1965.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED PRESERVATION OF
SYNAPTIPHILUS CANU & CUÉNOT, 1892. Z.N.(S.) 1664

(see present volume pages 58–59)

By R. U. Gooding (*Department of Zoology, University of Singapore,
Singapore, 10.*)

I wish to support the proposal by Drs. Laubier and Stock that the generic name *Synaptiphilus* be conserved and its senior synonym *Colaceutes* abandoned.

Although the former name may seem to have been used only a few times in the literature, it was sufficiently firmly established by the original papers of Canu (Canu & Cuénot, in Cuénot, 1892; Canu, 1894) and confirmed by the recent revision of Bocquet & Stock (1957b)—all of which are in one of the present international languages of zoology (French) and published in well-known journals—that there has been until now no question of its validity. A measure of this is the readiness with which the one junior synonym, *Remigulus* T. & A. Scott, 1893 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) 12 : 242), was accepted as such by its authors (1897). Some of the papers Laubier & Stock cite are also general faunistic surveys or deal mainly with the echinoderm host-group. Finally, *Synaptiphilus* is the nominal type-genus of the family Synaptiphilidae Bocquet, 1952. Although this is not currently recognised as valid, the systematics of the group to which it belongs is by no means settled.

The type-species of *Synaptiphilus*, *S. luteus* Canu & Cuénot in Cuénot, 1892, is also well-known now. However, I think the value of Laubier & Stock's proposal would be enhanced by the addition of one designating a neotype for *S. luteus*. (The remainder of the paragraph should be construed not as such a proposal but simply as the basis for this statement.) The species was originally stated (Canu & Cuénot in Cuénot, 1892 : 19) to be "commensal sur les téguments de *Synapta inhaerens* Müll. (Roscoff), des *Syn. inhaerens* et *digitata* Mont. (Arcachon)." No type host, type locality nor holotype was designated. Later, Cuénot (1912 : 62–74) concluded that previous records of *Synapta inhaerens* from Roscoff and Arcachon should be attributed to *Leptosynapta galliennei* (Herapath). Bocquet & Stock (1957b) have separated three species of *Synaptiphilus*: *luteus*, *tridens* (T. & A. Scott, 1893) and *cantacuzenei* Bocquet & Stock, 1957b; they suggested that all records of *S. luteus* from *Labidoplax* (= *Synapta*) *digitata* probably refer to *S. cantacuzenei*. Thus, *S. luteus* appears to be limited to *L. galliennei* and is at present known only from Roscoff and Arcachon (on the Channel and Atlantic coasts of France respectively). The original specimens are almost certainly no longer in existence: they are definitely not in the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (letter from Prof. M. Vachon, 11 April 1957). But specimens from Roscoff (which was mentioned first in the original publication) are available (Bocquet & Stock, 1957b); and there is no indication that this locality is in any way an abnormal one in the range of the animal.

While *Synaptiphilus* is a well-known and well-established genus, *Colaceutes*, on the other hand, was defined in an obscure Latin publication, apparently with

very limited distribution, was misrepresented in the only subsequent reference (C. B. Wilson, 1932) and is probably known to very few zoologists, even specialists. There is also the statement by Laubier & Stock that they have been unable to identify the type-species, *C. muelleri*, with any of the three forms of *Synaptiphilus* known from the same host, or with any other. However, this need not imply that it is unlikely *C. muelleri* will be found again: all the three forms of *Synaptiphilus* they mention have themselves only been brought to light within the last few years (1957 on) and none is known from as far east as the type locality for *C. muelleri* (near Trieste, in the Bay of Muggia). It may also be noted that the location "Britain", given for *S. cantacuzenei* in Laubier & Stock's proposal, is a misprint for Brittany, France. Attempts which I have made to locate the type-series of specimens of *C. muelleri* have been unsuccessful.

Since it is quite clear that the two generic names designate the same taxon, in my opinion, this is a case where stability can best be maintained by exercise of the plenary powers to validate *Synaptiphilus* rather than by retaining its senior synonym.

SUPPLEMENT TO PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *ACARUS TELARIUS*,
TROMBIDIUM TILIARIUM AND *TETRANYCHUS URTICAE*.

Z.N.(S.) 1564.

By H. Bruce Boudreaux and Gudo Dosse (*Department of Entomology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, U.S.A.*, and *Institut für Pflanzenschutz, Stuttgart/Hohenheim, Germany*, respectively.)

1. In our proposal of 1963 (Boudreaux and Dosse, 1963, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 365-366, 21 Oct.), we had not mentioned the designation of a neotype for *Acarus telarius* Linné, 1758, made by van Eynhoven (1962, *Entomologische Berichten*, **22** : 182). There are then two specimens designated as neotype: The one of van Eynhoven (op. cit.), which is represented by a specimen of the Linden Mite, also known as *Eotetranychus tiliarius* (Joh. Herman, 1804), and the one of Boudreaux and Dosse (op. cit.), which is represented by a specimen of the Carmine Mite, also known as *Tetranychus cinnabarinus* (Boisduval, 1867).

2. Since these two neotypes each represent a different species, it is necessary that one be validated and the other suppressed by the Commission under its plenary powers in the consideration of our proposal in apposition to van Eynhoven's counterproposal (1964, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 86-88). The neotype selection by van Eynhoven has priority over our action, but it should be suppressed because the species he used for the type was misidentified. Our reasons for considering this species to have been misidentified were discussed in our original proposal.

3. In the same counterproposal (1964, op. cit.) van Eynhoven designated a lectotype from a non-existent series of "syntypes." We consider this action invalid because there is no specimen or figure in existence to permit study of this "specimen."

4. In order to present our proposal in apposition to that of van Eynhoven, so that voting by the commission can be facilitated, we submit the following amended proposal as a substitute for our original proposal (Z.N.(S.) 1564). The arguments we presented remain the same.

(a) We ask that the Commission, under its plenary powers, declare invalid the neotype designation for *Acarus telarius* Linné, 1758, as published in *Entomologische Berichten*, **22** : 182, 1962;

(b) We further ask that the following names be placed on the Official List of Approved Specific Names:

(1) *telarius* Linné, 1758, as published in the combination *Acarus telarius*, as defined by the neotype designated by Boudreaux & Dosse, 1963;

(2) *tiliarium* Joh. Hermann, 1804, as published in the combination *trombidium* (sic) *tiliarium* in a note added to the book of his son, J. F. Hermann, as defined by the neotype designated by Boudreaux & Dosse, 1963;

- (3) *urticae* Koch, 1836, as published in the combination *Tetranychus urticae*, as defined by the neotype designated by Boudreaux & Dosse, 1963;
- (c) We further ask, for the reasons given by van Eynhoven (op. cit., 1964), and because they have not been used as senior synonyms since their publication, that the following names be placed on the Official List of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names, as nomina oblita:
- (1) *sambuci* Schrank, 1781, as published in the combination *Acarus sambuci*;
- (2) *textor* Fourcroy, 1785, as published in the combination *Acarus textor*.

ANCISTRODON NOT AGKISTRODON (REPTILIA-SERPENTES)
Z.N.(S.) 671

By H. W. Parker (*British Museum (Natural History) London*).

Klauber (1956) pointed out that under the "Copenhagen Decisions" (in which it was proposed to prohibit the amendment of incorrectly transliterated names) suspension of the Rules would be required to validate the continued use of the emended spelling *Ancistrodon* for the generic name that Beauvois (1799) had applied to "the mokason". With precipitate haste some herpetologists accepted that view when the new, 1961, code of nomenclature came into force, and changed to the original *Agkistrodon* because Article 32 does not give authority for emending "une transcription incorrecte".

The matter is, however, not quite as simple as that, for Article 86 of the new code says that "No decision taken by the Commission in relation to a particular name or work, prior to the effective date of this code, is to be set aside without the consent of the Commission". The title of my application is a verbatim extract from "Ratschläge" or Appendix F which was published with each of the successive official editions of the "International Code of Zoological Nomenclature" issued between 1902 and 1958 (inclusive). So, unless it can be demonstrated that the Commission repeatedly approved such a categorical statement in relation to this "particular name" without ever having taken a decision about it, the position is exactly the reverse of that adumbrated by Klauber; the consent of the Commission will be required before Beauvois' original, incorrectly transliterated spelling, *Agkistrodon*, can be used.

The proponents of "no amendments of incorrect transliterations" may advance the view that "Appendix F" was no more than a set of recommendations; that "*Ancistrodon* not *Agkistrodon*" was merely illustrative of the correct method of transliterating a name derived from Greek words such as ἄγκιστρον and ὄδιος. But it was also, most surely, intended for guidance in the application of Article 19 which required the original orthography of names to be preserved unless they evidently contained, amongst other things, "une faute de transcription"; this, the English translation of the rules notwithstanding, means an "error of translation".

There can be no doubt that the flagrant error in the English version of Article 9, where the more embracing French word "transcription" is rendered by the English word spelt in the same way but having a much narrower meaning, has misled the majority of zoologists who trusted the English version without ever checking with the definitive French text. That the French meaning was intentional is clear from one of the earliest Opinions, (No. 36), published in 1911 when the Commission stated that it was "... of the opinion that the original publication of [x, y, and z] makes it evident that an error of transcription (*seu* transliteration) is present and that these names should be emended to read ..." (Kirby 1944). Furthermore the attention of the Commission was drawn during the Padua meeting of the International Zoological Congress in 1930 to the fact that the English translation was at fault and a resolution was passed

that it should be corrected by the use of the word transliteration "to accord more nearly with the French"; but this was never done and, so Dr. China informs me, the minutes of the session cannot now be found. I was present at the meeting (as a "substitute commissioner") and can vouch for the point, the words in quotes in the preceding sentence being my own contribution to the wording of the minute. It seems possible that, in the absence of any fixed time being specified for action, the Secretary's embarrassment, arising from the fact that he had been responsible for the original English translation (Int. Congress 1902), led to procrastination that outlived him.

Be that as it may, the linguistic error is tacitly admitted in the 1961 Code where, in paragraph ii of Article 32, the words "une transcription incorrecte" are translated as "incorrect transliteration". But this new code reverses the original intention in the matter so that its retrospective application will, in the absence of special action by the Commission, result in rejection of the actions of those law-abiding workers who correctly interpreted the original rules, whilst the deviationists (whether by accident or intent) are whitewashed. Indiscriminate retrospective application of the new principle will add nothing to stability in nomenclature so that it lacks even the merit of expediency; and there is scant justice in it.

In the case of *Agkistrodon* Beauvois (type species by monotypy "the mokeson") the amendment to *Ancistrodon* appears first to have been made by Wagler (1830, p. 176). In an age when there were no international rules of nomenclature and when a due regard for the niceties of classical usage was expected in any work with pretensions to sound scholarship, it was to be expected that the amended spelling would be preferred. And a very superficial survey shows that the following internationally known nineteenth- and early twentieth-century herpetological taxonomists used it: Agassiz, Baird, Bedriaga, Boettger, Boulenger, Cope, Gadow, Garman, Günther, Müller, Nikolsky, Peters, Rendahl, Taylor (W. E.), Wall and Werner. The same survey over the same period revealed only the following comparable dissentients: Girard, Jordan, Hay and Stejneger. It was the influence of the last-named that seems to have been mainly responsible for a more widespread use of the original spelling between 1900 and 1953, especially in North America, despite the fact that, from the date of the fifth International Congress of Zoology (Berlin, 1901) until 1961, the emended form was approved by the Règles. Even Stejneger (1907) admitted that the original spelling contained an error of transliteration and that the correct transliteration should have been *Ancistrodon*. This form has been widely used since the publication of the sixth edition of the Check List of North American Amphibians and Reptiles (Schmidt, K. P., 1953).

The type-species of *Ancistrodon* is *Cenchris mokeson* Daudin, 1803 (in Sonnini's Buffon, *Hist. nat. Rept.* 5 : 358, pl. LX, fig. 25, pl. LXX, figs. 3, 4), which was the first nominal species to be placed in the genus (by Wagler, 1830, *Natürl. Syst. Amph.*: 176). The oldest available name for *Cenchris mokeson* is *Boa contortrix* Linnaeus, 1766 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) 1 : 373).

The International Commission is therefore requested:

- (1) to validate under the plenary powers the emendation to *Ancistrodon* of the generic name *Agkistrodon* Beauvois, 1799;

- (2) to place the generic name *Ancistrodon* Beauvois, 1799 (gender: masculine), type-species, by subsequent monotypy: *Cenchrus mokeson* Daudin, [1803], on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;
- (3) to place the specific name *contortrix* Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the binomen *Boa contortrix*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;
- (4) to place the generic name *Agkistrodon* Beauvois, 1799 (Ruled under the plenary powers in (1) above to be an invalid original spelling for *Ancistrodon*) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

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- SCHMIDT, K. P. 1953. A Check List of North American Amphibians and Reptiles, Chicago Univ. Press
- STEJNEGER, L. 1907. Herpetology of Japan and adjacent territory. *U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull.* **58** : 449
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PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO CONSERVE THE
GENERIC NAME *CALAMARIA* BOIE, 1827, AND THE SPECIFIC NAME
CALAMARIA LINNAEI SCHLEGEL, 1837 (REPTILIA, SERPENTES).
Z.N.(S.) 1114

By L. D. Brongersma (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) and

Robert F. Inger and Hymen Marx (*Chicago Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.*)

To obtain stability in zoological nomenclature, Apstein (1915) proposed to accept a large number of generic names as *nomina conservanda*. Among these genera Apstein (1915, p. 191) mentions *Calamaria* Boie, 1826, with *Coluber calamarius* L., 1776, as its type. It is well known that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature refused to adopt Apstein's list as a whole, but that from time to time individual cases were considered. When the Commission intended to deal with *Calamaria*, due notice was given to the zoological profession (e.g., in 1924: *Zool. Anz.* **61** : 104), and as no objections were raised, *Calamaria* Boie, 1827, 236 (type by tautonymy *Coluber calamarius* L. 1758, 216) was placed on the Official List of Generic Names (Opinion 92, 1926, *Smiths. Misc. Coll.* **73** (4) : 3). Neither Apstein (and his advisors) nor the Commission were aware that the consequence of their action was just the opposite of what had been intended. Apstein and the Commission apparently overlooked a paper by Andersson (1899, *Bih. Sv. Vet. Ak. Handl.* **24** (iv) : 8) who re-examined the type specimen of *Coluber calamarius* L., and showed that it belongs to a species of the genus *Oligodon*, and not to the genus *Calamaria* as this had been understood for many years. Therefore, if *Coluber calamarius* L. is accepted as the type of *Calamaria* Boie, this generic name passes into the synonymy of *Oligodon*.

The situation becomes more complicated by the introduction of the name *Calamaria linnaei* Boie. From what we know now it is clear that when identifying snakes from Java, H. Boie firmly believed one of the species to be identical with *Coluber calamarius* L. The Javan species (together with related forms) was referred by him to a new genus, which he named *Calamaria*. We may safely assume, that (in accordance with the customs of his time) he wanted to avoid tautonymy, and hence he introduced the name *Calamaria linnaei* for the species which he believed to be the same as *Coluber calamarius* L. Andersson's study has shown that the Javan *Calamaria linnaei* does not agree with Linnaeus's *Coluber calamarius*. H. Boie made an error, and this is understandable as the colour pattern of the type of *Coluber calamarius* (Linnaeus, 1754, p. 23, pl. vi fig. 3) is much like that of the Javan snake; the numbers of ventral and subcaudal shields are about the same in the two species.

Whilst a few authors have dropped the name *Calamaria* for the genus for which it had been used so long, the majority of herpetologists still use the name in the sense of Boulenger (1894, p. 330). M. A. Smith (1943, p. 237) retains *Calamaria*: "The type of *Calamaria* therefore is *C. linnaei*, the snake Boie had before him, not the Linnean species, with which he thought it identical." This

author uses the specific name *calamarius* (M. A. Smith, 1943, p. 228) for *Oligodon calamarius* (L.), a species from Ceylon previously known as *Oligodon templetoni* Gthr.

Difference of opinion on the use of the name *Calamaria*, and on the type of the genus have led the International Commission to withdraw *Calamaria* (type *Coluber calamarius* L.) temporarily from the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* (1958, pp. xxxiii, 43), pending further investigations of the case.

After this brief outline of the case as it stands today, it may be worth while to review the early history of the names *Calamaria* and *Calamaria linnaei*. The following four publications issued in 1826 have a bearing on this case.

FITZINGER, L., 1826. *Neue Classification der Reptilien nach ihrer Natürlichen Verwandtschaften nebst einer Verwandtschafts-Tafel und einem Verzeichnisse der Reptilien-Sammlung des k.k. zoologischen Museums zu Wien.* (8) + 66 pp., 1 table, J. G. Heubner, Wien.

BOIE, F., 1826. Generalübersicht der Familien und Gattungen der Ophidier. *Isis*, vol. 19, pt. 10, columns 981-982.

SCHLEGEL, 1826a. Notice sur l'Erpétologie de l'île de Java; par M. Boié, (Ouvrage manuscrit). *Bull. Sci. nat. géol.*, vol. 9, 2nd part, October¹, pp. 233-240.

SCHLEGEL, 1826b. Erpetologische Nachrichten. *Isis*, vol. 20, pt. 3, columns 281-294.

For a discussion on nomenclature with regard to *Calamaria* it is of importance to know in which order the papers mentioned above were published. As to the sequence of Fitzinger 1826, Boie 1826, and Schlegel 1826b there is no doubt. It is less certain that Boie 1826 was published before Schlegel 1826a.

Meise & Henning (1935, *Zool. Anz.* 109 : 148) published convincing evidence that Fitzinger's *Neue Classification* was published before *Isis*, vol. 19, pt. 9 was issued. Hence it is clear that Fitzinger 1826 was published before Boie 1826 (published in *Isis*, vol. 19, pt. 10), and this again preceded Schlegel 1826b (published in *Isis*, vol. 20).

Apparently it is not known at which exact dates the parts of *Isis* were issued. Vol. 19, pt. 9, contains a letter dated July 23rd, 1826; this part may have been published in August, and then part 10 may have appeared in September. However, it may also be that part 9 was published in September and part 10 in October; should this be the case, Boie 1826 and Schlegel 1826a would have appeared in the same month, and there is no evidence as to which of the two appeared first. Schlegel's "Erpetologische Nachrichten" usually are cited as dating from 1827, and indeed the title page of vol. 20 of *Isis* bears the year 1827. However, the signatures of part 1-3, plates I, II in part 2 of *Isis*, vol. 20, are dated 1826². For the time being we take it that Schlegel's paper (1826b)

¹ Errata in this part of the Bulletin are corrected on the last page (p. 384) of the third part: "Errata d'octobre 1826". The second part contains on p. 256 the errata for September 1826.

² There is a distinct indication that part 1, of vol. 20, was published well before the end of the year 1826. On the first page of this part "Cornelia" an almanac for ladies, for the year 1827, is reviewed; it is stated to be an excellent present that husbands should give their wives for the new year, and it is added that "Cornelia" appeared early.

From part 4 onward the signatures are not dated. For the first time a date from the year 1827 appears in part 10, viz., a letter dated February, 1827.

appeared towards the end of the year 1826, and thus after Schlegel 1826a. Originally we supposed that *Isis* appeared in monthly parts, and that part 9 was the September issue, part 10, October, etc., but this apparently does not hold good. Whether the publication in 1826 of three parts of vol. 20 indicates that we must move forward the publication dates of the parts of vol. 19 is not clear to us. In any case, it is extremely unlikely that vol. 19, part 9, was issued before August 1826.

In order definitely to settle the question of the relative dates of these three publications, a ruling by the International Commission seems to be necessary. Therefore it is requested here that the Commission under their plenary powers rule that the publication indicated here as Schlegel, 1826a, is to be considered as having been published before that indicated as Schlegel, 1826b, but after that marked here Boie, 1826.

After these remarks upon the dates of publication of the papers concerned we may now turn to the bearing they have upon the generic name *Calamaria*.

Fitzinger, 1826, p. 56, among the species of the genus *Duberria* mentions *D. lumbricoidea* (*Calamaria lumbricoidea* Boie), and *D. tessellata* (*Calmaria tessellata* Boie). The locality ("Ex Asia, Insula Java") and the German names are mentioned, but no description is given. The two specific names we consider to be nomina nuda, and we would consider the generic name *Calamaria* as used by Fitzinger also a nomen nudum. There is just a possibility that someone might argue that Fitzinger's use of the name *Calamaria* as a synonym in the list of species, implies that *Calamaria* has the same characters as *Duberria* (which are mentioned in the key on p. 29), and that this validates *Calamaria* as an alternate name for *Duberria*. Although we would consider this argument far-fetched we believe it best to point to this possibility, because this is the first time that the name *Calamaria* appeared in print. For the present we consider *Calamaria* Fitzinger, 1826, a nomen nudum.

F. Boie, 1826, column 981: "*Calamaria* H. Boie. *Col. calamarius* Lin. u.v.a."

This is the first paper in which the generic name *Calamaria* is validly proposed. *Coluber calamarius* L. is the type of the genus, both as it is the only valid species mentioned by name, and by tautonymy.

Schlegel, 1826a, p. 236, mentions H. Boie's new genus *Calamaria*. The only information given is that it is a very natural genus, that nearly all the species are new, and they come from Java. These remarks do not give any positive information about the genus, and the validity of the generic name, such as used in this paper, depends solely on the valid species included. Schlegel mentions seven species by name. Of these, six have not been described previously and neither are they described by Schlegel. The names *lumbricoidea*, *tessellata*, *maculosa*, *multipunctata*, *virgulata*, and *reticulata* are nomina nuda; they do not give any information about the genus. The only indication is the mention of *Calamaria Linnaei* (*Col. calamaria* L.). This reference to *Coluber calamarius* L. validates the generic name as well as the species name *Calamaria linnaei*. As it is the only valid species included, as well as by tautonymy, *Calamaria linnaei* (substitute for *Coluber calamarius*) is the type of the genus *Calamaria* as used by Schlegel.

Schlegel, 1826b, column 291, mentions H. Boie's new genus *Calamaria*; seven species are mentioned, and the names of six of these (*lumbricoidea*, *tessellata*, *maculosa*, *multipunctata*, *virgulata* and *reticulata* are nomina nuda. The only valid species is again *C. Linnaei* (*Col. calamarius* L.).

If we leave Fitzinger's (1826, p. 56) use of the name *Calamaria* out of the discussion, we have to deal with three papers (F. Boie, 1826; Schlegel, 1826a, 1826b) in which the genus *Calamaria* is mentioned. In all three the name *Calamaria* is validated only by the reference to *Coluber calamarius* L., and if only these three papers are considered there is no doubt that the Commission could do but little else than place *Calamaria* with *Coluber calamarius* L. on the Official List of Generic Names. Nevertheless, to reach a reasonable conclusion about this case the further history must be examined.

F. Boie, 1827 (Bemerkungen über Merrem's Versuch eines Systems der Amphibien. 1e Lieferung: Ophidier. *Isis* 20 (6); columns 508-566), again deals with the genus *Calamaria*.

In column 519 a diagnosis of the genus *Calamaria* is given, and *Coluber calamarius* L. is mentioned as the type-species.

In column 523 it is stated that *calamarius* is a *Calamaria*, described in the [never published] *Erpétologie de Java*.

In columns 539-540 six species are mentioned, viz., *Linnaei* H. Boie (*Col. calamarius* Linn.), *multipunctata* Reinw., *lumbricoidea* H. Boie, *maculosa* Reinw., *reticulata* Reinw., *virgulata* H. Boie. Of these six names, *maculosa* and *reticulata* are nomina nuda, and they need not be considered here. Of *C. linnaei* no description is given, and the only indication given as to its identity is again the reference to *Coluber calamarius* L. Three species, *C. multipunctata*, *C. lumbricoidea*, and *C. virgulata*, are validated by brief descriptions.

From this time onwards all authors accepted Boie's point of view that *Coluber calamarius* L. and *Calamaria linnaei* Boie were the same species, until Andersson (1899, p. 8) showed that the type specimen of *Coluber calamarius* L. does not fit the diagnosis of the genus as this was currently accepted. F. Boie definitely refers to the presence of but one pair of shields on the upper surface of the snout, whilst the type of *Coluber calamarius* L. has two pairs of shields (internasals and prefrontals); moreover, *Coluber calamarius* L. has fifteen rows of scales, whilst the *Calamaria* species have but thirteen rows. Among Boie's manuscript notes for the "*Erpétologie de Java*" (present in the Leiden Museum), one sheet is marked *Calamaria linnaei*, and this contains the description of a specimen from Java (with a reference to a manuscript name given by Kuhl & Van Hasselt). The description, which mentions the thirteen rows of scales, makes it clear that Boie erred when he considered the snake he had before him to be identical with *Coluber calamarius* L. (That he was convinced of the identity follows from his remark: "die Abbildung in Mus. Ad. Frieder. 1 tab. vi f 3 ist sehr kenntlich"). No description of the Javan *Calamaria linnaei* appeared until 1837, when Schlegel (*Essai sur la Physionomie des Serpens* (1) : 130, and (2) : 28) described and figured it. Schlegel (1837, pt. 2, p. 28) considered Boie's *Calamaria multipunctata*, *C. maculata* (*C. maculosa* is meant), *C. reticulata* and *C. tessellata* as varieties of *C. linnaei*.

From the survey given above, the situation may be summarized as follows:

I. Should Fitzinger's (1826, p. 56) mention of *Calamaria* be accepted as validating this name, *Calamaria* Fitzinger is a synonym of *Duberria* Fitzinger (1826, p. 29).

II. If *Coluber calamarius* L. is accepted as type of the genus *Calamaria*, the generic name *Calamaria* passes into the synonymy of *Oligodon* Fitzinger (1826, p. 29), and *Calamaria linnaei* Boie becomes a synonym of *Oligodon calamarius* (L.).

III. If, on the basis of Boie's manuscript notes together with the evidence provided by Andersson (1899, p. 8), one accepts that the species, which Boie intended to describe as *Calamaria linnaei*, is different from *Coluber calamarius* L., and that the two species are not congeneric, two courses of action remain open.

IIIa. *Coluber calamarius* L. is retained in the genus *Calamaria*, and *Calamaria linnaei* is removed from it. The result would be that the generic name *Calamaria* can no longer be used for the genus to which it has been applied for over a century; this applies also to the cases mentioned under I and II. The genus commonly known as *Calamaria* then will have to be named *Changulia* Gray (*Illustr. Ind. Zool.* II, 1835, pl. 85, fig. 3; type *Changulia albiventer* Gray). This change of names would promote confusion instead of stability. To retain *Coluber calamarius* in the genus *Calamaria*, and to remove *Calamaria linnaei* from this genus must be considered the opposite of Boie's intentions, and it is irrational. Hence, this course must be rejected.

IIIb. *Coluber calamarius* L. is removed from the genus *Calamaria*, and it is suppressed as a synonym of *Calamaria linnaei*. The consequences of this action are as follows.

IIIb 1. *Calamaria linnaei* Schlegel 1826a, Schlegel 1826b, Boie 1827, and of various contemporary authors (e.g. Wagler, *Natürliches System der Amphibien*, 1830, p. 192) becomes a nomen nudum, because by the removal of *Coluber calamarius* L. from its synonymy, there is no indication whatever as to the identity of the species.

IIIb 2. In consequence of this *Calamaria* Boie, 1826, Schlegel, 1826a, and Schlegel, 1826b, becomes a nomen nudum, because the genus no longer contains any valid species, and no description or indication as to the identity of the genus is given.

IIIb 3. If *Calamaria* Boie, 1826, Schlegel, 1826a, and Schlegel 1826b is a nomen nudum (see IIIb 2), the name is available for the genus described by Boie in 1827. The removal of *Coluber calamarius* L. from the genus (see IIIb) leaves the genus without a type-species; *Calamaria linnaei* cannot be designated as such, because it is a nomen nudum (see IIIb 1). One of the other species, validly described at that time (*multipunctata*, *lumbricoidea*, or *virgulata*) must be designated the type-species.

We propose to select *Calamaria lumbricoidea* Boie, 1827, as type of the genus. Of this species three syntypes are still present in the collections of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden (reg. nr. 42), and from these we have selected one (now registered under nr. 10543) as lectotype of the species. Of *Calamaria multipunctata* Boie, 1827, the holotype could not be found, and it must be considered lost; moreover, this species is involved in the nomenclatorial

discussion concerning *Calamaria linnaei* of Schlegel, 1837 (see below), and therefore, it seems unwise to select it as the type-species of the genus. *Calamaria virgulata* Boie, 1827, is still represented by the holotype, but this species has for a time (Schlegel, 1837, *Essai Physion. Serp.* (2): 28; Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854, *Erp. gén.* 7 : 89) been considered to be identical with *Calamaria lumbricoidea* Boie.

IIIb 4. If the generic name *Calamaria* is to be retained for the genus diagnosed by F. Boie (1827, column 519) it becomes necessary to cancel Opinion 92 in so far as it deals with *Calamaria*; all use of the name *Calamaria* prior to F. Boie's (1827) paper must be suppressed, as well as all type designations prior to the decision to be taken by the Commission. The generic name *Calamaria* Boie (1827, column 519) must be placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, with *Calamaria lumbricoidea* Boie (1827, column 540) as type of the genus.

Calamaria Fitzinger (1826, p. 56), and *Calamaria* H. Boie (in F. Boie, 1826, column 981; Schlegel, 1826a, p. 236; Schlegel 1826b, column 291) and of all other authors prior to F. Boie (1827) must be placed on the list of rejected names. It may further be necessary to suppress F. Boie's (1827, column 523) remark: "16. *Calamarius*. Eine *Calamaria* und in der *Erpétologie* de Java beschrieben Vaterland Java. Das citat bey Seba zu streichen."

IV. As an alternative possibility the Commission might consider suppressing *Coluber calamarius* L., 1758, and all subsequent use of this name. This might greatly simplify any action to be taken. The consequence would be that *Calamaria linnaei* would remain a nomen nudum until this species was described by Schlegel in 1837; the generic name *Calamaria* would remain a nomen nudum (the genus not having been described, and no valid species being included in it) until it was described by F. Boie (1827, column 519), and *Calamaria lumbricoidea* Boie, 1827, can be designated its type-species, as is proposed above (IIIb 3). For reasons of safety Fitzinger's (1826, p. 56) use of the name *Calamaria* would still need to be suppressed or it should be declared invalid.

The species from Ceylon for which M. A. Smith (1943, *Fauna Brit. Ind.*, Rept. Amph. 3, Serpentes : 228) uses the name *Oligodon calamarius* would have to revert to the name *Oligodon templetoni* Gthr. under which it was known from 1862 until 1943.

A few remarks may be made about the use of *Calamaria* as a generic name since the genus was diagnosed by F. Boie (1827, column 519).

Schlegel (1837, pt. 2, pp. 27-48) placed eighteen species in the genus, but sixteen of these have been transferred to sixteen different genera; among the genera merged with *Calamaria* by Schlegel is *Oligodon* Fitzinger, 1826, the genus to which *Coluber calamarius* belongs.

Duméril, Bibron & Duméril (1854, *Erp. gén.* 7 : 60) restricted the genus *Calamaria* again, and since that time there never has been any misunderstanding about the characters and contents of the genus; every herpetologist knew what was meant by *Calamaria*.

The name has been used for the genus as this was diagnosed by Boie (1827) in all major herpetological works, e.g.,

G. A. BOULENGER, Reptilia and Batrachia, *Fauna Brit. Ind.*, 1890.

- G. A. BOULENGER, *Catalogue of Snakes in the British Museum (Natural History)*, Vol. 2, 1894.
— Reptilia and Batrachia, *Vert. Fauna Mal. Pen.*, 1912.
N. DE ROOIJ, *Reptiles Indo-Austr. Arch.*, vol. 2, 1917.
E. H. TAYLOR, *Snakes of the Philippine Islands*, 1922.
M. A. SMITH, The Reptilia and Amphibia of the Malay Peninsula, *Bull. Raffl. Mus.* no. 3, 1930.
R. BOURRET, *Serpents de l'Indo-Chine*, 1936.
M. A. SMITH, Reptilia and Amphibia, vol. 3, *Serpentes-Fauna Brit. Ind.*, 1943.
C. P. J. DE HAAS, Checklist of the Snakes of the Indo-Australian Archipelago, *Treubia*, vol. 20, 1950, pp. 511–625.
M. W. F. TWEEDIE, *The Snakes of Malaya*, 1953.

Besides, there are scores of papers in which the name *Calamaria* has been used. Mertens (1929, *Senckenbergiana* 11 : 30–31) refers to Andersson's paper about *Coluber calamarius*; he refers *Calamaria* to the synonymy of *Oligodon* and uses *Changulia* for the genus commonly known as *Calamaria*. This author correctly points out that *Calamaria linnaei* Boie is nothing but a synonym of *Coluber calamarius* L., and he replaces *Calamaria linnaei* auct. by *Changulia multipunctata* (Boie). C. P. J. de Haas, 1941, *Treubia* 18 : 327–375 uses the generic name *Changulia*, and for one of the species *Changulia multipunctata*. A few others may have used *Changulia*, but the use of this name is negligible as compared to the use of *Calamaria*.

Calamaria linnaei

As mentioned above (IIIb 1), removal of *Coluber calamarius* L. from the synonymy of *Calamaria linnaei* Boie, or suppression of *Coluber calamarius* L., 1758 (IV), makes *Calamaria linnaei* Boie a nomen nudum. As far as we are aware the first description of *Calamaria linnaei* (such as Boie intended this species to be) was given by Schlegel (1837, *Essai Physion. Serp.* (1) : 130, and (2) : 28). It might be argued that if measures are taken to retain the name *Calamaria* for the genus, it would be well for the Commission to decide upon measures to retain *Calamaria linnaei*, as this name (like that of the genus) has been in common use for over a century. However, between the first publication of the name (Schlegel, 1826a, p. 236), and that of the first description by Schlegel (1837), other names had already been published for species, which are considered conspecific with the *Calamaria linnaei* of Schlegel. These names and their history are enumerated below.

Calamaria multipunctata was introduced as a nomen nudum by Schlegel (1826a, p. 236; 1826b, column 291); it was validated by a short diagnosis by F. Boie (1827, column 540). The species was also mentioned by H. Boie (1828, *Bijdr. Natk. Wet.* 3 : 249; 1828b, *Isis* 21 (10), column 1034), by Wagler (1831, *Natürl. Syst. Amp.* : 192), and by Gray (Syn., in Griffith, 1831, *An. Kingd.* : 91 : *Col. multipunctata*). Schlegel (1837, *Essai Physion. Serp.* (2) : 29) considered it a colour variety of his *calamaria linnaei*.

Calamaria tessellata was first mentioned by Fitzinger (1826, p. 56) as a synonym of *Duberria tessellata*, a nomen nudum; it was also mentioned as a nomen nudum by Schlegel (1826a, p. 236: *tesselata*; 1826b, column 291).

H. Boie (1828, *Bijdr. Natk. Wet.* 3 : 249) stated that *tessellata* and *multipunctata* are chequered red and black below; *multipunctata* may be separated from *tessellata* because the first-mentioned is also red above. With this reference to the coloration, one may consider *Calamaria tessellata* to be validly proposed by Boie (1828, p. 249; the same remarks were published by H. Boie, 1828b, *Isis*, 21 (10), column 1034). The species was also mentioned by Gray (Syn., in Griffith, 1831, *An. Kingd.* : 91: *Col. tessalata*).

Calamaria maculosa was introduced as a nomen nudum by Schlegel (1826a, p. 236; 1826b, column 291), and by F. Boie (1827, column 540). H. Boie (1828, *Bijdr. Natk. Wet.* 3 : 249; 1828b, *Isis* 21 (10), column 1034) stated that *maculosa* is adorned with the same red colour as *multipunctata*, but no characters were given by which these two species can be distinguished from each other, and hence, we do not consider Boie's remarks to constitute a description. The species was also mentioned by Gray (Syn., in Griffith, 1831, *An. Kingd.* : 91: *Col. maculosa*). Schlegel (1837, *Essai Physion. Serp.* (2) : 29: *Cal. maculata*) considered it a colour variety of his *Calamaria linnaei*; the short remark on its colour pattern validates the name *Calamaria maculata* (to which name Schlegel changed Boie's *maculosa*).

Calamaria reticulata was introduced as a nomen nudum by Schlegel (1826a, p. 236; 1826b, column 291), and it was mentioned by F. Boie (1827, column 540). The name was validated by Schlegel (1837, *Essai Physion. Serp.* (2) : 29) by a short remark on the colour pattern of a form, which he considered to be a colour variety of his *Calamaria linnaei*.

Hence, should *Calamaria linnaei* Boie (in Schlegel 1826a, p. 236; 1826b, column 291; etc.) become a nomen nudum (see IIIb 1), there are five names available to replace it, viz., *Calamaria multipunctata* Boie, 1827; *Calamaria tessellata* Boie, 1828; *Calamaria linnaei* Schlegel, 1837; *Calamaria maculata* Schlegel, 1837; and *Calamaria reticulata* Schlegel, 1837.

The Commission is strongly urged to retain the generic name *Calamaria*, and as has been explained above, this can be done only by suppressing a number of publications in so far as they refer to this genus and its type-species, or by suppressing *Coluber calamarius* L. and all further use of the name. It is hoped that the Commission will at the same time consider retaining the species name *Calamaria linnaei*, which has always been closely associated with the generic name *Calamaria*. To retain *Calamaria linnaei* for the Javan species, which Boie intended to describe, it will be necessary to suppress all use of *Calamaria linnaei*, *Calamaria multipunctata*, *Calamaria tessellata*, *Calamaria maculosa*, and *Calamaria reticulata* prior to the publication of Schlegel's *Essai sur la Physionomie des Serpens* (1837).

It must be remembered that from the time F. Boie diagnosed the genus (1827, column 519) to the time at which Schlegel (1837) confused matters by including species of various genera in the genus *Calamaria*, and again from 1854 (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, *Erp. gén.* 7 : 60) onwards, there has never been any doubt as to the identity of the genus *Calamaria*. From Schlegel's time onwards no one has been in doubt about what was meant by *Calamaria linnaei*.

The name *Calamaria* for a genus with many species, and the name *Calamaria linnaei* for a common Javan species, have been used in a great number of publi-

cations. Changing of these names will only lead to confusion. Stability in nomenclature will be promoted by retaining these well known names.

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers:

- (a) to cancel Opinion 92 insofar as it deals with *Calamaria* Boie, 1827;
- (b) to Rule that the publication here indicated as Schlegel, 1826a, is to be considered as having been published before that indicated as Schlegel, 1826b, but after that indicated as Boie, 1826;
- (c) to suppress the generic name *Calamaria* Fitzinger, 1826, for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy;
- (d) to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Calamaria* Boie, 1827, made prior to the present Ruling, and having done so, to designate *Calamaria lumbricoidea* Boie, 1827, to be the type-species of that genus;
- (e) to suppress the following specific names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:
 - (i) *calamarius* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Coluber calamarius*;
 - (ii) *multipunctata* Boie, 1827, as published in the binomen *Calamaria multipunctata*;
 - (iii) *tessellata* Boie, 1828, as published in the binomen *Calamaria tessellata*;
 - (iv) *maculata* Schlegel, 1837, as published in the binomen *Calamaria maculata*;
 - (v) *reticulata* Schlegel, 1837, as published in binomen *Calamaria reticulata*;

(2) to place the generic name *Calamaria* Boie, 1827, (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) (d) above, *Calamaria lumbricoidea* Boie, 1827, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

- (a) *lumbricoidea* Boie, 1827, as published in the binomen *Calamaria lumbricoidea* as interpreted by the lectotype designated by Brongersma, Inger & Marx, 1965 (type-species of *Calamaria* Boie, 1827);
- (b) *linnaei* Schlegel, 1837, as published in the binomen *Calamaria linnaei*;

(4) to place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:

- (a) *Calamaria* Fitzinger, 1826 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (c) above);
- (b) *Calamaria* Boie, 1826 (a *nomen nudum*);
- (c) *Calamaria* Schlegel, 1826a (a *nomen nudum*);
- (d) *Calamaria* Schlegel, 1826b (a *nomen nudum*);

(5) to place the following specific names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (e) above):

- (a) *calamarius* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Coluber calamarius*;
- (b) *multipunctata* Boie, 1827, as published in the binomen *Calamaria multipunctata*;
- (c) *tessellata* Boie, 1828, as published in the binomen *Calamaria tessellata*;
- (d) *maculata* Schlegel, 1837, as published in the binomen *Calamaria maculata*;
- (e) *reticulata* Schlegel, 1837, as published in the binomen *Calamaria reticulata*.

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TEREBRATULA OBLONGIOR BEUTH, 1776 (BRACHIOPODA):
PROPOSED REJECTION AS A *NOMEN OBLITUM*. Z.N.(S.) 1703

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In 1820 (: 259–260) E. F. v. Schlotheim described a strange brachiopod under the binomen *Terebratulites gryphus*. This spiriferid index fossil which came from the Givetian (Bücheler Schichten) of the Bergisch Gladbach–Paffrath syncline (Klutstein near Schildgen), was not figured until 1822 when the supplements appeared. No additional comments were made.

2. The original material on which Schlotheim based his species is completely preserved in the Geological Department and Museum of the Humboldt University in Berlin. However, Schlotheim did not indicate a type. His figures (1822 : tab. 19, fig. 1) are so idealized that there is no specimen to which they properly can be attributed. Moreover, the collection contains more than one species: among the six syntypes there is a big, partly damaged specimen having the characteristic pouches of *Uncites* (*Winterfeldia*) *paulinae* Winterfeld, 1895.

3. Furthermore, Schlotheim was not the first describer of this form (i.e. the form for which Schlotheim apparently intended the name *gryphus*) for in 1776 (: 134, N.74) F. Beuth described and named this same brachiopod (*Terebratula oblongior*) in a diagnostic manner and added to it a precise, unidealized figure (: tab. 2, N.74) reproduced below. His material was collected from the same locality.

4. Despite the fact that E. Suess (1856 : 90), Th. Davidson (1864–65 : 22–23), F. A. Quenstedt (1871 : 232) and G. Meyer (1879 : 67–68) referred to Beuth's priority, both they and later students likewise, continued to use the binomen *Uncites gryphus* (Schlotheim) or *U. gryphoides* (Schlotheim), since Defrance 1827 (: 151–152; 1828 : 256–257) and 1825 in Blainville (: 630) had



p.134. N.74

N. 74. *Terebratula oblongior*, dense striata, rostro
valvæ superioris prominente, inferius valde ven-
tricosa. prope Paffrath.

established the new genus *Uncite* or *Uncites*. Both these generic names were mentioned on the same page in DeFrance's 1827 paper, yet in Blainville (1825) *Uncite* only was mentioned. Since C. F. Roemer (1844) the name *Uncites* has been commonly applied. Under the much junior synonym *U. gryphus* (Schlotheim), Beuth's *Terebratula oblongior* went into the literature—even into the textbooks.

5. Granted that Beuth used a binomen, the case in question deals with a *nomen oblitum* and has to be announced to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (Article 23b(i)). There is no doubt that Beuth knew the binominal system of nomenclature and used it. Thus he identified fossils with specific names founded by Linné (for example *Dentalia minuta* L. : 118). In the case of a new species, new names were associated specifically with the generic names (for example *Terebratula*). Hence it is clear that a comma in the Latin text was put after the species name *oblongior* in order to separate from the binomen significant features of the newly described brachiopod.

6. Beuth's collection was transferred to the Museum of the Geology Department in Bonn and disappeared there. Brachiopods which were described by Schlotheim from the Givetian or Frasnian of the Bergisches Land (Refrath, Bensberg, Gladbach, Paffrath) are sometimes falsely attributed to the Eifel (= Eiffel). This material probably was not collected by himself but came into his hands via Bonn (for example *Cyrtospirifer aperturatus* or *Uncites gryphus*). This may explain the fact that among Schlotheim's syntypes of *Terebratulites gryphus* a specimen occurs which can be easily identified with the one copied for the woodcut of Beuth. This specimen is now selected (by the present authors) as lectotype for *Uncites gryphus* (Schlotheim, 1820).

7. In view of the above facts, the International Commission is asked to decide whether the junior or senior synonym should be stabilized as type-species of *Uncites* (non *Uncite*). There would seem to be little useful purpose in substituting the senior synonym, especially since the binomen *Uncites gryphus* has been clearly cited in many fossil lists, publications on stratigraphy of the Givetian and even in the textbooks. As it deals with a widespread fossil (Eurasia), the re-introduction of Beuth's specific name would almost certainly cause confusion.

8. It is therefore recommended that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

- (1) reject the specific name *oblongior* Beuth, 1776, as published in the binomen *Terebratula oblongior*, as a *nomen oblitum*;
- (2) place the specific name *gryphus* Schlotheim, 1820, as published in the binomen *Terebratulites gryphus*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;
- (3) place the name rejected in (1) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

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KASSINA GIRARD, 1853 (AMPHIBIA: ANURA): PROPOSED GRANT OF PRIORITY OVER *HYLAMBATES* DUMÉRIL, 1853. Z.N.(S.) 1718

By Raymond F. Laurent (*Instituto Miguel Lillo, San Miguel de Tucuman, Argentina*), and

Hobart M. Smith (*Department of Zoology and Museum of Natural History, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

It has been shown by Laurent and Combaz (1950, *Rev. Zool. Afr.* **43** : 269–276), and has been reiterated by Poynton (1964, *Ann. Natal Mus.* **17** : 175), that the monotypic *Hylambates* Duméril, 1853 (*Ann. Sci. Nat.* (3) **19** : 162, *H. maculatus* Duméril type by monotypy) is congeneric with the abundantly polytypic *Kassina* Girard, 1853 (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philadelphia* **6** : 421, *Cystignathus senegalensis* Duméril and Bibron type by monotypy).

Unfortunately, the generic names *Hylambates* and *Kassina* appeared the same year and priority has not been conclusively demonstrable. According to the “An Index to the Scientific Contents of the Journal and Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia” (1913), receipt of the parts (11, 12 in one) of volume 6 (pp. 395–458) containing Girard’s description (p. 421) was acknowledged by the Smithsonian Institution on Dec. 31, 1853, whereas receipt of parts 9 and 10 (in one) was acknowledged, by the same on September 5, 1853. It is therefore assured that the actual publication (i.e. mailing) date for parts 11–12 falls between September 5 and December 31, 1853, with a strong probability of being in December; in any event, it *certainly* precedes December 31, 1853, which represents a date of acknowledgment (and perhaps of receipt), not of mailing.

Duméril’s publication appeared certainly between May 9, 1853, and November 24, 1853, according to internal evidence in volumes 19 and 20 (both 1853) of the *Annales*: on p. 238 of vol. 19 an extract is published of a letter dated May 9, 1853, and on p. 320 of vol. 20 an extract is published of a letter dated November 24, 1853, correcting an article appearing on p. 179 of vol. 19. It is possible that the latter letter was written before the article of vol. 19, p. 179 appeared, but it is unlikely. Direct inquiry in Paris by the senior author produced only acknowledgment of inability to fix even the month of publication.

An impartial evaluation of probabilities would give priority to Duméril’s name, although no certainty can exist. Girard’s article could have appeared as early as September, and Duméril’s article as late as November. In fact, Article 21 of the 1964 Code requires that the date of publication be accepted “as the earliest day demonstrated by the evidence,” and also the “latest day” “if the specified date of publication contained within a work is a range of dates.” There is no specified date of publication, other than 1853, but acceptance of November 24 and December 31 as dates of publication of Duméril’s and Girard’s names respectively would conform with the spirit of Article 21.

Unfortunately the establishment of priority of *Hylambates* Duméril over *Kassina* Girard would be extremely confusing in view of the history of these names. *Hylambates* has long been used for treefrogs, whereas *Kassina* has been

used for landfrogs. A large number of species has been assigned to each genus in the past, and *Kassina* continues to be recognized at present as an abundantly polytypic genus, whereas *Hylambates* has been reduced to monotypy through removal of all species save *maculatus* to the genera *Leptopelis* Günther, 1858, *Phlyctimantis* Laurent and Combaz, 1950, and *Cryptothylax* Laurent and Combaz, 1950. Now to combine *H. maculatus* with all the species of *Kassina* under the name *Hylambates* would be to distort unduly the concept associated with the name for over a century. Nomenclatural needs are best served by adaptation of the name *Kassina* for the assemblage now proposed. In fact, both Poynton and the senior author years ago would have united *maculatus* with its relatives in *Kassina*, where it properly belongs zoologically, had it not been for the belief that in so doing it would be necessary to accept the nomenclaturally repugnant union of all species under the name *Hylambates*.

Accordingly we propose that, in view of the actual uncertainty of priority of these two names in relation to each other, and the strong nomenclatural advantage of *Kassina* over *Hylambates* in the present circumstances, the Commission declare priority of *Kassina* despite the strong probability that *Hylambates* actually appeared at an earlier date. On the other hand, we regard it unwise to ask for implementation of this objective via dictation of priority of all of either journal volume over the other (each appeared in parts at different dates), or of all of any given parts of one volume over the other, or even all of the contents of one article over the other, since this might result in unnecessary nomenclatural hardships or in a commitment that might not conform with evidence unearthed in the future. We likewise regard it unwise actually to suppress the name *Hylambates*, which should remain available for monotypic use if desired in the future. We therefore now petition merely that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

- (1) use its plenary powers to grant priority to *Kassina* Girard, 1853, over *Hylambates* Duméril, 1853;
- (2) to place the nominal genus *Kassina* Girard, 1853 (*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 6 : 421), type-species, by monotypy, *Cystignathus senegalensis* Duméril and Bibron, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;
- (3) to place the nominal species *senegalensis*, as used in the combination *Cystignathus senegalensis* Duméril and Bibron, 1841 (*Erpet. Gén.* 8 : 418, type-locality Galam Lakes, Senegal; type in the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle of Paris), on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF EIGHT SPECIES-GROUP NAMES OF
J. F. GMELIN IN THE GENUS *CONUS* (MOLLUSCA, GASTROPODA).
Z.N.(S.) 1719

By Alan J. Kohn (*Department of Zoology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.*)

This communication requests the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to make use of its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, eight specific and infraspecific names in the genus *Conus* published by J. F. Gmelin in the *Systema Naturae*, ed. 13, 1791.

The shortcomings of Gmelin's treatment of animal groups in the 13th edition of the *Systema Naturae* have been discussed by a number of authors, from Maton and Rackett (1804, *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 7 : 181) to Dodge (1958, *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 116 : 207). Although the new species names published by Gmelin are unquestionably available, it is likely that all were based entirely on previously published information, rather than on specimens. I have been unable to find any external evidence that Gmelin examined specimens of the species he described, and this position is supported by the following internal evidence, translated from Gmelin's foreword to the 13th edition of the *Systema*: "This edition has been considerably enlarged by inserting all the more recently discovered genera and species, and in places has been enriched by drawing upon the works of later writers for fuller descriptions and synonyms." There is no mention of the study of specimens.

Gmelin placed all of the following taxa except *Conus niveus* in the infrageneric group, "*Pyriformes*, basi rotundata subcylindrica sesquolongiore, quam spira." Since the intended nature of the infraspecific taxa is not explicit, they are here considered subspecies and written in trinomial form in accord with Art. 45d(i).

1. *Conus ammiralis americanus* Gmelin, 1791, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1 : 3378. No. 10 β . The diagnosis of *C. ammiralis* Linnaeus is given by Gmelin as "*C. testa basi punctato-scabra*". The diagnosis of *C. a. americanus* is "*fasciis irregularibus*".

Gmelin applied the name *americanus* to his second infraspecific taxon, designated as β , under *C. ammiralis*. The entry, "*americanus. β) fasciis irregularibus*", is followed by five subordinate entries, designated as a-e, which Gmelin presumably considered to represent varieties of *C. a. americanus*. These five entries consist of brief diagnoses and indications, as follows:

- (a) *testa fusca albo nebulosa maculataque.*
Rumpf mus. t. 34. f. E.
Seb. mus. 3. t. 46. f. 20.
Martin. Conch. 2. t. 57. f. 640.
- (b) *testa spadiceo reticulata nebulosaque, fascia interdum alba.*
Rumpf mus. t. 34. f. F. Proarchithalassus.
Argenv. zoomorph. t. 10. f. K.L.V.

Seb. mus. 3. t. 48. f. 11.12.20.23.

Knorr Vergn. 5. t. 24. f. 4.

Martin. Conch. 2. t. 57. f. 638.639.

- (c) testa alba fusco maculata, guttata, nebulosa punctata.

List. Conch. t. 759. f. 4. et t. 777. f. 24.

Gualt. test. t. 21. f. L.

Knorr Vergn. 5. t. 13. f. 5.

Mart. Conch. 2. t. 61. f. 678.

- (d) testa alba, fasciis aurantio lineatis.

Argenv. zoom. t. 10. f. G.

Seb. mus. 3. t. 44. f. 6.

Mart. Conch. 2. t. 53. f. 590.

- (e) Chemn. Conch. 10. t. 140. f. 1297.

Identification of the "subspecies" which Gmelin intended to denote by the name *C. ammiralis americanus* is impossible. The diagnosis of the subspecies is not applicable to *C. ammiralis* Linnaeus, and the diagnoses of entries a-e encompass at least four species, none of which is *C. ammiralis*. Probably represented are *C. pulcher* [Lightfoot], *C. locumtenens* Blumenbach, *C. regius* Gmelin, and *C. textile* Linnaeus. As it is impossible to associate the name with any known species or infraspecific taxon, suppression of the name *Conus ammiralis americanus* as a *nomen dubium* is recommended.

2. *Conus ammiralis guineensis* Gmelin, 1791, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1 : 3380. The hierarchy of entries leading to this subspecies appears to be as follows: "f) [error for γ?]¹ fasciis regularibus." "e) fascii tribus." "*guineensis*. b) testa straminea; fascia media lineis angulatis aurorae modo tinctis picta." Two indications follow:

Argenv. zoomorph. t. 10. f. Q*.

Chemn. Conch. 10. t. 144. A. f. i. k.

I cannot associate the diagnosis and indications of *C. a. guineensis* with any known species of *Conus*. Although no locality is given by Gmelin, the name suggests West Africa as the source. Both Argenville (1772, *Conchyliologie oder Abhandlung von der Schnecken, Muscheln und andern Schaalthieren . . . nebst der Zoomorphose . . . &c.*, Vienna) and Martini (1773, *Neues Systematisches Conchylien-Cabinet*, vol. 2, Nuremberg) cite Guinea as its locality. It is possible that the figures represent the species described later as *C. guiniacus* Hwass in Bruguière (1792, *Encyclopédie Méthodique. Histoire Naturelle des Vers*, vol. 1), but this cannot be established with certainty. Suppression of the name *Conus ammiralis guineensis* as a *nomen dubium* is recommended.

3. *Conus ammiralis surinamensis* Gmelin, 1791, *Syst. Nat.*, (ed. 13) 1 : 3380. This subspecies immediately follows *C. a. guineensis*, and the first two entries in the descriptive hierarchy are evidently the same for both. The third entry is "*surinamensis*. c) testa badia, fasciis maculatis: infima fusco alboque punctata, cingulis punctato articulatis pluribus." Three indications follow:

Argenv. zoomorph. t. 10. f. R.

Martin. Conch. 2. p. 282. vign. 26. p. 214. f. 5.

- †) Chemn. Conch. 10. t. 139. f. 1293.

The diagnosis of *C. a. surinamensis* appears to be based solely on the cited figures. Named by Argenville (*op. cit.*, p. 72) "der Admiral von Surinam," the figure is too crude to be identified. The figure in Martini (*op. cit.*) represents the same specimen. The figure in Chemnitz (1788, *Neues Systematisches Conchylien-Cabinet*, vol. 10, Nuremberg) appears to be entirely different and probably represents *C. amadis* Gmelin. Hence the subspecies Gmelin intended to denote by the name *Conus ammiralis surinamensis* cannot be identified, and suppression of the name as a *nomen dubium* is recommended.

4. *Conus betulinus medusa* Gmelin, 1791, *Syst. Nat.*, (ed. 13) 1 : 3383. No. 20 β. The diagnosis of *C. betulinus* Linnaeus is given by Gmelin as "C. testa basi submarginata rugosa: spira planiuscula mucronata." The diagnosis of *C. b. medusa* is given in a subdescription as follows: "testa . . . in β) alba seriebus tribus characterum violaceorum." One indication is given, "Martin. Conch. 2. t. 61. f. 675?"

The diagnosis of *C. b. medusa* appears to be based entirely on the questionable cited figure in Martini and its brief accompanying description (*op. cit.*, p. 318-319). Martini named this form "die Meduse". It is impossible to associate the figure and description with any species of *Conus* known to the writer. For this reason, suppression as a *nomen dubium* of the name *Conus betulinus medusa* is recommended.

5. *Conus coffeae* Gmelin, 1791, *Syst. Nat.*, (ed. 13) 1 : 3388. No. 31. The diagnosis of *C. coffeae* is "C. testa brevi fusca: fasciis duabus albis; spirae propiore fusco maculata," followed by a subdescription, "testa mediae magnitudinis." One indication is given, "Martin. Conch. 2. t. 56. f. 618."

The brief diagnosis appears to be based entirely on the cited figure of a specimen in Martini's collection. The illustration does not appear to have been well executed, and it is impossible to identify it with any known species of *Conus*. The subdescription adds no useful information, and no locality is cited. Martini (1773, *op. cit.*) applied the names "die Negerin mit weisser Stirnbinde" and "die kaffebraune Bandtute" and considered the specimen to represent a previously undescribed and unfigured species. Martini's brief diagnosis appears appropriate to the figured specimen but in my opinion does not make it possible to identify the species.

C. coffeae has, however, often been identified with *C. fumigatus* Hwass in Bruguière (1792, *op. cit.*), largely on the grounds that the same Martini figure is cited as an indication for the latter species (see Dillwyn, 1817, *A Descriptive Catalogue of Recent Shells*, vol. 1, London; Deshayes and Milne Edwards, 1845, *Histoire Naturelle des Animaux sans Vertèbres*, vol. 11, Paris [as *coffea*, adopted by all succeeding authors]; Sowerby, 1857, *Thesaurus Conchyliorum*, vol. 3, London; Weinkauff, 1874, *Jahrb. Deutsch. Malac. Ges.*, 1 : 260; Tryon, 1884, *Manual of Conchology*, vol. 6, Philadelphia). However, the identification of *C. fumigatus* depends on its diagnosis, additional description, and figure, as well as the existence of the known type specimen, rather than on the Martini figure. On the other hand, Reeve (1849, *Conchologica Iconica*, vol. 1, emendations) considered *c. coffeae* as a doubtful species which could not be satisfactorily identified. The name has proved confusing even to advocates of its acceptance, e.g. Tryon (*op. cit.*), who included figures of several distinct species under this

name. For these reasons suppression of the name *Conus coffeae* as a *nomen dubium* is recommended.

6. *Conus costatus* Gmelin, 1791, *Syst. Nat.*, (ed. 13) 1 : 3388. No. 35. The diagnosis of *C. costatus* is "C testa fusca: fascia alba rubello undulata striis crassis latisque, spira nodulosa; fascia granulata." One indication is given, "Gualt. test. t. 20. f. 0."

The diagnosis appears to be taken directly from information provided by the cited figure and accompanying text by Gualtieri (1742, *Index Testarum Conchyliorum*, Florence) on which, it may be concluded, the species is solely based. Gualtieri's illustration appears to be rather impressionistic. Even with the accompanying description it cannot be assigned to any known species and must be considered unidentifiable. For this reason, suppression of *Conus costatus* as a *nomen dubium* is recommended.

7. *Conus niveus* Gmelin, 1791, *Syst. Nat.*, (ed. 13) 1 : 3392. No. 55. The diagnosis of *C. niveus* is "C. testa conica nivea: spira prominula coronata, apertura ampla." It is placed in the infrageneric group, "*Elongati*, basi rotundata, cylindro duplo longiore, quam spira." One indication is given, "Born mus. Caes. Vind. test. t. 7. f. 9." The indication represents *C. candidus* Born (1778, *Index Rerum Naturalium Musei Caesari Vindobonensis*, Part 1, Vienna), although Gmelin followed Schröter (1783, *Einleitung in die Conchylienkenntnis nach Linné*, vol. 1, Halle) in not using Born's Latin binomen. Although *C. candidus* possibly represents a color variant of *C. marmoreus* Linnaeus, this could not be unequivocally established and suppression of the name *C. candidus* as a *nomen dubium* was recommended by Kohn (1963, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, 20 : 370).

The infrageneric placement of *C. niveus* suggests a narrower shell with respect to its length than that described by Born (*op. cit.*) under *C. candidus*. However, the description of *C. niveus* cannot be associated with a known species of *Conus* and since the only cited indication is to a *nomen dubium*, suppression of *Conus niveus* Gmelin as a *nomen dubium* is recommended.

8. *Conus oculatus* Gmelin, 1791, *Syst. Nat.*, (ed. 13) 1 : 3387. No. 30. The diagnosis of *C. oculatus* is "C. testa conica flava: ocellis fasciaeque albis, basi oblique striata," followed by the subdescription, "Spira parum prominente, an hujus tribus?" One indication is given, "Martin. Conch. 2. t. 56. f. 616."

The diagnosis appears to be based solely on the cited figure, designated by Martini "die gelbe Argustute mit weissen Augen." This figure is generally considered to be of an artificially colored shell (Dillwyn, *op. cit.*; Tryon, *op. cit.*; Tomlin, 1937, *Proc. Malac. Soc. Lond.*, 22 : 283). This is probably the case but, whether true or not, the diagnosis and indication cannot be assigned to any known species of *Conus*. Suppression of the name *Conus oculatus* as a *nomen dubium* is therefore recommended.

The concrete proposals that I now submit to the International Commission are that it should:

(1) make use of its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy the following species-group names:

- (a) *americanus* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the combination *Conus ammiralis americanus*;
 - (b) *guineensis* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the combination *Conus ammiralis guineensis*;
 - (c) *surinamensis* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the combination *Conus ammiralis surinamensis*;
 - (d) *medusa* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the combination *Conus betulinus medusa*;
 - (e) *coffae* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the combination *Conus coffae*;
 - (f) *costatus* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the combination *Conus costatus*;
 - (g) *niveus* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the combination *Conus niveus*;
 - (h) *oculatus* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the combination *Conus oculatus*;
- (2) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the following names:
- (a) *americanus* Gmelin (1791, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1 : 3378) as published in the combination *Conus ammiralis americanus* (a name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above);
 - (b) *guineensis* Gmelin (1791, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1 : 3380) as published in the combination *Conus ammiralis guineensis* (a name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above);
 - (c) *surinamensis* Gmelin (1791, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1 : 3380) as published in the combination *Conus ammiralis surinamensis* (a name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (c) above);
 - (d) *medusa* Gmelin (1791, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1 : 3383) as published in the combination *Conus betulinus medusa* (a name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (d) above);
 - (e) *coffae* Gmelin (1791, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1 : 3388) as published in the combination *Conus coffae* (a name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (e) above);
 - (f) *costatus* Gmelin (1791, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1 : 3388) as published in the combination *Conus costatus* (a name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (f) above);
 - (g) *niveus* Gmelin (1791, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1 : 3392) as published in the combination *Conus niveus* (a name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (g) above);
 - (h) *oculatus* Gmelin (1791, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1 : 3387) as published in the combination *Conus oculatus* (a name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (h) above).

ANOPHELES AFRICANUS THEOBALD, 1901 (INSECTA, DIPTERA):
PROPOSED SUPPRESSION AS A SPECIFIC NAME UNDER THE
PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1722

By M. T. Gillies (c/o Department of Entomology, British Museum
(Natural History), London)

Theobald (*Mem. Liverpool Sch. Trop. Med.* 4, app. : 1, 1901) gave a brief description of three females from Old Calabar, Nigeria, closely resembling the Oriental species *Anopheles barbirostris* Van der Wulp, 1884, under the name *Anopheles barbirostris* var. *Africanus*. The same author (*Genera Insectorum*. Diptera. Fam. Culicidae, 1905) listed *Myzorhynchus barbirostris* Van der Wulp as occurring in "Malay Peninsula; India and Old Calabar, West Africa", but made no mention of variety *africanus*. Theobald again (*Monograph of the Culicidae or Mosquitoes*, 4 : 81, 1907) gave *barbirostris* as from "India, West Africa", without referring to *africanus*.

2. In subsequent catalogues by other authors, notably those of Christophers (*Ind. Med. Res. Mem.* 3, 1924), Evans (*Mem. Liverpool Sch. Trop. Med.*, New Series 3, 1927), Edwards (*Genera Insectorum*, Diptera. Fam. Culicidae, 1932), Evans (*Mosquitoes of the Ethiopian Region*, 2, 1938) and De Meillon (*Publ. S. Afr. Inst. Med. Res.* No. 49, 1947), no further reference to this name is made. However, Stone, Knight and Starcke (*Synoptic Catalogue of the Mosquitoes of the World*, Thomas Say Foundation 6 : 13, 1959) list it as *Anopheles* (*Anopheles*) *africanus* Theobald. Thus a period of 58 years seems to have elapsed between the first and any subsequent use of the name in the relevant literature.

3. As pointed out by Reid and Knight (*Ann. trop. Med. Parasit.* 55 : 484, 1961) and by Gillies and De Meillon (*Publ. S. Afr. Inst. Med. Res.* in the press), *africanus* Theobald may possibly be a senior synonym of *obscurus* Grünberg, 1905, a name universally employed since its first description. The name *africanus* cannot be rejected as a *nomen oblitum* as it was reintroduced before 1960.

4. In the interests of stability, therefore, application is made to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *africanus* Theobald, 1901, as used in the binomen *Anopheles africanus* for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;
- (2) to place the name suppressed in (1) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF THREE *NOMINA OBLITA* IN THE FAMILY BELONIDAE (PISCES). Z.N.(S.) 1723

By Bruce B. Collette (*Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Ichthyological Laboratory, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*) and

Frederick H. Berry (*Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Biological Laboratory, Brunswick, Georgia, U.S.A.*)

Revisionary studies on the family Belonidae for the "Fishes of the Western North Atlantic" necessitate the resolution of several conflicts in nomenclature between the recent papers by Berry and Rivas (1962) and Mees (1962, 1964). The purpose of this application is to request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to suppress three *nomina oblita* used by Mees (1962, 1964) in contradiction to the provisions of Article 23b of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. More detailed discussion on the above papers is given elsewhere (Collette and Berry, 1965).

I. *Strongylura marina* (Walbaum)

The name *Esox marinus* Walbaum, 1792, has been consistently used to refer to this common western Atlantic needlefish, either as *Tylosurus marinus* or as *Strongylura marina* (Jordan and Fordice, 1887 : 351; Jordan and Evermann, 1896 : 714; Fowler, 1919 : 5; Hildebrand and Schroeder, 1928 : 148; Jordan, Evermann, and Clark, 1930 : 196; Breder, 1932 : 6; Bigelow and Schroeder, 1953 : 167; American Fisheries Society Checklist, 1960 : 20; Berry and Rivas, 1962 : 155). Mees (1962 : 33-36) resurrected the name *Esox houttuyni* which was described by Walbaum on the same page (p. 88) of the same paper in which he described *marinus*. Mees admitted that "... *marinus* has been widely used, whereas I am not aware that anybody has ever used the name *houttuyni* subsequent to its appearance in literature. This, however, I do not consider a drawback. . . ." We have not been able to find any reference to Walbaum's *houttuyni* other than the two given by Mees, the original description and a listing by Bloch and Schneider (1801 : 391) as "Var. b. *Houttuyni*" under *Esox belone*.

Therefore, under the provisions of Article 23b of the International Code, we request the International Commission to:

- (1) place the specific name *houttuyni* Walbaum, 1792, as published in the binomen *Esox houttuyni* on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology;
- (2) place the specific name *marinus* Walbaum, 1792, as published in the binomen *Esox marinus* on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

II. *Tylosurus crocodilus* (Peron and LeSueur)

In the western Atlantic Ocean, one species of needlefish has consistently been known as *Strongylura* or *Tylosurus raphidoma* (Ranzani, 1842) since about 1887 (Jordan and Fordice, 1887 : 353; Jordan and Evermann, 1896 : 715; Fowler, 1919 : 5; Jordan, Evermann, and Clark, 1930 : 196; Breder, 1932 : 14;

American Fisheries Society Checklist, 1960 : 20; Berry and Rivas, 1962 : 155). Mees (1962) regarded this species as worldwide and as having been described earlier in other parts of the world. The two most often used senior synonyms of *raphidoma*, on this systematic judgement, are *Belona crocodila* Peron and LeSueur, in LeSueur, 1821 (type locality Mauritius) and *Belone choram* Rüppell, 1837 (type locality Red Sea). Rüppell's name was based on Forskål (1775 : 67). After pointing this out, Mees (1962 : 45) continued: "This does not mean, however, that I agree with Weber & de Beaufort and with all other modern authors, that now *Belona crocodila* LeSueur (1821) becomes the oldest name available for the species, for Bloch & Schneider (1801) already based a name on Forskål's description, and their name *Marisrubri*, which apparently has not been used since its introduction, is the oldest name available." The closest approach we have found to the use of the name *marisrubri* for a needlefish, prior to Mees, was Valenciennes' use (in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1846 : 328) of "de la phrase de Forskål . . . *Esox belone maris rubri*" in referring to Forskål's original paper.

Peron and LeSueur's description of *Belona crocodila* fits this species adequately and this specified name has been widely used throughout the Indo-West Pacific: Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1846 : 327; Weber and de Beaufort, 1922 : 128; Fowler, 1928 : 74; Herre, 1928 : 229; Herre, 1953 : 448; Munro, 1955 : 72; Fowler, 1956 : 139; Smith, 1961 : 130. Some authors have also used the name for the population in the eastern Atlantic (Fowler, 1936 : 445; Poll, 1953 : 168).

Therefore, we request that the International Commission take action under the provisions of Article 23b of the International Code to:

- (1) place the subspecific name *Maris rubri* Bloch and Schneider, 1801, as published in the trinomen *Esox belone* Var. *Maris rubri*, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology;
- (2) place the specific name *crocodila* Peron and LeSueur, in LeSueur, 1821, as published in the binomen *Belona crocodila*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

III. *Tylosurus acus* (Lacépède)

The third species of needlefish has had a more complicated nomenclatorial history than the preceding two. At least eight names have been used for it in the Atlantic, and three more names were established for its Indo-Pacific representatives. Günther (1866 : 241-242) recognized *Belona carribaea* LeSueur, 1821, and *Tylosurus cantrainii* Cocco, 1833, but did not mention *Sphyræna acus* Lacépède, 1803, or *Esox imperialis* Rafinesque, 1810. In their review of the American species of Belonidae, Jordan and Fordice (1887 : 355) recognized *acus* and tentatively placed *imperialis* and *cantrainii* in its synonymy. They also recognized *carribaea*, but stated that it was very close to and might be the same as *acus*. Jordan and Evermann (1896 : 716-717) and Jordan, Evermann, and Clark (1930 : 197) also recognized both *acus* and *carribaea*. Following Jordan's concepts, most publications on Atlantic Belonidae refer only to the name *acus* (Fowler, 1919 : 5; Hildebrand and Schroeder, 1928 : 149; Breder, 1932 : 14; Fowler, 1936 : 443; American Fisheries Society Checklist, 1960 : 20). Fowler

questioningly (1944 : 81) placed *acus* in the synonymy of *carribaea*. Berry and Rivas (1962 : 155) placed *carribaea* in the synonymy of *acus* and did not refer to the eastern Atlantic *imperialis* and *cantrainii*.

The original description (p. 325) and figure (pl. 1, fig. 3) of *Sphyræna acus* Lacépède, 1803, refer to one of the two species of *Tylosurus* in the Atlantic. The counts of 25 dorsal and 24 anal rays are at the upper limit of the counts we have made (dorsal 23–26, mode 24; anal 20–24; mode 22) for the species presently known as *acus*, and the anal ray count is two rays higher than the maximum we have found for *Tylosurus crocodilus*. If the fin ray counts are accepted, the only other species of needlefish that could have been represented is *Ablennes hians* (Valenciennes, 1846); Lacépède's figure, although crudely drawn, clearly is not *hians*, because it lacks the falcate pectoral fin, the arched based on the upper jaw, dark body bars, and the compressed body of *hians*. Based on the fin ray counts and the figure of Lacépède, there is little doubt that Jordan and Fordice (1887) were justified in considering the description of *acus* to be identifiable with this species.

After rejecting the poorly described *acus*, Mees (1962 : 38–40) chose to recognize the equally poorly described *Esox imperialis* Rafinesque, 1810. Mees admitted that the number of dorsal and anal rays in the original description was higher than that for any needlefish (except the South American freshwater genus *Potamorhaphis*). However, he felt justified because the description appeared to be of a needlefish different from the common Mediterranean *Belone belone* and so must refer to the only other species of Mediterranean needlefish. This argument is not valid because we have examined a third species of needlefish from the Mediterranean – *Tylosurus crocodilus*. Furthermore, a large proportion of the museum specimens of *Belone belone* and *Tylosurus acus* that we have examined have been misidentified, so we see no reason to assume that Rafinesque necessarily distinguished between them.

If *acus* were rejected as unidentifiable, then *imperialis* would similarly be rejected, and the name *carribaea* LeSueur, 1821, would then be available. This would be another reasonable solution, especially because the number of fin rays in LeSueur's original description (dorsal 24, anal 22) matches the mode for the western Atlantic specimens we have examined. Also, LeSueur contrasted the slender jaws and elongated body of *carribaea* with the stout jaws and thick body of *crocodila*, indicating that he had both species. However, in view of the wide usage that *acus* has had up until the time of Mees (1962, 1964), it seems in the best interests of stability to retain it. The name *imperialis* has apparently not been used as a senior synonym since its original description, except by Mees (1962, 1964) and by Tortonese (1963).

Therefore, under the provisions of Article 23b of the International Code, we request the International Commission to:

- (1) place the specific name *imperialis* Rafinesque, 1810, as published in the binomen *Esox Imperialis* on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology;
- (2) place the specific name *acus* Lacépède, 1803, as published in the binomen *Sphyræna acus* on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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ACANTHOMYS LEUCOPUS GRAY 1867 (MAMMALIA): PROPOSED
VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1724

By J. H. Calaby (*Division of Wildlife Research, CSIRO, Canberra, Australia*),
B. Elizabeth Horner (*Dept. of Zoology, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.,
U.S.A.*), J. Mary Taylor (*Dept. of Zoology, University of British Columbia,
Vancouver, Canada*).

In our revisionary studies of the Australian species of the genus *Rattus* we have found that the name in universal use as the specific name of one form is an invalid junior secondary homonym and that the next available name has not been used as a senior synonym for 43 years. We believe that the stability and universality of nomenclature would best be served by conserving the invalid name and we request action by the Commission in this case. The facts are as follows:

2. In 1867 Gray (*Proc. zool. Soc. London* 1867 : 598) described a rat from Cape York, Australia, under the name *Acanthomys leucopus*. Alston (*Proc. zool. Soc. London* 1877 : 124) pointed out that Gray's species was misplaced generically and transferred it to *Mus*, the generic name then in common use for many kinds of rats; he also pointed out that the specific name *leucopus* in the new combination was preoccupied by *Mus leucopus*, an unrelated North American rodent described in 1818 as *Musculus leucopus* (Rafinesque, *Amer. monthly Mag.* 3 : 446). In 1879 Alston (*Proc. zool. Soc. London* 1879 : 646) introduced *terraereginae* as a replacement name for *leucopus* Gray.

3. The species was known in the literature under the replacement name until 1920 when Thomas (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (9) 6 : 424) "reinstated" *leucopus* Gray as a valid name when he removed it to *Rattus*. Since *leucopus* Rafinesque had been transferred to *Peromyscus* there was no longer any confusion, according to Thomas. The last use of *terraereginae* as a senior synonym, albeit an incidental one, appears to be that of Wood Jones in 1922 (*Proc. zool. Soc. London* 1922 : 594), and the last listing of the name as a senior synonym in a checklist or monographic work was in 1916 (Longman, *Mem. Qd. Mus.* 5 : 30).

4. Since 1920 all authors except Wood Jones have used the specific name *leucopus* Gray. Included among their publications are the only three monographs in which this species and related forms are reviewed (Rümmler, 1938, *Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin* 23 : 182; Ellerman, 1941, 1949, *Families and Genera of Living Rodents*, vols. 2 and 3, London; Tate, 1951, *Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* 97 art. 4), the current checklist of Australian mammals (Iredale and Troughton, 1934, *Mem. Aust. Mus.* no. 6), and the two regional works on mammals in general use (Le Souef and Burrell, 1926, *Wild Animals of Australasia*, London; Troughton, *Furred Animals of Australia*, 1941 and subsequent editions, Sydney).

Although seven years must elapse before the valid name *terraereginae* becomes a nomen oblitum, we consider that it would be more in keeping with the spirit of the Code to preserve current usage, and we therefore ask the Commission to:

- (1) rule under the plenary powers that the specific name *Acanthomys leucopus* Gray, 1867, is not permanently invalidated by its senior secondary homonym *Musculus leucopus* Rafinesque, 1818;
- (2) place the specific name *leucopus* Gray, 1867, as published in the binomen *Acanthomys leucopus*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

CHRYSTOPINAE IN NEUROPTERA AND DIPTERA: PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO REMOVE HOMONYMY. Z.N.(S.) 1725

By Bo Tjeder (*Entomological Institute of Lund University, Lund, Sweden*)

The subfamily name CHRYSTOPINAE is at present in use in two different senses in different orders of insects. In the Neuroptera it is in use for a subfamily of the CHRYSTOPIDAE, and in Diptera for a subfamily of the family TABANIDAE.

2. The green lace-wings were first treated as a special taxon by W. G. Schneider in 1851 under the name CHRYSTOPINA (*Symbolae ad monographiam generis Chrysopae*, Leach. Vratislaviae: 35). In 1853 Newman (*Zoologist* 11, App.: cc) changed the name to CHRYSTOPIDAE, the family name now in worldwide use for these well-known insects. This family was divided in 1918 by Esben-Petersen (*Ark. Zool.* 11 (26): 27) into subfamilies, one named CHRYSTOPINAE, with the genus *Chrysopa* Leach, 1815, as type-genus.

3. In the order Diptera the subfamily name CHRYSTOPINAE was established in 1909 by Lutz (*Zool. Jahrb.*, Suppl. 10 (4): 674) with the genus *Chrysops* Meigen, 1803, as the type-genus.

4. According to information from Mr. J. Griffin, Classical Adviser to the Commission, the family-group name CHRYSTOPINAE is the correct form from both *Chrysopa* and *Chrysops*. In the Code under Article 55a, a similar situation has been dealt with and, according to the example given, *Chrysops* should form CHRYSTOPINAE and *Chrysopa* CHRYSTOPAINAE.

5. In this particular case, however, another solution, according to Mr. Griffin equally possible, is preferred, viz. *Chrysops* should form CHRYSTOPINAE and *Chrysopa* CHRYSTOPINAE for the following reasons. (a) The name from *Chrysopa* Leach, CHRYSTOPINAE, is the older of the two and is far better known. (b) From *Chrysopa* Leach is also formed the family-name CHRYSTOPIDAE, which has been used in numerous publications and text books for more than 100 years. (c) The name formed from *Chrysops* Meigen, CHRYSTOPINAE, refers only to a subfamily. It seems less well known and is not generally accepted by dipterologists. It has been accepted by Mackerras, Leclercq and Oldroyd in their recent books but is not used by Surcouf (*Genera Insectorum*, 1921), Kröber (*Die Fliegen der Palaearkt. Region*, 1925) or Dinulescu (*Fauna R.P.R.*, 1958). These authors have dealt with the genus *Chrysops* Meigen as belonging to the subfamily PANGONINAE and have apparently found it superfluous to create a separate subfamily for that genus.

6. The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission to use its plenary powers to validate the most well known and universally used CHRYSTOPIDAE and CHRYSTOPINAE in their accustomed sense in the Order Neuroptera, i.e. with the genus *Chrysopa* Leach, 1815, as the type-genus, and to suppress the use of the subfamily name CHRYSTOPINAE as used in the order Diptera with the genus *Chrysops* Meigen, 1803, as the type-genus, and also to rule that the subfamily name CHRYSTOPINAE with *Chrysops* as type-genus shall be altered to CHRYSTOPINAE in order to avoid homonymy.

7. The generic name *Chrysopa* Leach has already been placed on the Official List of Generic Names by Opinion 211. *Chrysops* Meigen, 1803 (*Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **2** : 265) should now also be placed on the Official List of Generic Names as the basis for the family-group name CHRYSOPSINAE. The type-species of *Chrysops*, by monotypy, is *Tabanus caecutiens* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 602).

8. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to Rule that the correct form for the family-group name based on *Chrysops* Meigen, 1803, is CHRYSOPSINAE;
- (2) to place the following family-group names on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:
 - (a) CHRYSOPINAE (correction of CHRYSOPINA) Schneider, 1851 (type-genus *Chrysopa* [Leach, 1815]) (Order Neuroptera);
 - (b) CHRYSOPSINAE (emend. under the plenary powers of CHRYSOPINAE) Lutz, 1909 (type-genus *Chrysops* Meigen, 1803) (Order Diptera);
- (3) to place the generic name *Chrysops* Meigen, 1803 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Tabanus caecutiens* Linnaeus, 1758, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;
- (4) to place the specific name *caecutiens* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Tabanus caecutiens* (type-species of *Chrysops* Meigen, 1803) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;
- (5) to place the following family-group names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology:
 - (a) CHRYSOPINA Schneider, 1851 (type-genus *Chrysopa* [Leach, 1815]) (an incorrect original spelling for CHRYSOPINAE);
 - (b) CHRYSOPINAE Lutz, 1909 (type-genus *Chrysops* Meigen, 1803) (Ruled under the plenary powers in (1) above to be an incorrect original spelling for CHRYSOPSINAE).

MITRA PERLATA [RÖDING], 1798 (MOLLUSCA, GASTROPODA);
PROPOSED REJECTION AS A *NOMEN OBLITUM*. Z.N.(S.) 1726

By Walter O. Cernohorsky (Vatukoula, Fiji Islands)

This communication requests the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to reject for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, a specific name in the genus *Mitra* (Family Mitridae), as published by Peter Friedrich Röding in the *Museum Boltenianum sive Catalogus cimeliorum e tribus regnis naturae quae olim collegerat J. F. Bolten, Pars Secunda*, 1798.

Mitra perlata Röding, 1798, *Museum Boltenianum*: 136, no. 1702. Based on *Voluta pertusa* var. Gmelin, sp. 83 (in errore pro sp. 92); the citation lacks a diagnosis and references to figures. By way of elimination, however, Röding's *Mitra perlata* can be restricted to apply to *Voluta pertusa* var. β Gmelin (1791, *Caroli Linnaei systema naturae per regna tria naturae*, (ed. 13) 1 (6) : 3458); this particular variation was referred by Gmelin to an illustration in Knorr (1757, *Vergnügungen der Augen und des Gemüths* (2) pl. 4, fig. 6). Gmelin's other variation, i.e. *Voluta pertusa* var. γ , was based on an illustration in Favanne (1780, *Conchylologie*, pl. 31, fig. D3), and Chemnitz (1788, *Systematisches Conchylien-Cabinet*, 10, pl. 151, figs. 1432-1433); both these figures represent *Mitra imperialis* Röding, 1798, described by Röding one page earlier (op. cit., p. 135), and can thus be excluded.

The Knorr figure cited by Gmelin for *Voluta pertusa* var. β , and provided with the name *Mitra perlata* by Röding, depicts the species known hitherto as *Mitra chrysostoma* Broderip (1836, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* 1836 (3) : 194); it also superficially resembles *Mitra contracta* Swainson, 1821, but cannot be confused with this species. Under the rule of priority, *Mitra perlata* Röding, would have chronological precedence over *M. chrysostoma* Broderip. However, Röding's name has remained unused in primary and secondary literature on the subject for over 50 years. *Mitra chrysostoma* Broderip, is well established in Mitrid nomenclature for the species under discussion and a re-introduction of *Mitra perlata* Röding, would in no way contribute to the stability of nomenclature, and the latter should be rejected as a *nomen oblitum*.

I herewith submit to the International Commission the proposal that it should:

- (1) reject for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy the specific name *perlata* [Röding], 1798, as published in the combination *Mitra perlata* which is a *nomen oblitum*;
- (2) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *perlata* [Röding] (1798, *Museum Boltenianum sive Catalogus cimeliorum e tribus regnis naturae quae olim collegerat J. F. Bolten, Pars Secunda* : 136) as published in the combination *Mitra perlata* (a *nomen oblitum*).

COMMENT ON THE TYPE-SPECIES OF *LEPTOCORISA*

LATREILLE, 1829. Z.N.(S.) 1589

(see volume 20, pages, 435-437)

By T. Jaczewski (Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland)

Although I agree with the validation of *Leptocorisa* Latreille, 1829, and the suppression of *Leptocorixa* Berthold, 1827, I disagree with China and Ahmad as to the type-species of *Leptocorisa* Latreille, 1829. In my opinion it was not a generic name published originally without included species as it was published expressly as a replacement name for *Gerris* Fabricius, 1803, nec 1794. This is proved beyond any doubt by the footnote in Latreille, 1829 : 197, which China and Ahmad quote in their application. That action of Latreille was perfectly in accordance with Article 60b of the Code. That Latreille in 1829 was clearly aware of the nomenclatorial situation in this case is shown also by the fact that in 1810 he fixed *Cimex lacustris* Linnaeus, 1758, as type-species for *Gerris* Fabricius, 1794, and that in the above mentioned footnote in 1829 he expressly excluded *Cimex vagabundus* Linnaeus, 1758, from his *Leptocorisa*. Thus, the species originally included in *Leptocorisa* Latreille, 1829, are those standing under *Gerris* Fabricius, 1803, with the exception of *Gerris vagabundus* (Linnaeus, 1758), i.e. not less than eight nominal species. Under Article 67h and 67i(i) of the Code, only from among these eight species can a type-species for *Leptocorisa* Latreille, 1829, be selected. The type-species in question has been selected subsequently, in 1873, in an indirect way, by elimination, by Stål, who was the first author to divide the genus *Leptocorisa* Latreille, 1829, into subgenera, and who left on that occasion in the nominate subgenus, only *Leptocorisa filiformis* (Fabricius, 1775) = *Cimex filiformis* Fabricius, 1775, of the species originally included under *Gerris* Fabricius 1803 nec 1794.

REPLY BY W. E. CHINA

Since *Gerris* Fabricius, 1803, is not a junior homonym of *Gerris* Fabricius, 1794, *Leptocorisa* Latreille, 1829, cannot be regarded as a replacement name. If it were *Leptocorisa* would take the same type-species as *Gerris* Fabricius, 1794 (that is *Cimex lacustris* Linnaeus, 1758, designated by Latreille, 1810) and would become a synonym of *Gerris* Fabricius, 1794. This would cause lamentable confusion between the Water-Skaters (Gerridae) and the Rice-Bugs (Coreidae).

Even if, as Jaczewski maintains, Latreille 1829 intended to give a name to the taxon *Gerris* Fabricius, 1803, as restricted from *Gerris* Fabricius, 1794, by the transfer of all but six of the original 22 species to other genera and the addition of three other species, the type-species of his *Leptocorisa* could not be one of the species included in *Gerris* by Fabricius in 1803. Article 69a(i) states that "the 'originally included species' comprise only those actually cited by name in the newly established nominal genus". Since Latreille cited no actual species by name (except for the exclusion of *vagabundus* Fabricius) his genus *Leptocorisa* is described without species and therefore the first species to be subsequently referred to it (i.e. *Leptocorisa flavida* Guérin, 1830) becomes the type-species by subsequent monotypy.

The so-called type selection by Stål, 1873, mentioned by Jaczewski is invalid as the Code does not recognise type-species designation by restriction or elimination. A species which has been designated type-species of another genus is still available as type-species of the genus in which it was originally placed.

Distant's 1902 (*Fauna Brit. Ind.*, Rhyn. 1 : 409) designation of *Cimex tipuloides* De Geer, 1773, and Van Duzee's, 1916 (*Check List Hemipt. Amer. north of Mexico*: 13) designation of *Gerris varicornis* Fabricius, 1803, as type-species of *Leptocorisa* are both antedated by Guérin's monotypic reference to *Leptocorisa flavida* Guérin. Fortunately the latter is a subjective synonym of *Gerris varicornis* Fabricius, 1803, designated by Van Duzee, 1916, which Ahmad has shown from examination of the types to be a subjective synonym of *Cimex acuta* Thunberg.

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *MELES MONTANUS* RICHARDSON, 1829, AND *M. JEFFERSONII* HARLAN, 1825. Z.N.(S.) 1639 (see volume 21, pages 370–371)

By Hobart M. Smith (Department of Zoology, University of Illinois, Urbana, U.S.A.)

No useful purpose can be served by retention of availability of the names in question. On the contrary, as a *nomen dubium*, *Meles montanus* Richardson remains a threat to nomenclatural stability as long as it may be utilized—and that means as long as the *nomen oblitum* clause remains of hesitant and varied acceptability to zoologists, for Richardson's name is also a *nomen oblitum* as well as a *nomen dubium*. *Meles jeffersonii* is not a *nomen dubium*, but as a *nomen oblitum* it likewise remains a threat to stability so long as taxonomists refuse to accept in concert even the spirit, much less the expression, of Art. 23(b). This reluctance was unfortunately crystallized and even augmented by refusal of the Section on Nomenclature of the International Congress of Zoology to effect clarification of that article in 1963.

Whatever the cause, it is now necessary for the Commission to act specifically on each case, such as the present one and undoubtedly on many thousands that will arise in future pursuit of stable nomenclature, with the enormous waste of time inevitable in such a course. Popular acceptance of the spirit of the *nomen oblitum* clause, with a will to work out a simply intelligible and effective version acceptable to the general body of zoologists, would render automatic a procedure that is now disgracefully inefficient.

Suppression and addition to the Official Index of both names, as requested by the petition, have my strong endorsement.

By Philip Hershkovitz (Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.)

Dr. Charles A. Long asks for suppression of the "species-group name *montanus* Richardson, 1829 (*Fauna Boreali-Americana* (1) : 41) published in the combination *Meles montanus*". Otherwise, he cautions, the name might replace the current *Taxidea berlandieri* Baird, 1858, for the badger.

The validity of "*Meles montanus* Richardson, 1829", is questionable. In his classic work on North American mammals, John Richardson (p. 37) described the badger under the name *Meles Labradoria* (Sabine) and concluded with the observation (p. 41) that "the *Tlacoyotl*, seu *Coyotlumuli* of Fernandez, seems to be very like the *Meles Labradoria*". He also noted that the very different "Ytzcuintecuaní, and the Quauhpecotli, or *Meles montanus* or *Texon*, of the same author, are probably of nearly allied genera. The latter has a long tail."

With the work of Fernández, or Hernández, before me it is clear that in the case of the last animals, Richardson only quoted the respective Aztec, Latin and Spanish names recorded by the celebrated Spanish physician in his monumental treatise on Mexican natural history. Only by a stretch of the imagination could Richardson's use of "*Meles montanus*" be construed as a formal proposal of a Linnaean binomial. Rather, it appears obvious that this name is simply a rendering in the nominative of the original ablative. "*Mele montano*", used by Hernández. It is significant that Richardson italicized all scientific and many vernacular names for animals throughout his text. In the present instance, however, it seems that he purposely avoided the suggestion of using a Hernández name in a technical sense. Small wonder indeed that the "*montanus*" of Richardson "has been overlooked for more than 130 years" until discovered by Dr. Long (p. 371). In any case, the *quauhpecotli* is unquestionably a coatí, or *Nasua narica narica* Linnaeus, and not at all a badger. Richardson did not think it was a badger and Dr. Long (p. 370) is wrong in saying he described it as such. The original Latin description of the *quauhpecotli* on page 6 of the book cited below, and a rough translation follows:

De Quauhpecotli, seu Mele Montano. Cap. XVII

Animal est duos plus minus dodrantes longum, rostro proluxo, tenui, ac versus superna contorto, proluxa item cauda, pilo longo circa alvum cadente [sic], ac per caetera fusco, aut atro, candentique, sed circa dorsum nigriore, atris pedibus, et incurvis unguibus, mitescit facile, vorax est, nullisque parci oblatiis escis, nectamen editur eius caro: placidum est animal, ac mille modis blandiens, ac ludens, noxium tamen ignotis, Melis videtur genus, atque ita Texon vocari consuevit ab Hispanis Indigenis. Accepi à viris fide dignis, et qui apud hosce agros diutissimè sunt versati alia insuper reperiri genera duo, quorum alterum sit nostras Melis, quae tamen adhuc non sunt ad me delata. Vivit in regionibus calidis, verum alitur domi etiam in temperatis, et frigidis. [Francisco Hernández, 1651, *Historiae animalium et mineralium novae hispaniae, Liber unicus, in Nova plantarum animalium et mineralium mexicanorum historia or Rerum medicarum novae Hispaniae thesaurus* (Rome)].

Quauhpecotli, or Mountain Badger. Chap. XVII

This animal is more or less 2 spans long, with a long narrow turned up muzzle and a bushy tail; the fur is long, white about the belly, the other parts being dark or black and white, but darkest on the back, the feet are black, the claws curved; it tames easily, is voracious and never spurns proffered food of any kind but its flesh is not eaten by the residents; the animal is tame, playful and likes to be petted; nevertheless it may attack strangers; it seems to be related to the badger and for this reason Spaniards call it Texon. I have been told by reputable people long resident in those regions that there are two other kinds of animals, one of which is the true badger, but they have not yet shown them to me. It [the quauhpecotli] lives in warm regions, but can also be kept in temperate and cold zones.

The size of the animal, its elongate muzzle, long bushy tail and other characteristics including habits point only to a young, domesticated coati. The Aztec *quauh* (=tree)-*pecotli* (but should be *peçotli* or *pezotli* = animal), also refers to the coati. *Pizotli* or *pisote* and *texon* or *tejon* are still used in Mexico for the coati. It is not clear why Hernández (or perhaps the editors of his posthumous work) translates *quauhpecotli* into "Mele montano" (=mountain badger), particularly when the coati is said to live in the warm, i.e., low country. As for the true badger, the *tlacoyotl*, Hernández himself, in chapter 37, clearly distinguishes it from the *quauhpecotli*. He particularly points out that the tail of the first is short, that of the second long.

Since the *quauhpecotli* of Hernández is a coati and any name based on it is an absolute synonym of *Nasua narica narica* Linnaeus, by restriction (cf. Del Campo, 1941, Anal. Inst. Biol. México, 12 : 496; Hershkovitz, 1951, Fieldiana : Zool., 31 : 559), Dr. Long's suit for the suppression of the non-name "Meles montanus" Richardson, has no merit.

Meles jeffersonii Harlan, 1825, the next name considered by Dr. Long, is valid and has been available all these years. If Dr. Long, to whom I defer as the authority, believes that it applies to the badgers of the geographic range of *Taxidia taxus neglecta* Mearns, 1891, then *jeffersonii* must be used instead of *neglecta*. Contrary to Long's predictions, the change will entail no storm or strife, no hue and cry, no repercussions, not even a sigh.

ON THE STATUS OF *PROCYON BRACHYURUS* WIEGMANN AND
P. OBSCURUS WIEGMANN. Z.N.(S.) 1640
 (see volume 21, pages 318–320)

By Philip Hershkovitz (Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.)

The name *Procyon brachyurus* Wiegmann, 1839, is based on an immature menagerie animal of unknown origin. It was compared with *Procyon lotor* and found to differ in characters which, in the light of present knowledge, are known to be individual variables. The type of *brachyurus* was one of two living raccoons brought from New Orleans for the Royal Zoological Gardens in Berlin. According to Wiegmann (*Arch. Naturg.*, 1837, 1 : 355) "Sie stammen aus der menagerie einer Hrn. Boisset und haben auf der Etiquette, wahrscheinlich nach Aussage des früheren Besitzers, Westindian als Vaterland angegeben. Ist dieser Angabe zu trauen, so hätten wir in die Art den von Hans Sloane erwähnten Waschbären der Antillen.*"

The asterisk is for a footnote reference to "Sloane (Nat. Hist. of Jamaica, p. 329)." Here, Wiegmann points out discrepancies in that author's account and emphasizes that the occurrence of raccoons in the West Indies remains problematic. Accordingly, in his formal description of *brachyurus*, Wiegmann (p. 369) indicates "Patria : Antillae?"

Nothing more is known of *Procyon brachyurus* Wiegmann and its provenance than what is contained in the original description. Nevertheless, Dr. Long (1965 : 319), in his application to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for suppression of the name, states that the "type-specimen [of *brachyurus*] was probably [italics mine] obtained in the West Indies." He then goes on to say that since raccoons are now known to occur in the West Indies, "the question mark may be omitted from Wiegmann's type-locality of *brachyurus*." This name, he informs the commission, may, therefore, be considered a senior synonym of either *minor* Miller, 1911, from Gaudeloupe, or of *gloveralleni* Nelson and Goldman, 1930, from Barbados. Long includes among possible junior synonyms, *maynardi* Bangs, 1898, from the Bahamas, which he thinks are Antillean.

Long's declarations are either baseless or irrelevant. First, there is no good evidence that *brachyurus* did indeed originate in the West Indies. Second, Long offers no zoological evidence that *brachyurus* might be identical with any known West Indian raccoon. Third, he does not consider the possibility that the name *brachyurus* might apply to an as yet unreported raccoon from another part of the West Indies. Fourth, Long has made no inquiries into the whereabouts or present status of the type specimen. Finally, Long does not seem to be aware that the "state of confusion" he envisages as the result of the misdirected nomenclatural changes outlined in his thesis (p. 319) is nothing compared to the confused state of his application to the Commission.

Judged by the original description, *brachyurus* is conspecific with *Procyon lotor*. Ignoring the equivocal locality data, there is nothing by which *brachyurus* can be said to differ subspecifically from *Procyon lotor lotor* Linnaeus or any other recognized race of *Procyon lotor*. It would be idle to speculate on which one of the many described races *brachyurus* should be referred. Unless potent evidence to the contrary is adduced, the best and perhaps only logical disposition of *brachyurus* is in the synonymic limbo of *Procyon lotor lotor* Linnaeus. Identical disposition may be made of *Procyon obscurus* Wiegmann, 1837, the obscure description of which is founded on a living menagerie animal without history.

Present clear and simple zoological solutions for the nomenclatorial complications framed by Dr. Long obviate need for action by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *VESPERTILIO SUBULATUS* SAY, 1823. Z.N.(S.) 1701

By Charles A. Long (Department of Zoology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.)

Owing to arbitrary designations of dubious descriptions to some western bats of the genus *Myotis*, to scanty knowledge of the variation in these bats, and to difficulty in identifying with certainty many preserved specimens of this genus, the stability of names in *Myotis* is likely to be frequently threatened. One threat has been raised by Glass and Baker (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 22 (3) : 204-205, 1965), who present their opinion that the type-description of *Vespertilio subulatus* Say, 1823, fits bats known now as *M. yumanensis* H. Allen, 1864, and that the description does not fit bats currently known as *M. subulatus*, nor other *Myotis* bats occurring near Say's type-locality. Although several characters attributed to current *yumanensis* and *subulatus* may not be diagnostic for them (e.g., flying low in *yumanensis*, high in *subulatus*; bright chestnut colour in *subulatus*), I agree that Say's holotype is probably *M. yumanensis*, because of all the bats mentioned only *yumanensis* is dull greyish and small except for its long hind foot. These characters usually distinguish bats known as *yumanensis* from the bats mentioned by Glass and Baker, and in addition from *M. lucifugus phasma*, which is extremely pale. The colour of *yumanensis* is certainly more nearly "dull cinereous" than is that of *M. subulatus*.

A thorny character is the tail length, which Say's data indicate is about 70 per cent of head and body length; Miller and Allen (*Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* 144 : 61, 1928) mention that comparable percentages in *M. yumanensis* are all high and exceed 80 per cent. However, a measuring error of 0.1 inch would raise Say's value to about 80 per cent.

If Say's bat is not to be regarded as *M. subulatus* (and on the basis of length of hind foot and colour, such assumption seems valid), then priority requires that bats known as *subulatus* will be known as *M. leibi* (Audubon and Bachman), 1842, as proposed by Glass and Baker. Practicality requires that raising *leibi* to valid use as a specific name dates from their proposal.

Any of several nomenclatural solutions could be adopted. (1) Strict adherence to Priority would cause bats now known as *subulatus* to be known as *leibi*, and bats now known as *yumanensis* to be called *subulatus*. This procedure would be disruptive to nomenclature but I am sure would be received favourably by many taxonomists. (2) The Commission could conserve both *subulatus* and *yumanensis* in their now established meanings. However, such conservation precludes use of well-established older synonyms of these names (see below). Conservation of both of two well-established names that have been applied to a single bat might be confusing and would be a very liberal, perhaps reckless, nomenclatural practice involving the principle of conservation of names. (3) A third alternative is the action proposed by Glass and Baker: to suppress *subulatus*, to use *leibi*, and to conserve *yumanensis*. (4) The final alternative, here endorsed, is suppression of *subulatus* without concomitant conservation of *yumanensis*. Conservation of *yumanensis* is premature in view of our imperfect knowledge of western *Myotis*. Such conservation would be undesirable if conserved *yumanensis* were, for example, found to be conspecific with the older name *M. californicus*, which is applied to bats closely resembling some that have been known as *M. lucifugus phasma*. *M. l. phasma* may rightly belong to *yumanensis* (Harris and Findley, *J. Mammal.*, 43 : 193, 1962). If older *lucifugus* and conserved *yumanensis* are ever regarded as conspecific, well-established *lucifugus* and its subspecific names would also be endangered by conserved *yumanensis*. No useful purpose would be accomplished in conserving *yumanensis* H. Allen. Although fast becoming customary, it is not always necessary to propose conservation of a name that is threatened by another name requested to be suppressed. For example, Long (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 21 (4) : 319; 21 (5) : 371, 1964) requested such conservation that in my present opinion

is unnecessary, because suppression of the *nomina oblita* is sufficient to promote stability of nomenclature.

In summary, I strongly recommend that the Commission suppress *V. subulatus* Say, but that it not conserve *M. yumanensis* (H. Allen).

By E. Raymond Hall (*Museum of Natural History, Lawrence, Kansas, U.S.A.*)

Glass and Baker propose that the name *Vespertilio subulatus* Say, 1823, be suppressed in order to permit use of the name *Vespertilio yumanensis* H. Allen, 1864.

A better procedure, and one that can be expected to lead sooner to stability of nomenclature in the mammalian genus *Myotis* is to apply the Law of Priority. Consequently it is recommended that the proposal by Glass and Baker be turned down.

Incidentally the name *Myotis yumanensis* H. Allen has been applied to each of several kinds of *Myotis* in the past 101 years.

By W. B. Davis (*Texas A. & M. University, College Station, Texas, U.S.A.*)

I have reviewed material pertinent to this proposal and I am convinced that the specific name *subulatus* Say, 1823, and *yumanensis* H. Allen, 1864, were originally applied to individuals of the population of bats currently known as *Myotis yumanensis*.

In view of the fact that the name *subulatus* Say has at various times been applied to no less than three different species of *Myotis*, confusion would be compounded by transferring it to the population which has been known as *Myotis yumanensis* H. Allen since 1864, simply because Say's name has priority. With the object of conserving the name *yumanensis* which has consistently been applied to our pale, large-footed southwestern *Myotis* for more than a century, I recommend that the Commission approve the request as submitted by Glass and Baker.

REVISION OF PROPOSALS CONCERNING *AMBLEMA* RAFINESQUE,
1820. Z.N.(S.) 1699
(see volume 22, pages 196-197)

By Arthur H. Clarke, Jr. (National Museum of Canada, Ottawa, Canada)
and
William J. Clench (Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.)

Since submission of our application regarding stabilization of the nominal genus *Ambblema* Rafinesque, 1820, and of its nominal type-species *Ambblema costata* Rafinesque, 1820, additional information has come to light which, we believe, justifies reconsideration of two of the four requests included in that application.

The names *Ambblema plicata* (Say), 1817 (= *Unio plicata* Say) and *Ambblema costata* Rafinesque, 1820, (loc. cit.) both appear in the recently published literature for supposedly distinct taxa. Based on a revisionary work now underway by one of us (A.H.C.) it has been concluded that *Ambblema plicata* is a stunted ecophenotype of *Ambblema costata* and that, since *Ambblema plicata* is the senior synonym, it must take precedence. This decision has also been reached independently by Stein (1963) and is also implied by the usage of Stansbery (1964).

If *Ambblema* Rafinesque, (1820) is to be placed on the Official List of Generic Names, the identity of its type-species must be firmly established, and the oldest available name for that species must be placed on the Official List of Specific Names. Accordingly it is hereby requested that items 5(b) and 5(c) of the original application regarding *Ambblema* be emended to read as follows:

5(b) to place the generic name *Ambblema* Rafinesque, 1820 (gender : feminine) (type-species, by designation by Frierson, 1914, *Ambblema costata* Rafinesque, 1820 (= *Unio plicata* Say, 1817)) on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

5(c) to place the specific name *plicata* Say, 1817, as published in the binomen *Unio plicata* (the earliest available name for the type-species of *Ambblema* Rafinesque, 1820) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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REPLY TO TAMS' COMMENT CONCERNING HÜBNER'S
"ERSTE ZUTRÄGE" Z.N.(S.) 1611

(see vol. 22, pages 137-138)

By Emilio Berio (*Museum of Nat. Hist., Genoa, Italy*)

I fully agree with Mr. W. H. T. Tams that the rejection of Tentamen was a wrong action, and caused many complications.

It was wrong because the names were from Hübner and were adopted by his contemporaries with the same meaning; it was erroneous because the Tentamen was printed and distributed for scientific purposes (it was sent for asking other people's opinion, but this is the case for all scientific papers); it caused complications because it replaced monotypic genera with many polytypic genera that involved serious uncertainties in the fixation of the type-species.

I realize that those who voted against the Tentamen were misled from the true legal problem by practical considerations that now, with more experience, we deem quite artificial.

I do not agree with Tams' conclusion, that is to solve also, in the same artificial way and against the legal reasons, the case of *Erste Zuträge*; we must logically conclude that within 15 years we shall regret a wrong action, because of further changes, in the same way that we are now doing for Opinion 97 concerning the *Tentamen*. If we regret a first mistake, why make another?

The present problem posed by Nye is "Was *Erste Zuträge* published?". The Commission must solve it according to the rules and not against the rules, using its plenary powers. Otherwise, all nomenclatorial problems will be solved according to convenience: the Code and its laws will be absolutely useless. At least in the *Noctuidae*, the names of *Erste Zuträge* have been used for more than 15 years by many authors; there is a reason for preserving it in order that nomenclature is not like the waves in the sea.

The legal reasons which support *Erste Zuträge*, which I reported in a recent paper (*Mem. Soc. Entomol. Ital.*, vol. 93, 1964) cannot be published in the *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, being too bulky; however, at my own expense, I sent to all the Commissioners the reprints of the former paper. I will be glad to send complimentary copies to all people who may request them. Lastly, the validation of *Erste Zuträge* may emphasize the necessity of revising the "problem of *Tentamen*" and reversing Opinion 97; such action will settle for ever the basic generic nomenclature of *Lepidoptera*, if—as I wish—the Commission will be able to do so.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *MULLUS*
AURIFLAMMA FORSSKÅL, 1775 (PISCES). Z.N.(S.) 1714
(see present volume, pages 263–264)

By E. Tortonese (*Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova, Italy*)

These proposals deserve to be fully supported not only because the case seems perfectly clear but also because it implies:

- (a) the conservation in its traditional meaning of the well-known name *barberinus*, combined with the generic name *Parupeneus*;
- (b) the substitution of the name *flavolineatus* for *auriflamma*, a procedure from which no unpleasant upset of nomenclature will arise. In the lists of references for *Mulloidichthys auriflamma* given by Fowler (1933, *U.S. nat. Mus. Bull.* 100, 12: 263–264) and by A. W. Herre (1953, *Check List of Philippine Fishes*: 458), it appears that this species has been named *flavolineatus* by a good number of authors.

Considering the present status of the above quoted fishes, Nielsen's and Klauswitz's proposals seem well acceptable.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A
NEOTYPE FOR *BELEMNITES MUCRONATUS* LINK, 1807.

Z.N.(S.) 1160

(see volume 21, pages 268-296)

By N. B. Peake (Norwich, England)

and

J. M. Hancock (King's College, London, England)

1. As stratigraphers working on Upper Campanian-Maastrichtian strata in northern Europe we wish to comment on the application concerning the proposed designation under the plenary powers of a neotype for *Belemnites mucronatus* Link, 1807.

We support the main arguments of Dr. J. A. Jeletzky; there is a need for a neotype to be designated; we agree with the taxonomic discussion pp. 268-277; the names applied to the specimens figured in pl. 1 are the same that we ourselves would use.

We oppose Dr. Jeletzky's proposal that specimen BM. C-43542 be selected as the neotype of the nominal species *Belemnites mucronatus* Link, 1807. Our objection is based on (i) its stratigraphical horizon is too imperfectly known, (ii) further topotypes cannot be collected.

2. Stratigraphical horizon of belemnites from Edward's Pit.

(i) Evidence from the belemnite fauna itself.

From the description by Dr. Jeletzky on p. 285 of the 21 belemnites from Edward's Pit, we would assign the fauna to high Eaton Chalk or Weybourne Chalk. We doubt if it comes from an horizon as high as the top of the Weybourne Chalk as suggested by Dr. Jeletzky on p. 286. It does not follow that the fauna comes from the upper half of the *Belemnitella mucronata* zone as stated by Dr. Jeletzky on p. 285: it probably comes from the upper part of the lower half. Dr. Jeletzky's interpretation and our own of the stratigraphical provenance range over 90 ft. to 175 ft. above the base of the zone, in a zonal thickness of about 325 ft. in Norfolk.

(ii) Doubt about the true geographical position of the pit.

Of the 186 pits in Norfolk visited by A. W. Rowe, and recorded by him in two field notebooks preserved in the British Museum (Natural History), the location of pit number 160 is uniquely open to serious doubt: in the notebook it is simply recorded as, "Edward's pit, Mousehold". It was certainly not "St. James Hill". The following are possibilities:

(a) at the junction of Gilman Road and Sprouston Road (National Grid Reference 63/236104). A pit at this spot, now only marked by a lime-kiln, was owned by a Mr. Edwards around 1908. Whilst not truly on Mousehold Heath, the initial letter "M" of that name upon the map is near this location.

(b) somewhere on the Salhouse Road and much more nearly on Mousehold Heath, Edwards is reputed to have owned a second pit, not now traceable.

- (c) south of Sprouston Grange (G.R. 272110), about half way between Mousehold Heath and Mousehold House. On Rowe's copy of the one inch to one mile geological map of Norwich in the British Museum (Natural History), on which is written "all exposures marked", there is a pit indicated by Rowe, but not numbered, at this spot.

The three possible localities are spaced out over some two miles from west to east, and (c) would presumably be at a higher horizon than (a).

- (iii) *Doubt about the horizon of the pit, or of material from it.*

From its considerable age (as shown by the lime-kiln still standing upon the site of the former pit), its evidently great original size, and the fact that it was marked upon the Geological Survey maps available to Rowe (which the pit on the Salhouse Road was not), it is likely that pit (a) mentioned above was Rowe's no. 160. Even so, it would be an unsatisfactory provenance for a neotype, since:

- (a) No chalk surface whatsoever is visible today, and no topotypes could be collected.
- (b) Its geographical position would suggest that the Catton Sponge Bed would occur about 30 ft. below the chalk surface. In fact, Rowe does state that, "Three feet thick of very hard white chalk (not yellow), so hard that they cannot burn it, is found 40ft. from top of chalk". But there is no certain evidence that this hard chalk was the Catton Sponge Bed, and the associated fauna which he records from the pit would suggest a horizon below the Catton Sponge Bed rather than above it, viz. *Micraster* occurs but not *Cardiaster*. Rowe does not record *Belemnitella* from the pit at all.
- (c) there is a strong possibility that chalk was taken from the Salhouse Road pit to the Gilman/Sprouton Road pit, which was the only pit of Edwards containing a kiln for lime-burning.
- (d) Rowe is known to have been in the habit of buying material from quarrymen, since a loose note in one of his field-books actually quotes prices that he paid for various classes of fossils.

Thus, even if it could be shown that the Catton Sponge Bed occurred in the pit, the range of levels from which specimens could have come is undesirably great, and can never be established. Dr. Jeletzky himself states (p. 286) that more than one horizon may be represented within this collection. It would be more satisfactory if the actual horizon of the type itself were known.

3. *Suggestions for selection of a type specimen.*

We feel that any specimen selected for a neotype of *Belemnitella mucronata* should be from an horizon whose level in a chalk succession is known within less than a metre. It should come from an exposure from which topotypes can still be collected.

In only one pit in the Mousehold neighbourhood has any chalk been visible for many years (St. James' Hollow, G.R. 242096). Few living geologists have seen any other there. We question Dr. Jeletzky's claim (p. 280) that he has "personally studied" this section. As two active workers on the Chalk of Norfolk we deny that this is (or ever was) a "well known section". The present

owner, who is in his fifties, cannot recall chalk having been taken from it in his lifetime.

We suggest that a neotype be selected from one of the recognisable levels in the *Belemnitella mucronata* zone at Misburg near Hannover; or, as second choice, at Lägerdorf in Holstein. At these localities there are extensive quarries which are unlikely to become obscured for many years (Dietz and others, 1958; Ernst, 1963a, 1963b).

If for some special reason it is still felt that Norfolk is a more suitable region, we would suggest that material be collected from a known level in the coastal chalk at Weybourne Hope (see Peake and Hancock, 1961, fig. 5).

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ERBULA STÅL, 1873 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA): PROPOSED
DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE
PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1613

By Imtiaz Ahmad (Department of Zoology, University of Karachi,
Pakistan)

The genus-group name *Erbula* (as a subgenus within the genus *Leptocoris* Latreille, 1829, in Cuvier, *Règne Anim.* 5 : 197) was first used by Stål in 1873 (*Enum. Hemipt.* 3 : 86) to contain *Leptocoris apicalis* Westwood, 1842 (in Hope Cat. (2) : 18) and thus this became the type by monotypy. The characters of the genus given by Stål were, "Segmento genitali marium haud transverso, fere aequae longo ac lato, apice obtusangulatis producto, integro; segmento ventrali sexto feminarum apice in medio obtuse rotundato-producto; spiraculis ad margines ventris subappropinquatis."

2. Blöte (1937, *Temminckia* 2 : 282) revised the group and described the genital characters of *apicalis*: claspers straight and short, not reaching the apex of the pygophore; sixth (seventh) ventral segment of the female with faintly protruding apical edge; seen from side the segment is somewhat impressed towards the apex, the protruding lamella very finely striate. He regarded *Erbula* as a subgenus of *Leptocoris* and included the new species *similis*, *elegans* and *distinguenda*.

3. A further revision of the African species of *Leptocoris* was made by Villiers (1955, *Bull. Inst. franç. Afr. noire* 17 : 1141-1144 and 1963, *ibid.* 25 : 229-234) who accepted Stål's and Blöte's concepts of *Erbula* which has thus been recognised as the subgenus containing the common Ethiopian rice bugs.

4. Neither Stål, Blöte nor Villiers claim to have seen the holotype of *apicalis* Westwood.

5. During a revision of the world species of LEPTOCORISINAE (Ahmad, 1963, Ph.D. Thesis, London University; 1965, *Bull. Brit. Mus. (nat. Hist.) Ent.*, Suppl. 5) the type of *apicalis* Westwood, which is present in the Hope collection, Oxford, was examined; it is a female and the posterior margin of the seventh abdominal sternum is indented. This is a character of the genus-group *Stenocoris* Burmeister (1839, *Handb. Ent.* 2(1) : 1010) which had also been treated as a subgenus within *Leptocoris* Latreille, 1829, by Stål (1873), Blöte (1937) and Villiers (1955 and 1963).

6. The Ethiopian Neotropical and Nearctic subgenera *Stenocoris* Burmeister, 1839, *Erbula* Stål, 1873, *Pseudoleptocoris* Ahmad, 1965 and *Oryzocoris* Ahmad, 1965, have been separated generically from the Oriento-Australian genus *Leptocoris* Latreille, 1829, and consequently the senior subgenus *Stenocoris* Burmeister, 1839, takes generic rank (Ahmad 1965).

7. A male and a female specimen labelled "Ituru områd Pr. w. exp. Gylde" and "Sierra Leone 'Afzel'" respectively have been examined in the Stål collection at the Riksmuseum, Stockholm. These are not specimens of *S. apicalis* Westwood and it is clear that Stål misidentified Westwood's species and therefore as *Erbula* Stål is based on a misidentified type-species, the case must

be referred to the Commission (Article 70a). However these specimens show the characters of *Erbula* as described by Stål (1873) and interpreted by Blöte (1937) and Villiers (1955 and 1963), and these specimens are indeed of the same species as two specimens (No. 1925-102 and 1912-422) in the British Museum (N.H.) collection from "Sierra Leone" and "S. Nigeria" bearing the label "*L. (Erbula) apicalis* Westwood det. H. C. Blöte."

8. This common African species *Stenocoris apicalis*: (Stål, 1873 nec Westwood, 1842) has been described as *Stenocoris southwoodi* (Ahmad, 1965, *ibid.*: 24).

9. Summarizing, *Erbula* Stål was based on the misidentified species *Stenocoris apicalis* Westwood. He actually had before him an undescribed species, *S. (Erbula) apicalis* Stål nec Westwood. The acceptance of *S. apicalis* Westwood as type-species of *Erbula* Stål would create much confusion in the nomenclature of this important group of rice-feeding insects. In the opinion of specialists in this complex, the confusion which would arise if the subgenus *Erbula* were to fall a synonym of *Stenocoris* sensu stricto would be very great, therefore in order to serve stability and cause the minimum nomenclatural change, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is requested:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Erbula* Stål, 1873, made prior to the Ruling now requested and, having done so, to designate *Stenocoris southwoodi* Ahmad, 1965, to be the type-species of that genus;
- (2) to place the generic name *Erbula* Stål, 1873 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Stenocoris southwoodi* Ahmad, 1965, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;
- (3) to place the specific name *southwoodi* Ahmad, 1965, as published in the binomen *Stenocoris southwoodi* (type-species of *Erbula* Stål, 1873) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

AMPLEXIZAPHRENTIS VAUGHAN, 1906 (ANTHOZOA): PROPOSED
DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS.
Z.N.(S.) 1669

By Chiranjivi Lal Shrestha (*Department of Geology, The University, Glasgow, Scotland*)

In 1906 (: 315-316) Vaughan founded *Amplexizaphrentis* as a subgenus of *Zaphrentis*. He did not cite by name any species as belonging to the subgenus but based his description on specimens from the Black Lias (D_{2-3}) of Oyster-mouth (Gower), and on a transverse section (pl. xxix, fig. 7) of a specimen called an "*Amplexizaphrentis* variant convergent on *Zaphrentis* aff. *Enniskilleni*" illustrated in his pl. xxix, fig. 2. Both specimens were from the *Cyathaxonia* Beds of Rush, Co. Dublin, Ireland. In his description Vaughan referred to three species described by Thomson (1883, pl. vi, fig. 3, 9 & 13) as illustrating various stages in the ontogeny of his new subgenus.

2. Carruthers (1908 : 159) considered *Amplexizaphrentis* Vaughan to be synonymous with the genus *Caninia*. Vaughan (1908 : 445; 1911 : 555) himself stated that he had described the characters of *Caninia* aff. *cornucopiae* Michelin, mut. D_{2-3} , under the generic title of *Amplexizaphrentis*.

3. Lang, Smith, and Thomas (1940 : 16-17) revived the genus *Amplexizaphrentis* Vaughan with Thomson's three species, originally referred (but not by name) to the genus by Vaughan, as included species and chose *Amplexizaphrentis bowerbanki* Lang, Smith & Thomas (= *Z. bowerbanki* Thomson, 1883, non Edwards & Haime (Art. 70(b)) as the type-species of the genus.

4. *Zaphrentis bowerbanki* Edwards & Haime as illustrated and described by Edwards & Haime (1851 : 338; 1852 : 70, pl. 34, figs. 4, 4a) and *Zaphrentis bowerbanki* Edwards & Haime, Thomson (1881 : 219, pl. 3, fig. 4; 1883 : 368, pl. 6, fig. 3) are different species belonging to different genera. The type specimen of *Zaphrentis bowerbanki* Edwards & Haime cannot now be traced in the Paris Museum and further comparisons are not possible. The figured specimen (Kelvingrove Museum, Glasgow = KM.T2103) of *A. bowerbanki* Lang, Smith & Thomas (= *Z. bowerbanki* Thomson, non Edwards & Haime), however, has been re-examined. As already considered by Hill (1940 : 142) *A. bowerbanki* Lang, Smith & Thomas is a junior synonym of *Zaphrentis curvulena* Thomson, thus making this the type-species of the genus.

5. Thomson (1881 : 223, 236) used two different spellings of this specific name : *curvulena* in the text and *curvulina* in the plate explanation. Hill, 1940 (: 142) "corrected" the spelling to *curvilinea*, but this is an unjustified emendation (Art. 33a(ii)) : *curvilinea* Hill is, therefore, a junior objective synonym of *curvulena* Thomson.

6. Thus, the current status of *Amplexizaphrentis* under the 1961 Code is as follows. *Amplexizaphrentis* Vaughan is an available name and Lang, Smith & Thomas, 1940 first subsequently designated the type-species *A. bowerbanki* Lang, Smith & Thomas (= *Z. bowerbanki* Thomson, non Edwards & Haime), as interpreted from Art. 69a(ii). But Art. 69a(ii)(1) does not allow Thomson's

three species to be automatically included in *Amplexizaphrentis*. Thus, as pointed out by Hudson (1944a : 197; 1944b : 207), these three species are not "genosyntypes" as stated by Lang, Smith & Thomas. As pointed out by Hudson (1944 : 197, footnote), Vaughan's (1911 : 555) description was based on *Caninia cornucopiae* Michelin mut. D₂₋₃, thus rendering *Amplexizaphrentis* a junior subjective synonym of *Caninia* (Art. 61b). This synonymy had previously been recognized by Carruthers (1908 : 159) and by Vaughan (by inference in Carruthers, 1908 : 169). According to the Code *Amplexizaphrentis* could not, therefore, be re-employed by Lang, Smith & Thomas—a fact which has already been pointed out by Hudson (1944a : 197–198) but denied by Thomas in Hudson (1944b : 206).

7. However, the name *Amplexizaphrentis* Vaughan, *sensu* Lang, Smith & Thomas as diagnosed by Hill, 1956, in "The Treatise on Invertebrate Palaeontology", Part F (: F267) has achieved a certain stability.

8. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore requested:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Amplexizaphrentis* Vaughan, 1906, made prior to the Ruling now requested and, having done so, to designate *Zaphrentis curvulena* Thomson, 1881, to be the type-species of that genus;
- (2) to place the generic name *Amplexizaphrentis* Vaughan, 1906 (gender : masculine) type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Zaphrentis curvulena* Thomson, 1881, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;
- (3) to place the specific name *curvulena* Thomson, 1881, as published in the binomen *Zaphrentis curvulena* (type-species of *Amplexizaphrentis* Vaughan, 1906) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

9. If, in the decision of the Commission, *Amplexizaphrentis* Vaughan, 1906, should not be validated in its accustomed sense, *Triplophyllites* Easton, 1944, or *Enniskillenina* Kabakovitsh, 1962, would be available as junior synonyms.

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ASTACUS OREGANUS RANDALL, 1840 (CRUSTACEA, DECAPODA):
PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS.

Z.N.(S.) 1727

By Horton H. Hobbs, Jr. (Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.)

I submit herewith to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature a request that it use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name "*oreganus*", Randall, 1840, as published in the combination *Astacus oregonus*. The following summary of literature references is, to my knowledge, exhaustive, and presents, in chronological sequence, the usage made of "*oreganus*" and its questioned junior synonym *leniusculus* Dana, 1852.

Inasmuch as "*leniusculus*" has been employed almost exclusively since 1857 (the exception being a listing by Dall, 1879, and a non-discriminating reporting by Holmes, 1900), it seems desirable to stabilize this usage by assuring the unavailability of the name "*oreganus*" which cannot be definitely associated with any known crayfish.

Randall, 1840, *J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 3 (Part 1) : 138, proposed the combination *Astacus oregonus* for a crayfish collected from the Columbia River in Oregon. The descriptive account is inadequate and the illustration exceedingly poor. The entire description is as follows: "Testa granulata, bimaculata, fronte valde producta. Body fuscous, granulated, carpus with a sharp spine at the interior inner angle; arm produced into a spine on each side anteriorly; thorax behind the front with five spines, placed three before, and one on each side behind the lateral ones; a large reddish spot on each side posteriorly; front little reflexed on the sides, terminating in a very long, slender spine, and having a short, marginal spine on each side. Length about four inches." (Indentations have been omitted.)

DeKay, 1844, *Carroll and Cook, Albany* : 23, listed *Astacus oregonus* among three "extra-limital" members of the genus. "Body granulated; beak a long slender spine, with a short spine on each side. Color, fuscous, with a large reddish spot on each side posteriorly." Length, 4.0. *Oregon Territory*.

Erichson, 1846, *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* 12 : 375, gave a brief description of *Astacus oregonus* in German, based on Randall's account and repeats the same locality record.

Dana, 1852, *U.S. Explor. Exped.*, Crustacea, Pt. 1 : 524, described *Astacus leniusculus* from the Columbia River. [Type, U.S. National Museum, No. 44408.] Again in 1852, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci.*, 6 : 20, Dana gave a Latin description of this species and indicated that it frequents the Columbia River in Oregon. In 1853, in the Atlas accompanying Part 2 of the same publication, he depicted (Plate 33, figs. 1a, 1b) a young and an adult *A. leniusculus*. No reference in either work was made to *A. oregonus*.

Girard, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 6 : 87, utilized the combination *Cambarus oregonus* in listing the species as one of the North American crayfishes but provided no additional data. No reference to *Astacus leniusculus* was included; undoubtedly his manuscript was completed months before Dana's description of *A. leniusculus* appeared.

Stimpson, 1857a, *Boston Jour. nat. Hist.* **6** : 495, indicated that "Dr. Randall's single specimen of this species [*Astacus oregonus*] was unfortunately lost by the artist employed in delineating it. No other example has since been found, although its locality has been since repeatedly searched. If the figure in the eighth volume of the Journal of the Philadelphia Academy is correct, this is a very remarkable species, differing from all others known, in possessing a median thoracic spine as well as in the length of the terminal rostral tooth; and above all in the singular lateral appendages of the abdominal segments." He indicated that it is an inhabitant of the Columbia River. In the same article (p. 493) he stated that *Astacus leniusculus* "may be recognized by its well-developed thoracic spines, and light colour" and recorded it as occurring in the Columbia River and in Puget Sound.

Hagen, 1870, *Ill. Cat. Mus. comp. Zool.*, Harvard (3) : 95-96, indicated that "The figure published by Randall is without doubt very incorrect, giving one segment too much in the postabdomen, and a little claw at the tips of the fourth pair of legs. The curious lateral appendages to the segments of the postabdomen are probably its lateral angles, acute as in *A. nigrescens*, or the artificially protruded abdominal legs." After pointing out several other unlikely characters, Hagen concluded that "the characters quoted make it evident that the figure is without scientific value" . . . and . . . "The apparent incorrectness induces one to think that *A. oregonus* can be no other than *A. leniusculus*, or else is to be struck out entirely."

Lockington, 1878, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **2** : 304, simply listed *Astacus laeviusculus* [sic], Dana, as occurring in the Columbia River and in Puget Sound. He did not refer to *A. oregonus*.

Dall, 1879, *Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* **14** : 260, listed "*Astacus oregonensis*, Nutt." [sic] as "useful and food-supplying" in California. The specific ending is almost certainly a *lapsus*, and it is likely that the collector's name, Mr. Nuttall, was inadvertently used in place of Randall, the author of the species *oregonus*. An error was also made by him in the author of "*Cambarus affinis*" who was Say, not Erichson. In any case, Dall used the name *A. oregonensis* instead of *A. leniusculus* but gave no reason for doing so.

Faxon, 1884, *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci.* **20** : 152, in discussing *A. leniusculus* stated that the type of *A. oregonus* "from the Columbia River, was lost or destroyed while in the hands of the artist by whom the drawing was made, and no specimen answering to the figure or description has since been found. The figure is very faulty, as pointed out by Hagen. I am inclined to think, with Hagen, that Randall's specimen belonged to the species afterwards described by Dana as *A. leniusculus*." *A. oregonus* was not otherwise treated. In 1885, *Mem. Mus. comp. Zool.*, Harvard **10** (4) : 133, Faxon quoted Randall's description, elaborated on and interpreted certain peculiarities of the illustration, included his account as an addendum to that of *A. leniusculus*, and concluded his remarks concerning *A. oregonus*, "I incline, nevertheless, to Dr. Hagen's opinion that this specimen was no other than *A. leniusculus* Dana. The short postcarapace and long rostral acumen agree better with that species than with *A. Trowbridgii*." In a second paper in 1885, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.*, **8** : 356, he

listed *Astacus leniusculus* instead of *A. oregonus* as being in the collection of the U.S. National Museum.

Underwood, 1886, *Bull. Ill. St. Lab. nat. Hist.* **2** : 365, listed *Astacus oregonus* as a questionable synonym of *A. leniusculus* citing Hagen and Faxon as his authorities.

Faxon, 1898, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **20** : 666, cited a new state record, California, for *A. leniusculus* without any reference to *A. oregonus*.

Hay, 1899, *Amer. Nat.* **33** : 958, 960, included *A. leniusculus* in his key to the North American crayfishes and recorded it from the Columbia River. No reference was made to *A. oregonus*.

Holmes, 1900, *Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci.* **7** : 166, 167, treated both *A. leniusculus* and *A. oregonus* repeating descriptions and locality records of previous authors. With regard to the latter, he stated that "Randall's specimen of this species has, unfortunately, been lost and nothing answering to his description has since been found. If the species belongs to the genus *Astacus* it differs from all the *Astaci* that are now known in the possession of a median thoracic spine. The figure accompanying Randall's description is so obviously inaccurate that it has no scientific value whatever. Dr. Hagen suggests that *oregonus* may be the same as *leniusculus*, as both species come from the same locality. Faxon considers the species indeterminate."

Ortmann, 1902, *Proc. Amer. phil. Soc.* **41** : 286, repeated Faxon's locality records for "*Potamobius (Potamobius) leniusculus*" and omitted *A. oregonus* from his list of American species.

Andrews, 1907a, *Amer. Nat.* **41** : 260, in referring to the young of the species in question, used *Astacus leniusculus*. In the same year, 1907b, *Smithsonian Contrib. to Knowledge*, **35** : 9, he also utilized *A. leniusculus* with no reference to *A. oregonus*.

Faxon, 1914, *Mem. Mus. comp. Zool.*, Harvard **40** : 409, in his checklist of crayfishes again listed *Astacus oregonus* as a questionable synonym of *Astacus leniusculus*.

Bonnot, 1930, *Jour. Calif. Dept. Fish and Game* **16** : 214, treated *Astacus leniusculus*, presenting three poorly reproduced photographs but did not refer to *Astacus oregonus*.

Pennak, 1953, *The Ronald Press Co.* : 461, 462, employed the name *Astacus leniusculus* and did not refer to *A. oregonus*.

Hand, 1954, *Calif. Fish and Game* **40** : 437, utilized *Pacifastacus leniusculus* without reference to *A. oregonus* in discussing a blue phase of this crayfish.

Riegel, 1959, *Calif. Fish and Game* **45** : 29, 39-41, in a treatment of the crayfishes of California, discussed *Pacifastacus leniusculus* but did not refer to *Astacus oregonus*.

Hobbs (in Edmondson) 1959, *John Wiley and Sons, Inc.* : 883, treated *Pacifastacus leniusculus* and omitted reference to *Astacus oregonus*.

Miller, 1960, unpublished Master's thesis, Oregon State College, relegated Randall's *Astacus oregonus* to synonymy with *Pacifastacus leniusculus*.

Mr. George C. Miller of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Brunswick, Georgia, the most recent student of the genus *Pacifastacus*, concurs in this request, and I

should like to acknowledge his assistance in suggesting certain of the references cited.

In the light of the considerations outlined in this application, the International Commission is asked to take the following action in order to give stability to the name of this western North American crayfish, that it should:

- (1) use its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy the specific name *oreganus* Randall, 1840, as published in the combination *Astacus oregonus*;
- (2) place the specific name *leniusculus* Dana, 1852, as published in the combination *Astacus leniusculus* on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;
- (3) place the specific name *oreganus* Randall, 1840, as published in the combination *Astacus oregonus*, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

VOLUTA MITRA LINNAEUS, 1758, VS. *VOLUTA EPISCOPALIS*
LINNAEUS, 1758 (MOLLUSCA: GASTROPODA): PROPOSED USE OF
PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1728

By Eugene Coan (*Dept. of Biol. Sci., Stanford Univ., Stanford, Calif., U.S.A.*)

The purpose of this petition is to forestall confusion caused by an inconsistency in the way Linnaeus cited two molluscan names.

(1) In 1758 (p. 732-733), the following entries appear under the genus *Voluta*:

Mitra. V. testa fusiformi laevi, labro denticulato.

episcopalis. 368. Bonan. recr. 3. f. 120.

Rumph. mus. t. 29. f. K.

Gvalt. test. t. 53. f. G.

Argenv. conch. t. 12. f. C.

Kratzenst. Regenf. 12. t. 5. f. 33.

papilis. 369. List. conch. t. 839. f. 67. Buccinum dentatum.

Bonan. recr. 3. t. 119. Turbo Thiara.

Rumph. mus. t. 29. f. I.

Gvalt. test. t. 53. f. I.

Argenv. conch. t. 12. f. E.

Kratzenst. Regenf. t. 1. f. 1.

Habitat in O. Asiatice.

The term *Voluta mitra* appears in the same type face as is used for the rest of the specific names in the genus, but it is not followed by a number, as was Linnaeus' usual custom. On the next line, the name *V. episcopalis* appears with a number, as does the name *V. papalis* below it, both in a type face elsewhere reserved for varieties. Five of the six references given for the latter name are from the same works as the five appearing for the name *V. episcopalis*, but different figures are cited.

(2) In the 12th edition (1767: 1193-1194), the nominal species *Voluta mitra* was given a number, *V. episcopalis* was left without a number, and *V. papalis* was numbered. The description following the name *V. mitra* was somewhat expanded, and the references under the name *V. papalis* were increased to seven; other minor changes were made, of no significance to the present question.

(3) Two morphologic taxa are involved here, both being well-known and clearly distinct from one another. Dodge (1955, *Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* 107 [1]: 121-123) pointed out that the numerous references cited by Linnaeus (1758) are correct, except that the Regenfuss reference under the name *V. episcopalis* should read "t. 3" instead of "t. 5". Dodge also stated that Linnaeus (1764, *Mus. Ulricae*) discussed this complex under the name *Voluta mitra* only, and that his description indicated that he regarded the other two names as varieties. The specimens in the Queen's Museum at Uppsala labelled "*V. mitra*" are two specimens of the *V. episcopalis* of authors, two of the *V. papalis* of authors, and one of *Mitra pontificalis* Lamarck, 1811, a related but distinct species (Dodge, 1955).

(4) Most authors have abandoned the nominal species *Voluta mitra*, and have treated the names *V. episcopalis* and *V. papalis* as full species. As ex-

amples, one would cite Gmelin (1791, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) : 3459), Röding (1798, *Mus. Boltenianum* : 135, 136), Lamarck (1811, *Ann. Mus. nat. Hist.*, Paris 17 : 197), Swainson (1831, *Zool. Illust.* 5), Kiener (1838, *Spec. Icon.* 3 : 3, 8), Küster (1841, *Conch. Icon.* 2 : pls. 1, 2), Sowerby (1880, *Thes. Conch.* 4 : 2), and Tryon (1882, *Man. Conch.* 4 : 111).

Both species are members of the genus *Mitra* Lamarck, 1798 (*Tabl. Ency. Méth.* : pls. 369–377), ex Martyn MS. It is a genus without nominal species, the “original list” having been provided by Röding (1798 : 135–138). *Voluta episcopalis* is the type-species by the subsequent designation of Montfort (1810, *Conch. Syst.* 2 : 543).

Dautzenberg and Bouge (1922, *Jour. Conchyl.* 87 : 88–91), however, revived the nominal species *Voluta mitra* for the *V. episcopalis* of authors and credited the nominal species *V. papalis* to a later author. In 1933 (*Jour. Conchyl.* 77 : 177), the same two authors adopted a different style of citation, listing the two forms as *Mitra mitra-episcopalis* and *Mitra mitra-papalis*, crediting both to Linnaeus, 1758.

Dodge (1955) suggested that the nominal species *Voluta mitra* be adopted for the first of the two forms and that the second be called *V. papalis*. This plan, according to Dodge, would be a compromise consistent with what Linnaeus evidently intended. He also stated that, “The description of *mitra* in the ‘Systema,’ . . . is worded so as to cover only the *episcopalis* of authors, and this is, I suggest, the most convincing reason for adopting *mitra* as the specific name of that shell.” However, the description would seem to be broad enough to cover both of the two forms.

(5) In the interests of stability and in order to be consistent with the bulk of the molluscan literature, I hereby request the Commission to take either of the following two possible courses of action:

Alternative (A)

(a) to use its plenary powers:

- (i) to suppress all previous revisions of the *Voluta mitra* complex of three species-group names;
- (ii) to declare the nominal species *Voluta mitra* Linnaeus, 1758, to be a junior objective synonym of the nominal species *Voluta episcopalis* Linnaeus, 1758;
- (b) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology: *Voluta episcopalis* Linnaeus, 1758 (defined by the same list of bibliographical citations as its junior objective synonym *Voluta mitra* Linnaeus, 1758) and *Voluta papalis* Linnaeus, 1758 (defined by its own list of bibliographical citations).

Alternative (B)

- (a) to use its plenary powers to suppress for purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy the name *Voluta mitra* Linnaeus, 1758, on the grounds that it is a *nomen dubium*;
- (b) to place the names *Voluta episcopalis* Linnaeus, 1758, and *Voluta papalis* Linnaeus, 1758, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;
- (c) to place the name suppressed under (a) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

PRAERADIOLITES DOUVILLÉ, 1902 [MOLLUSCA, BIVALVIA]:
PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS.
Z.N.(S.) 1729

By J. D. Taylor (British Museum (Natural History), London)

Purpose of the present application

This application proposes that in order to preserve present stability of nomenclature, the generic name of the rudist, *Praeradiolites* Douvillé, 1902, be validated by the suppression of the senior subjective synonyms: *Birostrites* Lamarck, 1819, *Jodamia* Defrance, 1822, and *Dipilidia* Matheron, 1842.

History

In 1819 Lamarck¹ erected the nominal genus *Birostrites* on one species *B. inaequiloba* Lamarck, 1819. This species was described from three specimens and a fragment all of which are incomplete internal moulds.

Defrance² in 1822 erected the generic name *Jodamia* for two species *J. bilinguis* Defrance, 1822, and *J. castri* Defrance (also referred to in this work by the common name Jodamie Duchâtel). Both of these species were described from internal moulds, the second species from fragments. *J. bilinguis* has since been designated the type-species of this genus (*Treatise of Invertebrate Palaeontology*, part N, in litt.).

In 1822 de Blainville³ placed *J. castri* (which he wrongly referred to as *J. duchateli*) in the genus *Birostrites* as *B. duchateli*. In 1827⁴ he suggested that the genus be suppressed because of the incomplete nature of the moulds and the lack of information.

Des Moulins 1827⁵ placed *Birostrites inaequiloba* and *Jodamia bilinguis* in the synonymy of a new species *Sphaerulites hoeninghausi* Des Moulins. This was subsequently referred to as *Radiolites hoeninghausi* by d'Orbigny in 1850⁶. The name *J. bilinguis* was rejected by Des Moulins (incorrectly) because he thought that the specific name was not characteristic in a genus where it could be equally applied to almost all the species. He also erected a new species *Sphaerulites jodamia*, placing *J. castri* Defrance and *Birostrites duchateli* Blainville in the synonymy.

In 1903 Douvillé⁷ erected the genus *Praeradiolites*, selecting *P. fleuriauxi* (d'Orbigny) 1842⁸ as the type-species. Toucas⁹ 1907 placed *Jodamia duchateli* de Blainville (originally *J. castri* Defrance), *Birostrites inaequiloba* and *Jodamia bilinguis* in the synonymy of *Praeradiolites hoeninghausi*.

The generic name *Dipilidia* was proposed by Matheron, 1842, for two species *D. unisulcata* Matheron and *D. ?marticensis* Matheron from the Santonian of Martiques (Gross Marré). The type-species is *D. unisulcata* because *D. ?marticensis* was only doubtfully referred to this genus by Matheron. The work of S. Fabre Taxy and J. Philip¹⁰ 1965 (in press) has shown that *D. unisulcata* is an internal mould of *Praeradiolites coquandi* (Bayle) and that *D. ?marticensis* is referable to the genus *Monopleura*.

Confusion which would arise if the Law of Priority is strictly applied.

Praeradiolites is now a universally accepted and used generic name; there has been stability of nomenclature since 1902 when Douvillé erected the genus and 1907 when Toucas monographed the genus. However, *Birostrites*, *Jodamia* and *Dipilidia* are senior subjective synonyms of *Praeradiolites* and if the Law of Priority is applied then *Birostrites* should replace *Praeradiolites*. As *Praeradiolites* is well known and in general usage then it is desirable that the generic names *Birostrites*, *Jodamia* and *Dipilidia*, all based upon imperfectly preserved internal moulds be suppressed.

Proposals

The International Commission is therefore requested:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following generic names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:
 - (a) *Birostrites* Lamarck, 1819;
 - (b) *Jodamia* DeFrance, 1822;
 - (c) *Dipilidia* Matheron, 1842;
- (2) to place the generic name *Praeradiolites* Douvillé, 1903 (gender : masculine), type-species by original designation, *Radiolites fleuriauxi* d'Orbigny, 1842, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;
- (3) to place the specific name *fleuriauxi* d'Orbigny, 1842, as published in the binomen *Radiolites fleuriauxi* (type-species of *Praeradiolites* Douvillé, 1903), on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;
- (4) to place the generic names suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

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CORRIGENDA

- page 13. Line 21 from bottom: substitute "past" for "part"
- page 14. Line 2: substitute "D. P. Oehlert (1887)" for "D. P. Oehlert (1877)"
- page 59. Line 2: substitute "Brittany" for "Britain"
- page 59. Line 3 from bottom: substitute "Hartmann" for "Hostmann"
- page 81. Line 10 from bottom: substitute "Bryozoa" for "Bryoza"
- page 90. Line 2: substitute "COPEPODA" for "DECAPODA"
- page 103. Line 5 from bottom: substitute "*Papilio*" for "*Papilis*"
- page 106. Para. (1), line 4: substitute "Scudder, 1897, *Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* 20 : 122" for "Kirby, 1910, *Syn. Cat. Orth.* 3 : 509"
- page 174. Line 5 from bottom: insert "pl. 2, fig. 7" at end of line
- page 175. Line 1: substitute "liii" for "lxiii"
- page 175. Line 2: omit "219"
- page 175. Line 3: substitute "33" for "36"
- page 206. Lines 1, 6 and 12: substitute "*Tichogonia*" for "*Trichogonia*"

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